DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 478 305 IR 058 746

AUTHOR	Lamolinara, Guy, Ed.; Dalrymple, Helen, Ed.
TITLE	The Library of Congress Information Bulletin, 2002.
INSTITUTION	Library of Congress, Washington, DC.
ISSN	ISSN-0041-7904
PUB DATE	2002-00-00
NOTE	318p.; For Volume 60 (2001 issues), see ED 464 636.
AVAILABLE FROM	For full text: http://www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/.
PUB TYPE	Collected Works - Serials (022)
JOURNAL CIT	Library of Congress Information Bulletin; v61 n1-12 Jan-Dec 2002
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01/PC13 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Exhibits; Library Collection Development; *Library Collections; Library Materials; *Library Services; *National Libraries; United States History
IDENTIFIERS	*Library of Congress

ABSTRACT

These 10 issues, representing one calendar year, including two double issues (2002) of "The Library of Congress Information Bulletin," contain information on Library of Congress new collections and program developments, lectures and readings, financial support and materials donations, budget, honors and awards, World Wide Web sites and digital collections, new publications, exhibits, and preservation. Cover stories include: (1) "American Women: Guide to Women's History Resources Published"; (2) "The Year in Review"; (3) "'Suffering Under a Great Injustice': Adams' Photos Document Japanese Internment"; (4) "Presenting a Stage for a Nation: Exhibition Portrays Genius of Roger L. Stevens"; (5) "Swann Gallery Exhibition Features 'American Beauties'"; (6) "Veterans Hear the Call: Folklife Center Sponsors History Project"; (7) "Courting Disaster: Building a Collection to Chronicle 9/11 and Its Aftermath"; (8) "Collecting a Career: The Katherine Dunham Legacy Project"; (9) "2002 National Book Festival: Second Annual Event Celebrates the Power of Words"; and (10) "The Civil War and American Memory: Examining the Many Facets of the Conflict." (AEF)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ED 478 305

The Library of Congress Information Bulletin
2002

Editors

Guy Lamolinara
Helen Dalrymple

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

☐ Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

IR 058 746

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin
Vol. 61, No. 1 January 2002

THE BLACK PATTI
MME M·SISSIERETTA JONES

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

American Women: A Guide to History and Culture

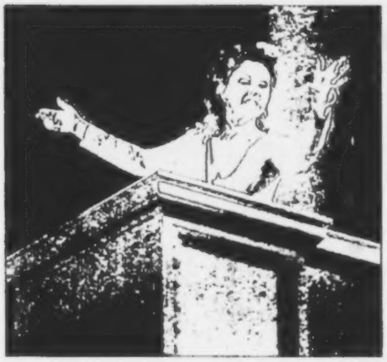
The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

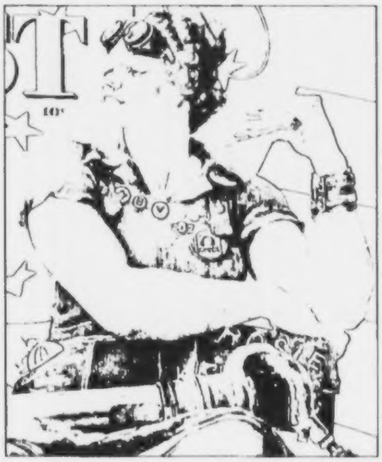
Vol. 61, No. 1 January 2002

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

6



8



16

On the Cover: *The Black Patti, Mme. M. Sissieretta Jones,* color poster by Metropolitan Print, New York, 1899. Matilda Sissieretta Joyner Jones was a notable soprano of her era, known as the "Black Patti," in reference to celebrated Italian soprano Adelina Patti. Her success helped African Americans gain acceptance as serious artists. From the reference work, *American Women: A Library of Congress Guide for the Study of Women's History and Culture in the United States.*

Cover Story: A new reference guide from the Library of Congress covers the broad and varied topic of American women's history. 16

180 Poems for 180 Days: Poet Laureate Billy Collins and the Library have launched a new Web site designed to promote poetry in high schools. 3

Carrying a Torch: The Olympic flame made its way to the Library on its way to the Winter Games in Utah. 5

By the Sea: The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and Mystic Seaport will cooperate in a series of accessibility initiatives. 5

Fine Films: Librarian of Congress James H. Billington has added 25 motion pictures of cultural, historical or aesthetic significance to the National Film Registry. 6

The Sound of *Justice*: A new opera by Roger Reynolds based on the Greek tragedy of Clytemnestra and Agamemnon premiered in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building. 8

Russian Frontiers: Several new items from the Russian State Library in Moscow and the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg have been added to the digital collections on the Library's "Meeting of Frontiers" Web site. 10

Meditations on Mead: The Library hosted a symposium in conjunction with its exhibition "Margaret Mead: Human Nature and the Power of Culture" and in celebration of centennial of the birth of the anthropologist. 12

Preserving the Past: The Library has awarded a contract that will save 1 million books and at least 5 million manuscript sheets from further acid deterioration. 15

News from the Center for the Book 26

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the *Information Bulletin,* Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

Guy Lamolinara, Editor
John H. Sayers, Designer
Audrey Fischer, Assignment Editor

A Poem a Day

Laureate Launches 'Poetry 180' Web Site for High Schools

Rebecca D'Angelo

Poet Laureate Billy Collins

By GAIL FINEBERG

U.S. Poet Laureate Billy Collins has launched a new Web site, called Poetry 180, designed to encourage the appreciation and enjoyment of poetry in America's high schools.

The site at **www.loc.gov/poetry/180** was launched Jan. 4 with 64 poems and will eventually contain the text of 180 poems (one for each day of the school year) as publishers and poets agree to Web publication of Mr. Collins's selections.

"The idea behind Poetry 180 is simple—to have a poem read each day to the student bodies of American high schools across the country," Mr. Collins said. "Hearing a poem every day, especially well-written, contemporary poems that students do not have to analyze, might convince students that poetry can be an understandable, painless and even eye-opening part of their everyday experience."

Mr. Collins begins his list of poems with one of his own (see next page), "Introduction to Poetry," which encourages the reader—and the listener—to have fun with the sounds and sense of a poem, rather than "beating it with a hose to find out what it really means."

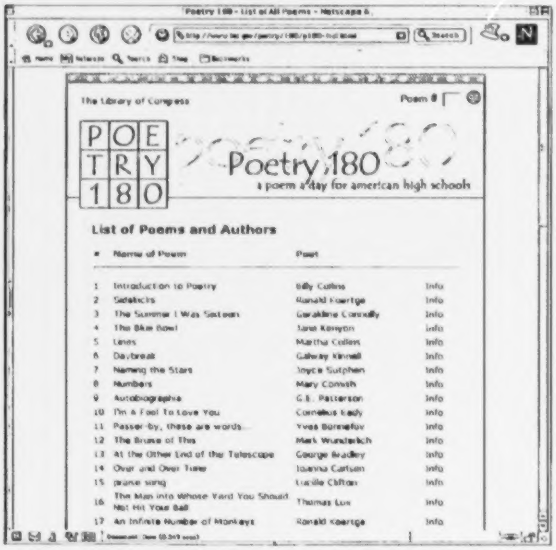
He introduces several of the poems with brief commentaries, such as "Today's poem is about trust and distrust," and "This poem is about a young factory worker."

The site includes Mr. Collins's guidance on how to read a poem aloud and guidelines for using Poetry 180. In a message "to the high school teachers of America," he urges the selection of someone to read a poem to the school each day, perhaps at the end of daily announcements over a public address system. "The program should be as democratic as possible and not the property of one group," he said, suggesting readings by students, teachers, a coach, a groundskeeper, the principal.

"The hope," writes Mr. Collins, "is that poetry will become a part of the daily life of students in addition to being a subject that is part of the school curriculum."

Most of the poems on the site were written by contemporary American authors and were selected with a high school audience in mind. The poems were chosen to be accessible upon first hearing, although students may wish to download them or print them out from the Web site for later reading. There is no particular order in which the poems should be presented, nor is it necessary that all schools read the same poem each day. "The poems have been chosen with high school-age students in mind, but if you feel a certain poem inappropriate," Mr. Collins writes, "skip it."

On Dec. 6, the poet laureate officially opened the Library's evening literary series with a reading of his own poems, an annual fall event that was postponed this year, from Oct. 25, because Library buildings had been closed for anthrax testing. Some 250 poetry fans, including several students, took all the seats set in the Madison Building's Montpelier Room, then stood along the walls, then waited outside in the halls while workmen slid back a wall and brought in more chairs.



Poetry 180 - List of All Poems - Netscape 6
Search
The Library of Congress
Poem #
POE
TRY
180
Poetry 180
a poem a day for american high schools

List of Poems and Authors

#	Name of Poem	Poet	
1	Introduction to Poetry	Billy Collins	Info
2	Sidekicks	Ronald Koertge	Info
3	The Summer I Was Sixteen	Geraldine Connolly	Info
4	The Blue Bowl	Jane Kenyon	Info
5	Lines	Martha Collins	Info
6	Daybreak	Galway Kinnell	Info
7	Naming the Stars	Joyce Sutphen	Info
8	Numbers	Mary Cornish	Info
9	Autobiographia	G.E. Patterson	Info
10	I'm A Fool To Love You	Cornelius Eady	Info
11	Passer-by, these are words...	Yves Bonnefoy	Info
12	The Bruise of This	Mark Wunderlich	Info
13	At the Other End of the Telescope	George Bradley	Info
14	Over and Over Tune	Ioanna Carlsen	Info
15	praise song	Lucille Clifton	Info
16	The Man into Whose Yard You Should Not Hit Your Ball	Thomas Lux	Info
17	An Infinite Number of Monkeys	Ronald Koertge	Info

The Poetry 180 Web site lists all poems by number, title and poet.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

And still there were more people than chairs or nearby wall space to lean on, so they sat on the floor, as close as they could get to the poet at the podium.

When people were settled enough for Mr. Collins to begin, he said, "Nothing impresses me more than sheer numbers. So, I'm very glad to see all of you tonight. I think it's a tribute to the importance of poetry and the importance of the post of poet laureate, and the importance of me." People laughed.

He delivered the last line with the same straight face he maintained all evening during his wry observations, some in poetry and some in commentary about poetry, that kept the audience tittering.

Mr. Collins read one solemn poem not his own, "Keeping Quiet" by Pablo Neruda, to open the event. "It is a poem to read in a time of shakiness and it's a poem that helps," he said, alluding to the events of Sept. 11 and the aftermath.

"Now we will count to 12/and we will all keep still./For once on the face of the earth,/let's not speak in any language;/let's stop for one second and/not move our arms so much… /If we were not so single-minded/about keeping our lives moving,/and for once could do nothing,/perhaps a huge silence/could interrupt the sadness,/never understanding ourselves,/and of threatening ourselves with/death. …"/

Then, taking a sip of water, he said, "Well, I'm going to start by reading some newer poems, and then read some older poems later. My career shows almost no sense of development whatsoever, so it's hard to tell the difference."

Introduction to Poetry

Billy Collins

I ask them to take a poem
and hold it up to the light
like a color slide

or press an ear against its hive.

I say drop a mouse into a poem
and watch him probe his way out,

or walk inside the poem's room
and feel the walls for a light switch.

I want them to waterski
across the surface of a poem
waving at the author's name on the shore.

But all they want to do
is tie the poem to a chair with rope
and torture a confession out of it.

They begin beating it with a hose
to find out what it really means.

from *The Apple that Astonished Paris*, 1996
University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Ark.
Copyright 1988 by Billy Collins.
All rights reserved.
Reprinted with permission.

Leaning into the wind of laughter and toward expectant faces, he read a batch of unpublished poems, "Velocity," which takes place on a train; one with a Latin title meaning "Hail and Farewell" that he said he would call "Road Kill" if it were not for his classical education; one written for his friend in the country who had warned against leaving wooden matches where a mouse ("little brown druid") could find them and start a fire; and an elegy that made his audience laugh.

Having hooked his audience, Mr. Collins proceeded to read some of his published poems, among them "Snow Day" that begins with broadcast school closures and ends with three conspiratorial little girls hatching a plot at the edge of a snowy schoolyard; a "Sonnet" that plays with the form: "But hang on here [at the eighth line] while we make the turn/into the final six where all will be resolved. …"; and "Forgetfulness" that describes "literary amnesia" and "other forms of slippage."

He read "Death of a Hat," which he said "swerves into something that you weren't expecting, and it really becomes a welcome destination." No one laughed after these lines, or after "Lines Lost Among the Trees." He also read "Japan," a poem about haiku, a Japanese form of 17 syllables. "I'm convinced that … if you have a normally, socially active day, you cannot get through it without saying at least one thing that is 17 syllables long," he said, repeating a phrase he overheard between two schoolgirls on campus: "When he found out, he was, like, oh my God, and I was, like, oh my God."

After his concluding poem, "Nightclub," a meditation on Johnny Hartman's jazz ballads, he signed piles of books for poetry readers.

Billy Collins is Distinguished Professor of English at Lehman College at the City University of New York, where he has taught for the past 30 years. He is also a writer-in-residence at Sarah Lawrence College, and he has served as a Literary Lion of the New York Public Library. He lives in Somers, N.Y., with his wife, Diane, an architect.

His books of poetry include a volume of new and selected poems, *Sailing Alone Around the Room*, which was published by Random House in September; *Picnic, Lightning* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1998); *The Art of Drowning* (1995), which was a Lenore Marshall Poetry Prize finalist; *Questions About Angels* (1991), a National Poetry Series selection by Edward Hirsch; *The Apple That Astonished Paris* (1988); *Video Poems* (1980); and *Pokerface* (1977).

His honors include fellowships from the New York Foundation for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Arts and the Guggenheim Foundation. He has also been awarded the Oscar Blumenthal Prize, the Bess Hokin Prize, the Frederick Bock Prize and the Levinson Prize, all awarded by *Poetry* magazine. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newsletter.*

Keepers of the Flame

Olympic Torch Comes to the Library of Congress

Heroes of the Pentagon rescue effort following the Sept. 11 attack, athletes, teachers and other Washingtonians selected to relay the Olympic flame over Capitol Hill gathered in the Library's Madison Hall on Dec. 21 to receive instructions.

"You are all here because you have been an inspiration to someone at your workplace or in your family," Alicia Keller told the 14 white-suited individuals waiting to receive and pass along the flame on its way to Salt Lake City for the Winter Olympics. She explained the symbolism of the torch, one example of which is "Light the Fire Within."

Among the torch bearers was Issaac Hoopii, a Pentagon police officer who returned to the burning Pentagon building several times to guide victims out to safety. "Come to my voice," he told people lost in flames and debris.

Another was Francis Slakey, 38, a Georgetown University physics professor who said he thought his May 2000 ascent of Mount Everest inspired his niece to recommend him. Mr. Slakey and his party carried a half ton of litter, including 700 spent oxygen bottles, off the mountain. He has conquered all but one of the world's highest summits.

"I am a big fan of the Library of Congress," Bishop McNamara High School English teacher Beth Blaufuss told the Librarian. She said the Library was her "hang-out" while she researched and wrote some short stories.

William Bill, president of the United Negro College Fund and a Philadelphia high school runner during the '70s, said he, like most young athletes, had dreamed of going to the Olympics. "When someone asked me recently if I would like to carry the torch, I said, 'This is close enough.'"

Glen Krankowski

One of the Olympic torch-bearers runs past the Library.

"We are honored to see so much vigor and vitality in this time of sadness," Dr. Billington told the group during his welcome. "Don't forget the world of knowledge and the Library's flame that burns for that," he said, gesturing toward the Jefferson Building's torch. "We wish you Godspeed." ◆

NLS and Mystic Seaport Collaborate on Accessibility

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and Mystic Seaport, the Museum of America and the Sea, in Mystic, Conn., recently announced a group of accessibility initiatives for America's blind and physically handicapped individuals. Among the projects:

- to conceive, develop and publish a nautical alphabet book in large print, braille and tactile formats;
- issue a digital audio version of an existing Mystic Seaport cookbook for the NLS digital audio development program and for Mystic Seaport's Internet Web site;
- provide analog audio versions of Mystic Seaport books for blind individuals and for sale by Mystic Seaport to the general public;
- provide English, German, French, Italian and Spanish audio and braille versions of the Mystic Seaport general handout for museum visitors;
- provide information on docent and interpreter training on awareness and accommodation issues for persons with disabilities, including development of a "hands-on artifact" package for blind visitors;
- include NLS and libraries serving blind and physically handicapped individuals in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts in the Mystic Seaport library membership program for use by visiting NLS patrons;
- develop several projects for blind children; and
- create a working relationship between the Connecticut State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in Rocky Hill and Mystic Seaport in areas of mutual interest, under the coordination of NLS.

Paul O'Pecko, director of the G.W. Blunt White Library at Mystic Seaport, said, "Mystic Seaport is committed to developing awareness and extending its programs to all Americans. These joint initiatives with the Library of Congress will expand this, the Museum of America and the Sea, to a higher level of accessibility. We are pleased and honored to work with NLS on these important projects."

The Mystic Seaport project represents a continuing effort by NLS to make braille, audio, tactile and digital materials available to blind individuals in a variety of settings.

NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke said, "NLS has made a number of efforts over the years to work with other national institutions to promulgate accessibility of these reading materials to blind individuals. NLS has worked with the

continued on page 14

Collectible Cinema

Librarian Names 25 Films to National Registry

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington recently announced his annual selection of 25 motion pictures to be added to the National Film Registry (see list on page 7). This group of titles brings the total number of films placed on the Registry to 325.

Under the terms of the National Film Preservation Act, each year the Librarian of Congress names 25 "culturally, historically or aesthetically" significant motion pictures to the Registry. The list is designed to reflect the full breadth and diversity of America's film heritage, thus increasing public awareness of the richness of American cinema and the need for its preservation. As Dr. Billington said, "Our film heritage is America's living past. It celebrates the creativity and inventiveness of diverse communities and our nation as a whole. By preserving American films, we safeguard a significant element of our cultural history."

This year's selections span the 20th century from 1913 to 1988 and encompass films ranging from Hollywood classics to lesser-known, but still vital, works. Among films named this year: "All the King's Men," Robert Rossen's stunning political drama based on Robert Penn Warren's novel; "Cologne," a home movie doubling as an illuminating and fascinating social documentary of a 1930s Minnesota town; "House in the Middle," a not-to-be-missed, 1950s-era civil defense film showing that neatness and cleanliness equal survival in the nuclear age; "Jaws," the landmark horror film that created the phenomenon known as the "summer movie"; "Manhattan," Woody Allen's loving, bittersweet paean to the Big Apple and New Yorkers; "Marian Anderson at the Lincoln Memorial," a documentary record of the pivotal cultural event in which a major American artist turned a racial snub into an electrifying display of what America should mean; "Planet of the Apes," a brilliant allegory combining futuristic pulp science fiction with contemporary social commentary; "Stormy Weather," showcasing a once-in-a-lifetime cast of famed African American performers; and "The Tell-Tale Heart," a stylish Dali-esque adaptation of the Edgar Allan Poe short story, fusing the UPA Studio's unique animation with James Mason's feverishly chilling narration.

The Librarian chose this year's titles after evaluating nearly a thousand titles nominated by the public and following intensive discussions, both with the distinguished members and alternates of his advisory body, the National Film Preservation Board, whom the Librarian consults both on Registry film selection and national film preservation policy, and the Library's own Motion Picture Division staff.

The new 25 (clockwise from top) include John Belushi as Bluto in "National Lampoon's Animal House" (1978); Lois Wilson (in the title role) with Dwight Burton in "Miss Lulu Bett" (1921); and Marian Anderson's 1938 performance at the Lincoln Memorial.

Films Selected to the National Film Registry — Library of Congress 2001

- "Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein" (1948)
- "All That Jazz" (1979)
- "All the King's Men" (1949)
- "America, America" (1963)
- "Cologne: From the Diary of Ray and Esther" (1939)
- "Evidence of the Film" (1913)
- "Hoosiers" (1986)
- "The House in the Middle" (1954)
- "It" (1927)
- "Jam Session" (1942)
- "Jaws" (1975)
- "Manhattan" (1979)
- "Marian Anderson: The Lincoln Memorial Concert" (1939)
- "Memphis Belle" (1944)
- "The Miracle of Morgan's Creek" (1944)
- "Miss Lulu Bett" (1921)
- "National Lampoon's Animal House" (1978)
- "Planet of the Apes" (1968)
- "Rose Hobart" (1936)
- "Serene Velocity" (1970)
- "The Sound of Music" (1965)
- "Stormy Weather" (1943)
- "The Tell-Tale Heart" (1953)
- "The Thin Blue Line" (1988)
- "The Thing from Another World" (1951)

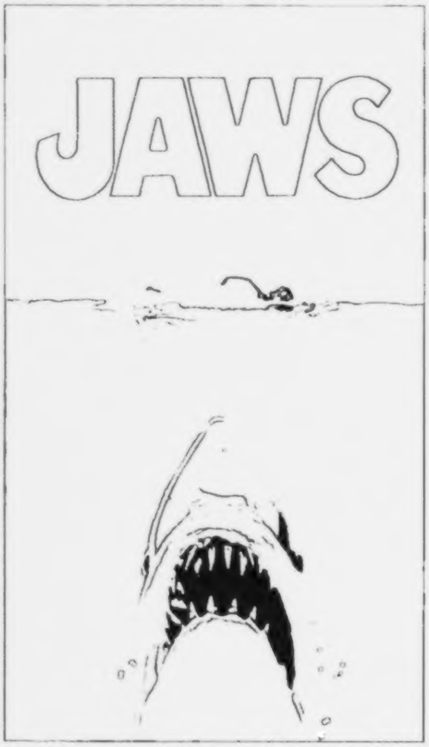
Dr. Billington noted that "the films we choose are not necessarily either the 'best' American films ever made or the most famous. But they are films that continue to have cultural, historical or aesthetic significance—and in many cases represent countless other films also deserving of recognition. The selection of a film, I stress, is not an endorsement of its ideology or content, but rather a recognition of the film's importance to American film and cultural history and to history in general.

"Taken together, the 325 films in the National Film Registry represent a stunning range of American filmmaking—including Hollywood features, documentaries, avant-garde and amateur productions, films of regional interest, ethnic, animated and short film subjects—all deserving recognition, preservation and access by future generations. As we begin this new millennium, the Registry stands among the finest summations of American cinema's wondrous first century," said Dr. Billington.

This key component of American cultural history, however, remains a legacy with much already lost or in peril. Dr. Billington added: "In spite of the heroic efforts of archives, the motion picture industry and others, America's film heritage, by any measure, is an endangered species. Fifty percent of the films produced before 1950 and at least 90 percent made before 1920 have disappeared forever. Sadly, our enthusiasm for watching films has proved far greater than our commitment to preserving them. And, ominously, more films are lost each year—through the ravages of nitrate deterioration, color-fading and the recently discovered 'vinegar syndrome,' which threatens the acetate-based [safety] film stock on which the vast majority of motion pictures, past and present, have been reproduced."

For each title named to the Registry, the Library of Congress works to ensure that the film is preserved for all time, either through the Library's massive motion picture preservation program at Dayton, Ohio, or through collaborative ventures with other archives, motion picture studios and independent filmmakers. The Library of Congress contains the largest collections of film and television in the world, from the earliest surviving copyrighted motion picture to the latest feature releases.

For more information, consult the National Film Preservation Board Web site: **www.loc.gov/film**. ◆



Bud Abbott, Lou Costello and Bruce the shark all made the cut for this year's National Film Registry.

Doing *Justice*

Roger Reynolds's Justice *Premieres in Great Hall*

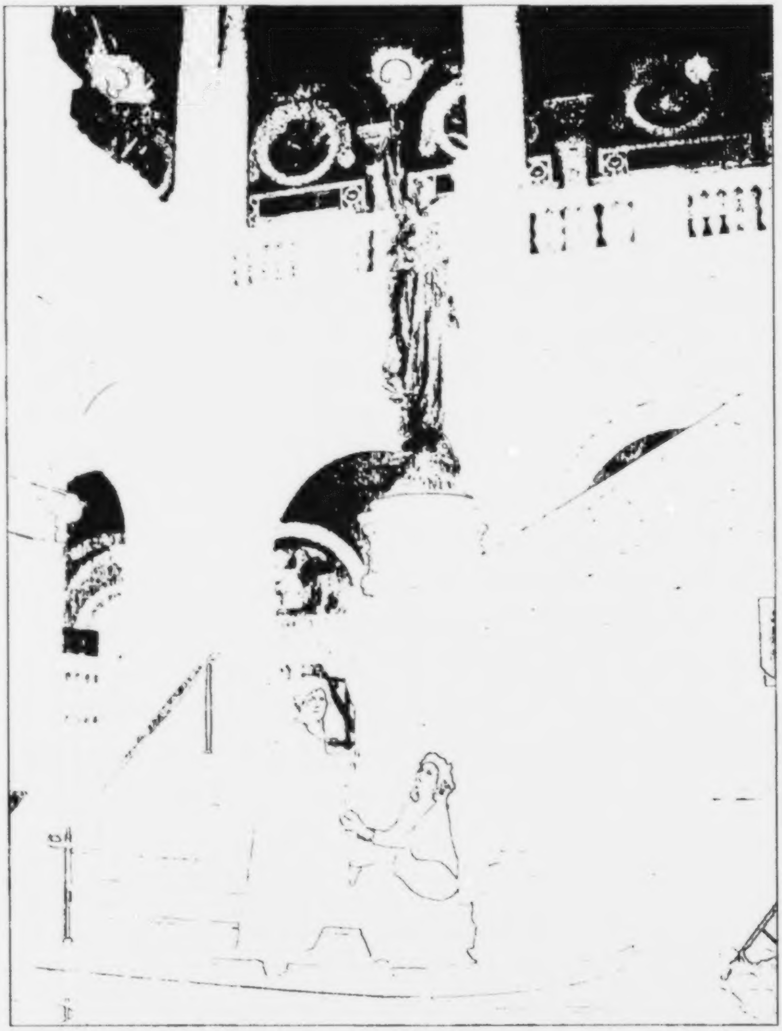
By ROBIN RAUSCH

The sonorous spaces of the Thomas Jefferson Building's Great Hall have been used for performances before, but composer Roger Reynolds's new operatic work, *Justice*, marks the first time a piece has been written that features the reverberant acoustics of the Great Hall as an integral part of the work.

Mr. Reynolds discovered the Great Hall several years ago while visiting the Library of Congress Music Division to discuss the Library's acquisition of his papers. Music Division Chief Jon Newsom took him on a tour. "When we entered the incomparable, vaulted space of the Thomas Jefferson Building's Great Hall," the composer wrote, "I was stunned and exhilarated. I knew immediately that I wanted to make music for and in this space." The result was *Justice*, commissioned for the celebration of the Library's Bicentennial in 2000, by the Julian E. Berla and Freda Hauptman Berla Fund in the Library of Congress, with additional support from the 2nd Theatre Olympics in Japan. The world premiere of the fully staged work, funded by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, took place on Nov. 30 and was repeated Dec. 1.

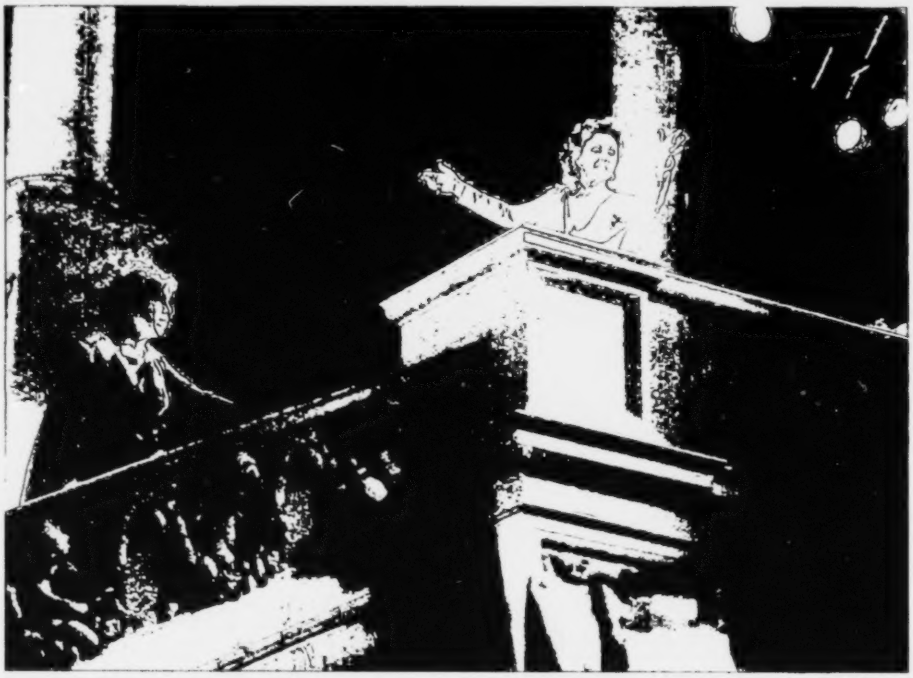
Written for actress, soprano, percussionist, multichannel computer sound and real-time surround sound, *Justice* is based on the Greek tragedy of Clytemnestra and Agamemnon. The text was adapted by the composer from Aeschylus and Euripides. All three performers—actress, soprano, and percussionist—portray aspects of Clytemnestra's character as she contemplates her husband's return from the Trojan War and his subsequent death at her hand in retribution for the death of their daughter, Iphigenia. The computer sound uses pre-processed sounds as well as instruments and voices and takes on the role of both Agamemnon and the Greek chorus at various times. It is heard through an eight-channel speaker system, with six speakers surrounding the main floor audience and four more facing into the cavernous spaces of the second-tier galleries. The three performers are also individually miked, allowing an independent real-time "spatialization" of the sounds they make as they perform. Creating this sonic environment requires a three-man tech crew—each one a performer in his own right. The total effect, combined with the natural reverberation inherent in the Great Hall, is otherworldly. The sound appears to be pulled from the performers and bounced around the main floor before spiraling upward and disappearing high above. It draws the audience into the drama. As Clytemnestra sits at the foot of the Great Hall's grand marble staircase and then ascends it, we are there in the palace with her.

The challenges of producing such a work are formidable. Musical Adviser Harvey Sollberger noted in particular the difficulty of directing performers from such diverse worlds as theater, music and computers. It was necessary to find a common language that would have meaning across the three disciplines. Rehearsals proved to be problematic too. The Great



Lanca Perry

Soprano Carmen Pelton (left) and actress Donnah Welby portray different aspects of Clytemnestra's character in the premiere of Roger Reynolds's *Justice*.



Lanca Perry

At the top of the Great Hall's marble staircase, Clytemnestra (Donnah Welby) proclaims the death of Agamemnon as Carmen Pelton looks on.

Hall is a public space and provides access to several of the Library's reading rooms. Rehearsals could not begin until after the building closed and the set had to be broken down each night. The cast and crew worked until well after midnight on the nights preceding the opening.

Premiering a new work can be risky for a performer. This production of Justice was fortunate to have an outstanding cast, many of whom are known and respected for their work with new repertoire. Soprano Carmen Pelton is recognized for her interpretations of contemporary music and recently premiered Mark Adamo's *Cantate Domino* and Augusta Read Thomas's *Ring Out, Wild Bells, to the Wild Sky*. Actress Donnah Welby's previous roles as a member of Off-Broadway's Pearl Theatre Company include Clytemnestra in *Electra* and Andromache in *The Trojan Women*. And percussionist Steven Schick, a former director of the prestigious percussion program at the Darmstadt Ferienkurse für Neue Musik in Darmstadt, Germany, is a champion of contemporary percussion music as both a teacher and a performer. Tech crew members Peter Otto, audio systems and software designer; Josef Kucera, chief audio engineer; and Ralph Pitt, associate audio engineer, are colleagues of Mr. Reynolds at the University of California at San Diego. All have worked on previous projects with the composer. The production was directed by Henry Fonte, who has spent most of his career as an actor, playwright and director developing and promoting new work.

Roger Reynolds has been the recipient of numerous honors and awards, including a Pulitzer Prize in 1989 for his string orchestra composition *Whispers Out of Time*. In 1972 he founded the Center for Music Experiment (now the Center for Research in Computing and the Arts) at the University of California at San Diego, where he is currently a professor of music. Highly respected as a teacher, he has conducted master classes around the world and held visiting appointments at the University of Illinois, Yale University, Amherst College and the City University of New York. His works have been featured at many international festivals and he counts among his commissions those from Lincoln Center, the BBC, the Los Angeles and Philadelphia orchestras, the British Arts Council, Radio France and Ircam.

Mr. Reynolds's early interest in the spatial dimension of music led to his involvement with computer technology and has become a hallmark of his work. He prefers to work with natural sound that has been transformed in some way rather than with synthesized sound. The computer enables this transformation, and allows the auditory experience to be shared with an audience. He acknowledges that when he composes for a certain space, the work is not intended to be site specific. The re-creation of the piece is possible by means of a separate technical score that describes each desired sonic effect, what it adds, and where it occurs. What the technical score does not explain is how to do it. Mr. Reynolds has purposely left out hardware and software specifications due to how quickly they become obsolete.

Justice forms a part of the composer's *The Red Act Project*, a series of works based on the Agamemnon tragedies that will result in a full-length theatrical work, *The Red Act*. The first piece to come out of the project is *The Red Act Arias*, which premiered in 1997 at the BBC Proms Festival. Mr. Reynolds is at work on the next phase, *Illusion*, which he considers the complement of *Justice*. It will focus on the relationship between Agamemnon, Iphigenia and the prophetess Cassandra.

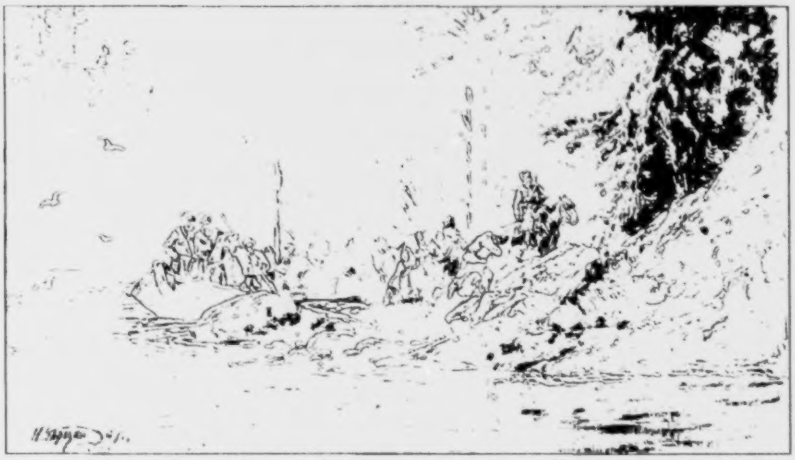
This production of *Justice* was videotaped for rebroadcast on the Web as part of the "I Hear America Singing" initiative, which will be available on the Library's Web site in 2002. Through the use of binaural encoding, the multichannel audio will enable listeners to hear the spatial relations of the sound. It will be downloadable as a DVD 5.1 surround sound audio file. According to Music Division Chief Jon Newsom, this is the first time this technology will be available on the Web, which is not known for high fidelity audio. ◆

Ms. Rausch, a specialist in the Music Division, is working on detail in the Public Affairs Office as part of the Leadership Development Program.

Expanding Frontiers

New Collections from Russia and Alaska Added

BY JOHN VAN OUDENAREN



A gift of the artist to the future Czar Nicholas II, this watercolor shows Cossacks building a fort in Siberia.

A set of Imperial Russian playing cards from the early 1800s, an album of lithographs by French artists who circled the globe on the Russian naval ship Seniavin in 1826-29, an album of watercolors created by the artist and writer N. N. Kazarin and presented to the future Czar Nicholas I in 1891 and rare books on various topics relating to Siberian culture and history were among the collections recently added to the Library's "Meeting of Frontiers" Web site at **frontiers.loc.gov**.

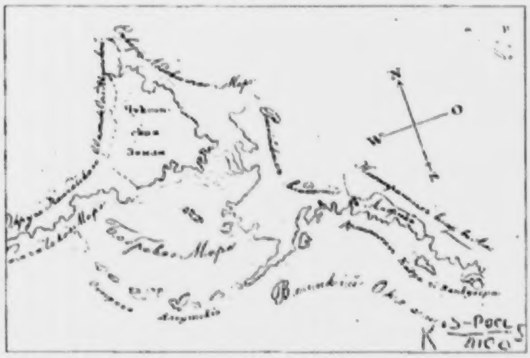
These collections were contributed by the Russian State Library in Moscow and the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg, where scanning operations have been under way since May 2000. Another project partner, the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, contributed illustrated modules about native peoples in Alaska; the Alaska fur trade and exploration and science in the North Pacific; and 82 rare maps of the North Pacific, completing a collection of 188 maps relating to the exploration of the region. The new online materials also include an expanded bibliography of readings relating to the American and Russian frontiers and the papers from a scholarly conference dedicated to the history of Russian America that the Library of Congress co-sponsored in May 2001 at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

"Meeting of Frontiers" is a congressionally funded Library of Congress project to create a digital library that chronicles the parallel experiences of the United States and Russia in exploring, developing and settling their frontiers and the meeting of those frontiers in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. The site was unveiled in December 1999 and has been expanded four times with the addition of new collections from the Library of Congress and partner institutions in Russia and the United States. The site is bilingual, in Russian and English, and is intended for use in U.S. and Russian schools and libraries and by the general public in both countries.

With the latest update, "Meeting of Frontiers" includes more than 4,000 items, comprising some 100,000 images. The latest collections added to the site are striking for their rarity, the variety of subject matters that they cover and for their visual appeal. The Kazarin watercolors from the Russian State Library, for example, depict the history of the Cossacks east of the Urals, beginning with the legendary Ermak's victory over Khan Kuchum in 1582. The voyage of the *Seniavin* was one of 40 Russian round-the-world expeditions in the 19th century. These circumnavigations had scientific as well as commercial and political importance, and trained artists often were sent along to illustrate the peoples and scenery encountered on the journey. The *Seniavin* lithographs from the National Library of Russia include scenes from Alaska, Kamchatka, the Philippines and the Caroline Islands.

The Imperial Russian playing-card collection from the National Library of Russia reflects the passion for card-playing in 19th century Russian aristocratic society and is among the most unusual collections on the "Meeting of Frontiers" site. The back side of each card has a map depicting a region or territory of Imperial Russia, including at the time the Grand Duchy of Finland and Congress Poland. The front of each card shows the local costume and coat of arms of the corresponding region. Present-day Alaska is labeled as "Russian dominions in America" on the card for Chukotka, the Russian province just across the Bering Strait.

Under agreements concluded with the Russian State Library and National Library of Russia in 1999, the Library of Congress is lending high-resolution

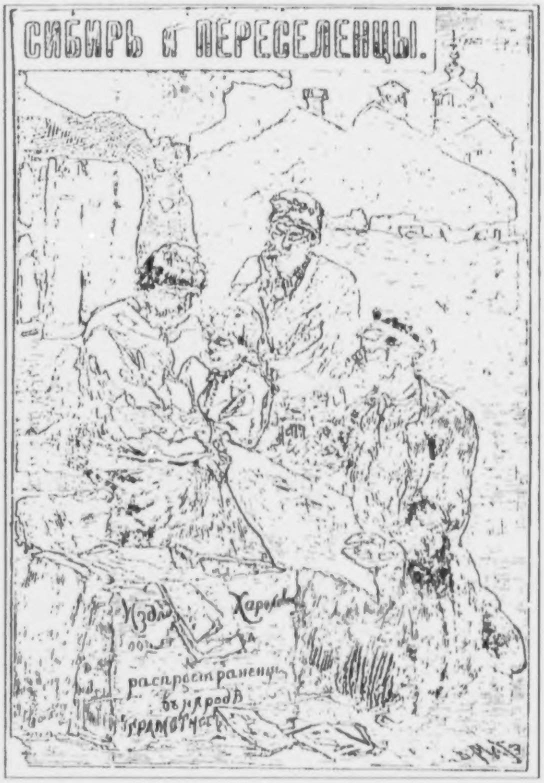


This playing card from the early 19th century depicts the largely unexplored Chukotka Territory, Russian America (Alaska) and Canada.

scanning equipment to these institutions for use in digitizing rare maps, lithographs, photographs, prints, books and sheet music from their vast collections for inclusion in the project. Russian curators identify collections that illustrate key themes from Siberian and Alaskan history. These collections then are scanned by Russian technicians and sent to the Library of Congress for incorporation into the site.

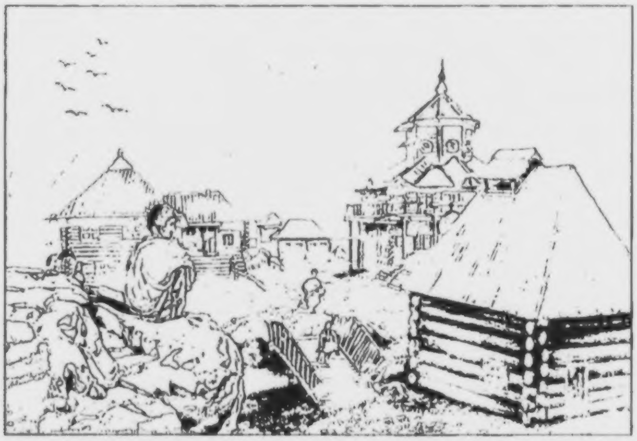
"Meeting of Frontiers" also will include collections relating to Siberian and Alaskan history that are housed in libraries, archives and museums in provincial cites in Siberia. Under a cooperative agreement between the Library of Congress and the Open Society Institute-Russia that was signed by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and OSI-Russia President Yekaterina Genieva in August 2001, OSI organized a competition in Western Siberia for institutions interested in having some of their rarest and most interesting collections digitized for inclusion on the site. OSI and the Library of Congress then established a mobile scanning team, headquartered in Novosibirsk, that traveled to institutions in Novosibirsk, Tomsk, Omsk and Barnaul to scan the winners of the OSI grants competition. In this way, the project is providing free online access to a virtual library of collections, the originals of which are dispersed in remote locations that few Russians and even fewer Americans will ever have the opportunity to visit.

In 2002, scanning activities are being expanded to Eastern Siberia, notably the cities of Irkutsk and Krasnoiarsk. Under an agreement signed with the State and University Library of Lower Saxony in Göttingen, Germany, the Library of Congress also will receive for inclusion in the Web site images from the famous Asch collection in Göttingen. Baron Georg Thomas von Asch, a German doctor who served in the Russian army as a medical officer in the late 18th century, assembled a large and rare collection of books, manuscripts, maps, medals and coins, mainly pertaining to Siberia, that helped form the basis for Russian and Siberian studies in Germany. The partnership with Göttingen, which is funded by a grant to Göttingen by the German Society for Research, is the first in "Meeting of Frontiers" with a library or archive outside Russia and the United States.


СИБИРЬ И ПЕРЕСЕЛЕНЦЫ.

***Siberia and Its Settlers* is a handbook for prospective Russian colonists published in Kharkov (present-day Ukraine) in 1892.**

Since its inception, the "Meeting of Frontiers" project has drawn on the contributions of American and Russian historians who have helped to identify collections of primary materials relating to the American West and the Russian East for inclusion in the site and who have written the introductory narratives, timelines and captions that introduce these collections to the public. The purpose of the May 2001 conference was to bring together scholars, librarians and educators to discuss future directions for the project. Co-sponsored by the University of Alaska, OSI-Russia and the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the conference focused on recent scholarship relating to the exploration and settlement of Russian America. The conference also discussed how the Internet can be used for teaching geography, history, foreign languages the natural sciences and other subjects—both in school and outside the classroom—with contributions by representatives of the Foundation for Internet Education in Moscow, the National Park Service, the Anchorage Museum of History and Art and several universities and libraries in Russia and the United States.



This lithograph depicting what is now Sitka, Alaska, was produced from drawings by artists on the Russian naval vessel *Seniavin* (1826-1829).

In his paper, Academician Nikolai N. Bolkhovitinov, of the Russian Academy of Sciences, discussed the differences between the fur trade in Siberia and Alaska and the effect that they had on the development of both regions: "The basic difference between the seagoing colonization of Russian America and the continental colonization of Siberia can be defined in two words: the sable and the *kalan* (sea otter)." In Siberia, the hunt

continued on page 15

Human Nature and the Power of Culture

Library Hosts Margaret Mead Symposium

By MARY WOLFSKILL

The events of Sept. 11 served as a point of departure for a recent Library symposium celebrating the centennial of Margaret Mead's birth (1901-1978). The Library exhibition "Margaret Mead: Human Nature and the Power of Culture" is on view in the Jefferson Building through May 31. A preview of the exhibition can also be viewed online at **www.loc.gov/exhibits/mead**.

Sponsored by the Institute for Intercultural Studies of New York, in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress, the Dec. 3-4 symposium explored contributions of history and the behavioral sciences to the understanding of cultures. The symposium was modeled on the interdisciplinary approach used by Mead and fellow anthropologist Ruth Benedict during the 1940s, when teams of scholars were assembled to analyze the national character of the enemies and friends of the United States. The research was accomplished by viewing films, reading literature, interviewing immigrants, scanning foreign newspapers and listening to radio broadcasts from abroad, since it was often difficult to travel to foreign countries. Focusing on Sept. 11, scholars from various disciplines provided analysis of the events in relation to the methods used by Mead in her national character studies.

Prosser Gifford, director of Scholarly Programs at the Library of Congress, welcomed the participants and guests, along with Wilton S. Dillon, senior scholar emeritus at the Smithsonian Institution and convener of the symposium, and Mary Catherine Bateson, daughter of Margaret Mead, who served as symposium chair. Ms. Bateson, the Clarence J. Robinson Professor of Anthropology and English at George Mason University, is also president of the Institute for Intercultural Studies, an organization founded by Mead to, in her words, advance "knowledge of the various peoples and nations of the world, with special attention to those peoples and those aspects of their life which are likely to affect intercultural and international relations."

The significance of a centennial honoring her mother became more apparent when Ms. Bateson realized that there were key themes in her mother's life and work that are important in a post-Sept. 11 world. Margaret Mead was one of the first to point out that ethnographic or ethnological knowledge—the description of people's profoundly different levels of development—could be a source for self-examination of contemporary culture.

Wilton Dillon reflected on the legacy of James Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian Institution, who wished to increase the diffusion of knowledge among humankind. Mr. Dillon read a message to the participants from United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan, who noted that today there is a "wide-ranging interaction between cultures." Messages of support for Margaret Mead and the symposium were also received from Kichiro Matsuura, director-general of UNESCO and Secretary of State Colin Powell.

Tim White, the evening NBC News anchor for WKYC in Cleveland, introduced his 1975 film about Margaret Mead, "Reflections," which was screened for the participants. The film was part of a series aimed at explaining American culture to people of other countries through interviews with such notables as George Meany, Leonard Bernstein, Samuel Eliot Morrison, John Hope Franklin, Buckminister Fuller and Mead. Mr. White told the audience that Margaret Mead was a good subject for this approach, as she had a long history of interpreting U.S. culture to people of other countries.

National Character in Peace and War

Richard Kurin, director of the Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, led the first session by focusing on understanding the character of other nations and regimes, with particular attention to the people of Afghanistan, Muslims, the Taliban and the al Qaeda terrorist organization. He pointed out that Margaret Mead believed that scholars had a responsibility to use their knowledge to increase understanding among different cultures. However, he questioned whether studies of national character were still relevant in the age of globalization.

The first panelist, William Beeman, professor of cultural anthropology, linguistics and theater at Brown University, discussed Mead's deep interest in assuring that nations took advantage of the opportunity to learn from each others' cultures. Mead's book *And Keep Your Powder Dry* (New York: W. Morrow and Co., 1942) was one of the first written about American culture. Mr. Beeman asserted that Mead felt that Americans went to war to build a better world and, during World War II, she began to make preparations for a postwar in which Americans could better understand their friends and foes alike. For Mead, war was a cultural invention and, for Americans, she saw aggression as a response that must be met with force. Her message is as true today as it was 50 years ago, he said.

Mary Catherine Bateson followed with a review of the criticism of the "study of cultures at a distance" approach practiced by some anthropologists. First, some felt the approach was invalid when the research was a collaborative effort between the government and academic researchers. However, Ms. Bateson pointed out that, during World War II, Americans were not as cynical about government as they became during the McCarthy and Vietnam War eras. She noted that national character studies are as important in peace as in war.

Second, anthropologists criticized the method because the research was not from firsthand experience. But Ms. Bateson commented that the study of any large-scale society will always be at a distance, because, unlike Mead's research in Samoa and Papua New Guinea, it is impossible to know most of the individuals.

Third, statistical surveys should be viewed only as an alternative research method because they do not provide the diversity that helps frame issues.

A fourth criticism was that anthropologists considered the focus on child rearing practices to be trivial. But Ms. Bateson said that the only way to understand fully how choices are made is to understand a person's upbringing.

Alan Henrikson, director of the Fletcher Roundtable on a New World Order at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University, emphasized the need for the "one-world culture" of which Mead spoke. Looking at Japanese-American relations in World War II, Mr. Henrikson said that Americans thought the Japanese were incapable of attacking Pearl Harbor and the Japanese thought Americans were incapable of fighting back.

Similarly, Mr. Henrikson remarked that Americans could not imagine the mentality of the suicide attackers nor the intensity of the hatred against the United States. He said that the study of culture at a distance and the practice of diplomacy are one and the same.

Michale Mandelbaum, Christian A. Herter Professor and director of American foreign policy at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, looked at the relationship between war and culture. All wars have motives and methods, he said, that are culturally determined and must be described in cultural terms. In the present war, he pointed to the great cultural differences between the wealthy, high-tech United States and the poor, low-tech Taliban government and al Qaeda network. The war is considered just by American standards because it is in response to an attack and injuries to noncombatants have been limited, as opposed to the enemy, which has killed innocent people intentionally.

Exotic USA

Ben Wattenberg, senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute and moderator of the weekly PBS television program "Think Tank," chaired the second panel. The first speaker, Deborah Tannen, professor of linguistics at Georgetown University and the author of a number of books including *The Argument Culture: Moving from Debate to Dialogue* (New York: Random House, 1998) and *You Just Don't Understand: Women and Men in Conversation* (New York: Morrow, 1990), talked about the tendency in American and Western culture to approach many issues using the war metaphor as an explanation. She pointed to three major areas where this is evident.

First, there is the academic or intellectual tradition, in which the "debate " is encouraged as the best way to explore something—two people on opposing sides argue to make their point while ignoring evidence that supports the other viewpoint.

Second, Ms. Tannen looked at the adversarial nature of the American legal system, pointing out that the "fact finding" is done by a lawyer rather than by someone trying to determine the truth.

And third, the nature of public discourse in America is adversarial, according to Ms. Tannen. She used TV and radio talk shows as an example, noting that guests, including herself, are encouraged to adopt the most extreme views.

Amitai Etzioni, director of the Institute for Communitarian Policy Studies at George Washington University and founder of a developing communitarian movement, talked about his association with Margaret Mead and the organization he founded, the Gradualist Way to Peace, which grew out of conversations with her. Referring to the events of Sept. 11, Mr. Etzioni reflected on the makeup of religious groups. He believes religions often have two branches, one loving and one violent.

Panelist Hervé Varenne, professor of education and chairman of the Department of International and Transcultural Studies at Teachers College of Columbia University, pointed out that what happens in Washington affects the world, but only a very small subgroup of the whole has a say on what happens in Washington. Therefore, Washington has a responsibility to the rest of the world.

Case Presentation: Russia

James W. Symington, attorney with O'Connor and Hannon and chairman of the Russian Leadership Program at the Library of Congress, chaired the third session. The first speaker, Sergei Alexandrovich Arutiunov, who heads the Department of Caucasian Studies at the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology at the Russian Academy of Sciences, reflected on the ideas of Geoffrey Gorer, a close friend and collaborator of Margaret Mead, who theorized that Russian people were driven by duty, fear, guilt and shame.

Mr. Arutiunov recently wrote an introduction to the latest edition of Mead's book on Soviet Attitudes Toward Authority (New York: Berghahn Books, 2000), which was first published in 1951. He noted that some of what Mead wrote remains true today and can be seen in the strong support of the Russian people (60 percent) for President Vladimir Putin. Although many Russians are nostalgic for authoritarian rule, the rising Russian middle class is more liberal and democratic in its views.

Blair Ruble, director of the George Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, talked about coming to terms with the new Russia. According to Mr. Ruble, its culture places more value on great literature than a great economy. But the changes place Putin on a slippery slope, because he wants Russia to be a European power without being a European society.

Case Presentation: Japan Since the Chrysanthemum and the Sword

Session chair Bernard K. Gordon, professor emeritus of political science at the University of New Hampshire, began the presentations by introducing Takami Kuwayama, professor of anthropology at Soka University in Tokyo. Mr. Kuwayama noted that Margaret Mead was not a prominent figure in Japan, where academics are not concerned with child rearing and personality; however, Ruth Benedict was well known because of her popular book *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1946).

The second speaker, Shinji Yamashita of the department of anthropology at the University of Tokyo, added that there has been so much change in post-World War II Japan that Benedict would not recognize the nation she described in 1946.

Daniel Metraux, chair of the department of Asian studies at Mary Baldwin College, spoke next, after sharing some of his memories of Mead, who was his godmother and lived with him and his mother, Rhoda Metraux, for many years. He observed that most of his academic work had been studying "culture at a distance," particularly his recent research on two Japanese religions, the Soka Gakkai and the Aum Shinrikyo, both of which have built up large followings outside of Japan. Mr. Metraux said there are now 2 million members of the Soka Gakkai living abroad including 1 million in Korea, and 30,000 members of the Aum Shinrikyo live in Russia alone, while there are only 10,000 living in Japan.

Mr. Arutiunov, who also participated in this panel discussion, commented that there was no extensive cultural study of Japan before *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword*, and observed that it played an important role in preparing and educating American officers for their jobs as part of an occupational force in Japan after World War II.

New Opportunities for Cultural Analysis

This last session of the day focused on Mexico, Iran and China. In introducing the panel, Chair William Beeman pointed out that the largest body of unpublished information from the Columbia University Research in Contemporary Cultures project was on China, where there are more than 1,000 interviews in the Mead Collection in the Manuscript Division. The panelists began with a discussion of Mexico with Georgette Dorn, chief of the Hispanic Division at the Library of Congress, and Ignacio Duran-Loera, director-general of the Mexican Cultural Institute and minister for cultural affairs at the Embassy of Mexico. Ms. Dorn talked about Mexico as a land of enormous diversity, with 80 languages and a combination of very old and modern cultures. Mr. Duran-Loera also stressed the diversity in Mexico and talked about various stereotypes, using as an example the perception that the people in the North work, the people in the Central region think, and the people in the South dream.

He also talked about typical American images of Mexicans drawn from films, which include the picture of the beautiful and dignified señorita, the treacherous bambinos and characters like the Cisco Kid. Mexicans, on the other hand, see Americans as naive tourists in flowery shirts holding cameras, as blond bombshells that fall into the arms of Latin lovers or as robber barons who are interested in stealing their land. Both cultures see much more homogeneity in each other than actually exists.

Ali A. Bulookbashi, director of Social Anthropology at the Cultural Research Bureau in Tehran, commented that the U.S. and Iranian cultures are at odds with each other and that more scholars such as Mead, who worked to bring cultures together, are needed. Charles W. Freeman Jr., sinologist and chairman of Projects International Inc. talked about China's view that the United States is a hegemonic power, while the U.S. perception of China is that it is a monolithic nation.

Summary from the First Day

Mary Catherine Bateson and William Beeman provided a summary of the first day of the symposium. Ms. Bateson observed that virtually every speaker had referred to nations as actors with attitudes, styles and trends. While the concepts of national character are problematic, she said they are nonetheless employed when discussing globalization. However, concepts of nations have changed. They are no longer almost universally described as internally harmonious, as Mead depicted Samoa.

Mr. Beeman looked at the themes that were discussed, such as stereotypes and uniformity vs. diversity. He said Mead opposed the kind of folk psychology that resulted in gross generalizations. She instead depended on professionals who knew how to find true regularities in a situation. Mead was looking at what causes change as a natural extension of cultural patterns such as alterations in demographics. It is possible to have change and stability at the same time, he asserted. He proclaimed that national character is not quite dead, and we are all groping with a world culture by looking at causes of conflict and the human desire for protection of one's own group. ◆

Ms. Wolfskill is head of the Library's Manuscript Reading Room and a curator of the exhibition "Margaret Mead: Human Nature and the Power of Culture." On Dec. 3, Ms. Wolfskill received a Spirit of Margaret Mead award from the Institute for Intercultural Studies of New York for "her skill and caring sensitivity in preserving and animating the Mead legacy for future generations."

Mystic

continued from page 13

National Park Service to provide tour and information guides in braille and audio formats to several of its national parks, including Shenandoah National Park. Working with Cornell University's Department of Ornithology, NLS helped develop a Birdsong Tutor on audiocassette that has become a popular book for blind individuals. And the current effort with Mystic Seaport will add to our commitment to reach out to other national institutions." ◆

Saving the Written Word

Library Awards Mass Deacidification Contract

The Library has awarded a contract to Pittsburgh-based Preservation Technologies L.P. (PTLP) that will save 1 million books and at least 5 million manuscript sheets from further acid deterioration.

This contract, the third awarded to PTLP since 1995, will permit the Library to increase preservation productivity and save increasing quantities of endangered materials over time. The contract calls for ramping up treatment during FY 2002–FY 2005 and increasing annual book deacidification from 100,000 to more than 250,000 books per year by the final year.

Congress has demonstrated continued support for the Library's plans to save millions of books and manuscripts by approving funding for this important endeavor.

As the national library and the official library for the U.S. Congress, the Library of Congress has focused its early mass deacidification efforts primarily on collections of Americana. The deterioration of acid-containing paper presents a formidable challenge, because this degradation undermines the use and long-term preservation of library collections and archival materials worldwide. The Library of Congress has provided leadership over several decades in the development and evaluation of mass deacidification processes and their application to valuable, at-risk book collections and other paper-based items to achieve economies of scale.

With strong support from Congress, the Library has worked with Preservation Technologies under two previous contracts to deacidify more than 400,000 books, using the Bookkeeper deacidification technology that was pioneered by PTLP. The Bookkeeper process exposes paper to acid-neutralizing chemicals. Using a suspension of magnesium oxide particles to neutralize the acid and leave a protective alkaline reserve, Bookkeeper halts deterioration and adds hundreds of years to the useful life of paper.

Under the new contract, the Library will continue to provide training and oversight to PTLP staff who select books for treatment; charge out, pack and ship volumes to the deacidification plant in Cranberry Township, Pa.; and then reshelve books following treatment. Library staff provide contract administration and quality control over the selection and refiling of books as well as laboratory testing to monitor the effectiveness of treatment. Library staff have also developed procedures to ensure that information about each deacidified book is captured in the holdings record in the Library's bibliographic database.

Preservation Technologies has engineered new horizontal treatment cylinders that it uses to offer deacidification services to libraries and archives for the treatment of loose manuscripts and other items in unbound formats. The Library's new contract authorizes PTLP to build and install a horizontal manuscript treater and a Bookkeeper spray booth in a Library building on Capitol Hill. This will enable the Library to treat large quantities of paper-based materials in nonbook formats, such as newspapers, manuscripts, maps, music scores, pamphlets and posters. Additional information about the Library's mass deacidification program is available on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/preserv/carelc.html** or by contacting the Library's preservation projects director, Kenneth Harris, at (202) 707-1054 or by e-mail at **khar@loc.gov**. ◆

Frontiers

continued from page 11

for the sable took place in the winter, which allowed time for agricultural work in the summer. Siberian furs mainly were sent overland to Europe and traded for manufactured products. In Alaska, the hunt for the otter began in April and lasted all summer, which hindered the development of farming. Sea otter furs were particularly prized in China, where they were sent by Russian traders and exchanged for tea, silk and other goods. Although profitable at first, in the end the fur industry proved an inadequate base on which to build a sustainable Russian presence in Alaska.

In his paper, Ilya Vinkovetsky, of the Department of History at the University of California-Berkeley, discussed the impact of round-the-world voyages on Russia's thinking about the world. The Russians who traveled overland across Siberia to Alaska were often of peasant, tradesman or Cossack background—tough, resourceful, but with limited formal education. Those who traveled around the world by sea were the elite of the Russian navy, often trained in England, fluent in French and other foreign languages, and exposed to the Americas and parts of Asia on their long voyages to Alaska. These naval officers saw how British, French, Dutch and other European colonies were administered and tried to reshape Russian America in the image of a "modern" European colony.

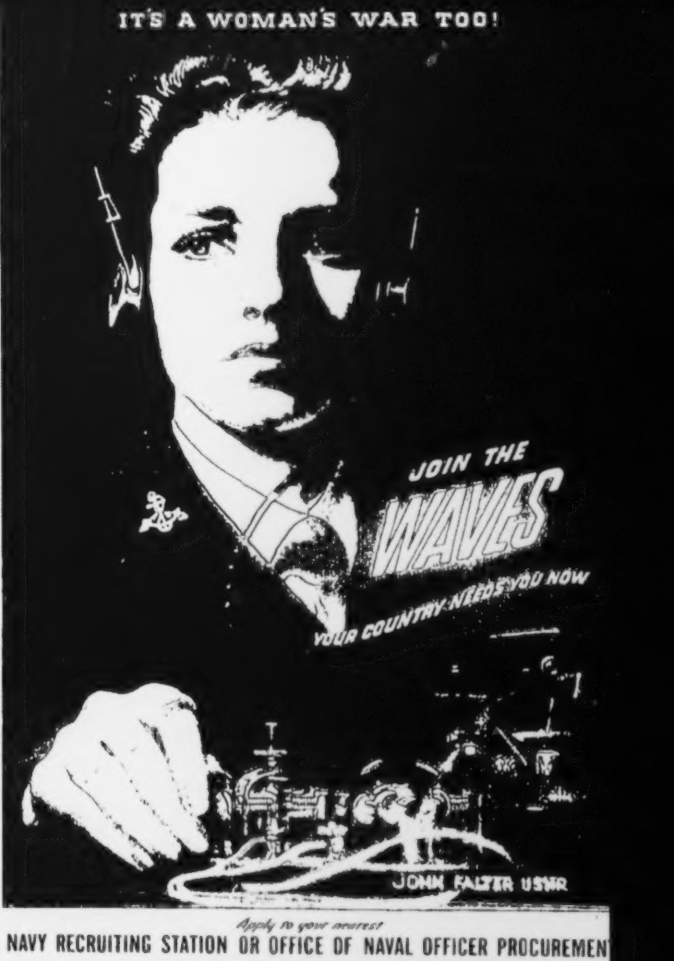
Lydia Black, professor emerita at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, presented a paper on cultural fusion between ordinary Russians and native peoples in Russian America. She demonstrated how, through the employment of guides and interpreters, intermarriage, trade and other means, Russian settlers and native peoples taught and learned from each other recipes for cooking, songs, games, dances and other aspects of everyday life.

These papers, as well as others presented to the conference, suggested many ideas for themes, topics and collections that will be explored as "Meeting of Frontiers" is expanded.

The "Meeting of Frontiers" project team includes this writer; Deborah Thomas, digital project coordinator for the Public Service Collections of the Library of Congress and technical coordinator for this project; Michael Neubert, a reference specialist in the European Division and coordinator of Russian operations; and David Nordlander, of the European Division, who is the historian and content manager. ◆

Mr. Van Oudenaren is chief of the European Division and project leader of the "Meeting of Frontiers" Web site.

Quaker Photo Service


IT'S A WOMAN'S WAR TOO!
JOIN THE
WAVES
YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU NOW
JOHN FALTER USNR
Apply to your nearest
NAVY RECRUITING STATION OR OFFICE OF NAVAL OFFICER PROCUREMEN

John Philip Falter

Three different views of women and their roles in society: Harriet Tubman (opposite) ca. 1910-1911, likely photographed at her home in Auburn, N.Y.;"Miss America Gets a Permanent Wave," featuring Norma Smallwood, Miss America 1926; a different kind of wave—"It's a Women's War Too!" (1942)—encouraged women to sign up for the U.S. Navy auxiliary during World War II.

American Women

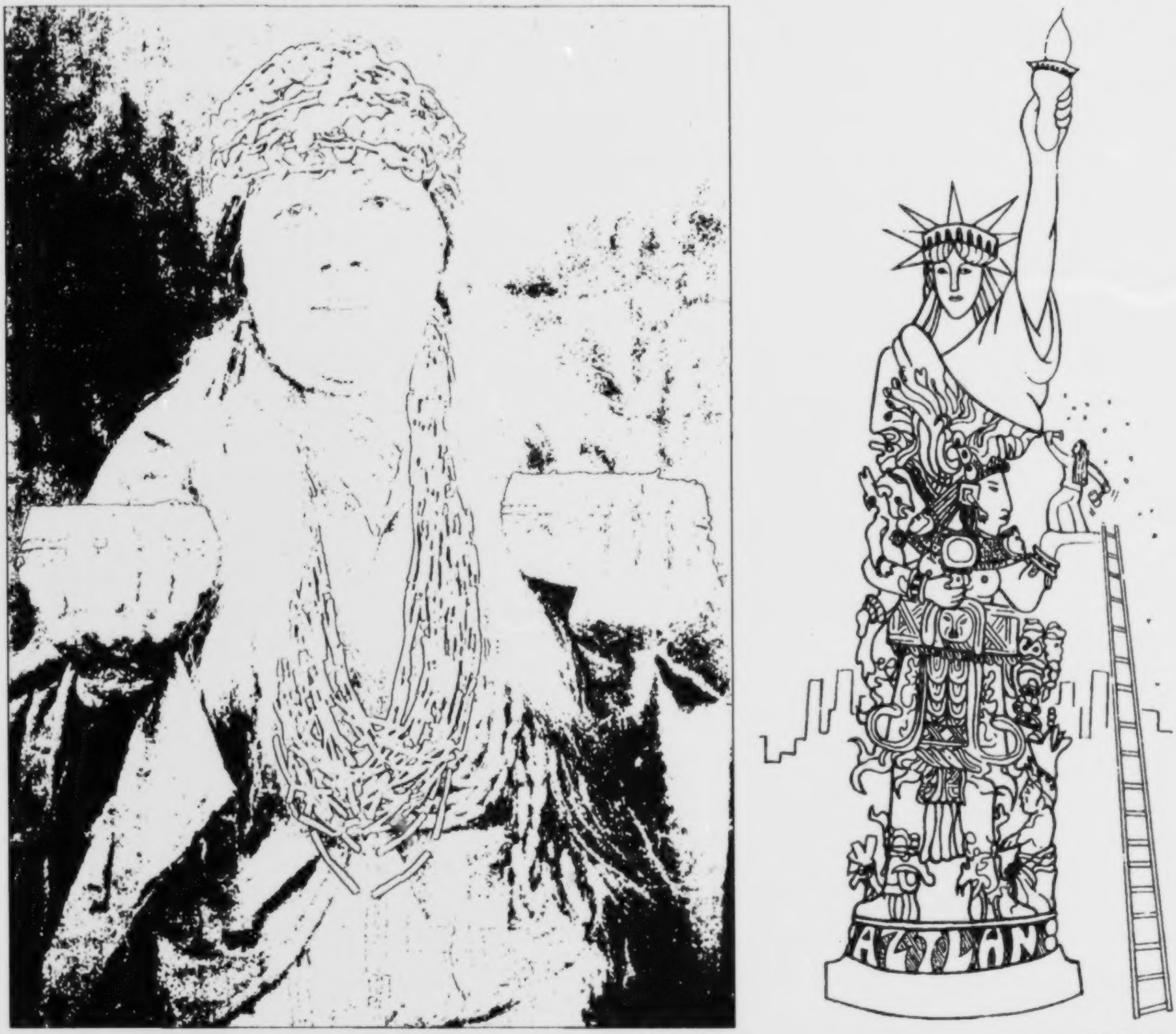
Guide to Women's History Resources Published

By ROBIN RAUSCH

Research at the world's largest library can be daunting. Exploring a topic as broad and varied as American women's history makes it especially complex. But assemble a team of Library of Congress subject area specialists who work with their collections daily, add the advice and expertise of respected women's studies scholars from around the country, and help is at hand. It comes in the form of *American Women: A Library of Congress Guide for the Study of Women's History and Culture in the United States*, a guide designed to steer even the most unseasoned researcher through the mountains of information about women to be found in the Library's unparalleled collections.

"The challenge of women's history is not a simple question of 'add women and stir,'" writes historian Susan Ware in her introduction to the guide. "It means rethinking and rewriting the story." Ms. Ware, who is currently editor of *Notable American Women* at Harvard University's Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Studies, offers a brief survey of the state of women's history that illustrates the new questions emerging from the field and stresses the importance of research and documentation in answering them. She concludes, "Sometimes it is a case of finding totally new sources and documents to tell a story that needs to be told, but far more often it is a matter of revisiting more traditional sources and asking different questions of them. That is where the rich resources of the Library of Congress come in."

With 12 chapters, almost 300 illustrations and five essays designed to show the importance of cross-divisional research, *American Women* exemplifies the multicultural, interdisciplinary approach to American women's history and culture that the Library's collections provide. The chapters are organized by the Library's major reading rooms and were written by Library of Congress subject specialists. They cover the general collections, newspa-



Edward S. Curtis

Ester Hernandez

A female shaman of the Athapaskan Hupa of northwestern California, 1923; this etching, *Libertad*, was created by a member of the Mujeres Muralistas women's artist collective in 1976.

pers and periodicals, legal materials, rare books, manuscripts, prints, photographs, maps, music, recorded sound, moving images, American folklife and foreign-language collections. Each chapter offers suggestions for using the collections and highlights important holdings related to women, including digitized collections available through the online American Memory collections at **www.loc.gov**.

The guide advises to "cast your net widely." This cannot be stressed too forcefully. Serious research on a topic will invariably lead to more than one reading room. Consider, for example, the case of Margaret Sanger, early birth control advocate. Sanger repeatedly found herself at odds with the law of the day. In 1914 she was indicted for sending obscenity through the mail: Three issues of her journal *The Women Rebel* contained articles on sexuality. She was convicted and subsequently imprisoned in 1917 for operating a birth control clinic, yet fearlessly continued her campaign for family planning.

Many books on Sanger are found in the Library's General Collections, but further searching will turn up primary source material in several other places. The Manuscript Division houses Sanger's personal papers. A pamphlet collection she gave to the Library in 1931, which includes her famous tract "The Fight for Birth Control," is located in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. Many photos of Sanger can be found in the Prints and Photographs Division, and she can even be heard on selected radio broadcasts available in the Recorded Sound Section of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

Less obvious, though equally significant, is the contribution the Law Library can make to such research. Here one can look up and trace the history of the laws that Sanger defied, such as the Comstock Act of 1873, which classified materials "for the prevention of conception"

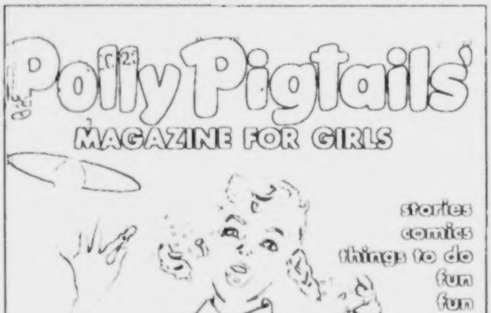
Frances Benjamin Johnston

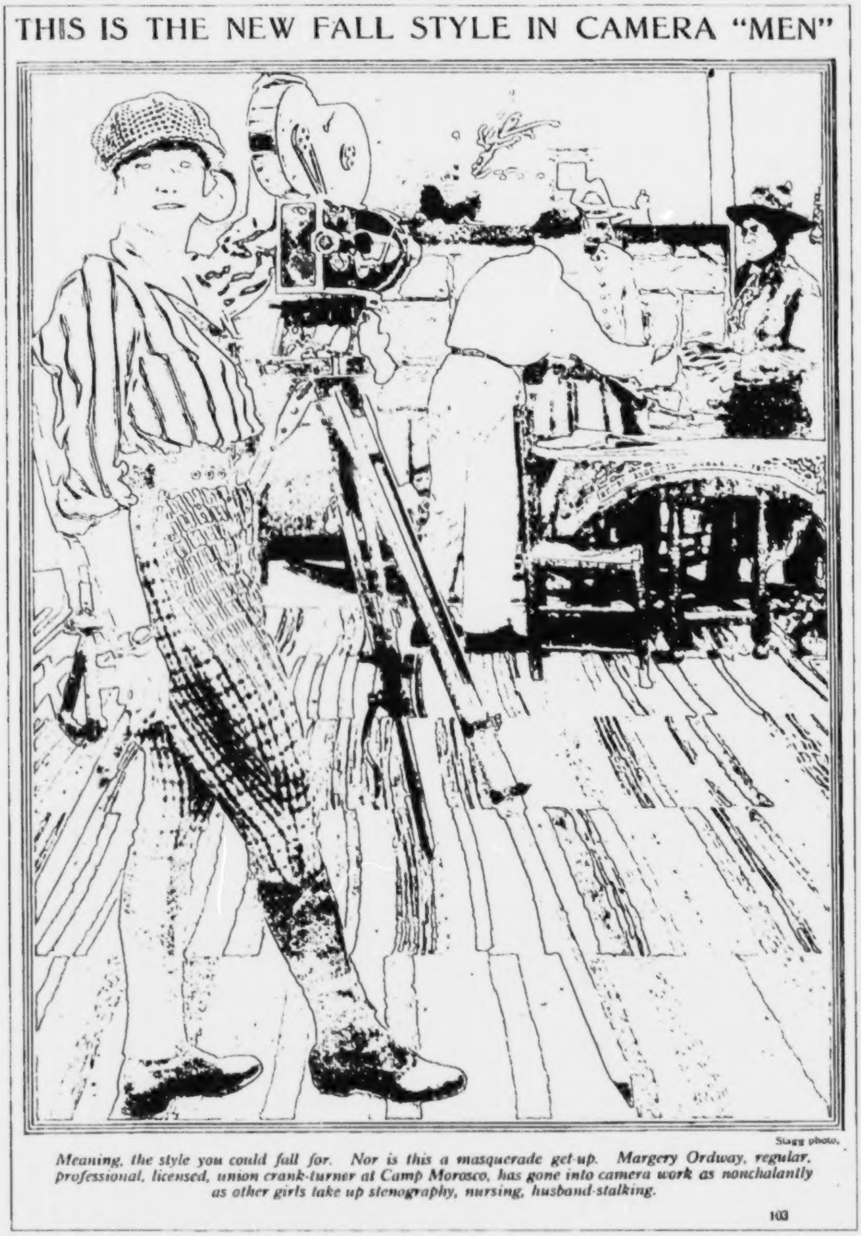
***Group of Young Women Reading in Library of Normal School, Washington, D.C.*, 1899; "Editor Polly Pigtails at Work," cover of *Polly Pigtails' Magazine for Girls*, 1953. After several name and format changes, the magazine is still published today, as *YM*.**

as obscene and made it illegal to send them through the mail. The court decisions that gradually removed restrictions on birth control are a testament to the influence of Sanger's campaign.

One of the strengths of *American Women* is its exploration of sources not commonly consulted for study. Legal information is one type of material that is underused in research, largely due to its perceived complexity. The guide supplies a discussion of legal research methodology that helps demystify law for the novice and demonstrates how investigating court decisions can reveal views and attitudes about women. Along the way researchers learn about treasures like the American State Trials Collection, a published record of state trials dating back to Colonial times. Among its trial transcripts and judicial opinions are cases on adultery, murder, libel and rape—cases that provide a remarkable record of how women fared in the legal system before there were female attorneys or women jurors.

Other unlikely resources abound. In the Music Division, popular American sheet music portrays women in song lyrics and cover art. Images of women in advertising are among the holdings of the Prints and Photographs Division. Newsreel film footage from the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division chronicle women news makers. Nineteenth century dime novels, an early form of





THIS IS THE NEW FALL STYLE IN CAMERA "MEN"

Stagg photo.

Meaning, the style you could fall for. Nor is this a masquerade get-up. Margery Ordway, regular, professional, licensed, union crank-turner at Camp Morosco, has gone into camera work as nonchalantly as other girls take up stenography, nursing, husband-stalking.

103

***This Is the New Fall Style in Camera "Men," Photoplay* magazine, October 1916**

pulp fiction, bear such intriguing titles as *Female Sharpers of New York, Their Haunts and Habits, Their Wiles and Their Victims* and can be consulted in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. Maps from the Geography and Map Division identify property and businesses that women owned and verify such curious facts as the existence of 109 brothels in the immediate vicinity of the White House in 1890s Washington. Even the adventures of superhero icon Wonder Woman are documented in the largest comic book collection in the United States, found in the Serial and Government Publications Division. There is virtually no type of material collected by the Library that does not make a contribution to the telling of women's stories.

By "casting the net widely," one is sure to encounter surprises along the way. In the Moving Image Section of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, one can view the 1919 version of "Deliverance," a narrative film starring Helen Keller that dramatizes her life. In the Recorded Sound Section, Keller's voice is preserved on an unpublished recording from 1952, in which she addresses Library of Congress employees about the talking books for the blind program. Recorded sound and moving image are relatively new media, but holdings in both collections date back further than one might think. The suffrage movement is unexpectedly well documented on film before women won the vote in 1920.

The General Collections also hold unexpected treasures. In addition to standard biographical sources and women's writings, there are etiquette books, game and hobby books, sex manuals, cookbooks, college catalogs and school primers. All carry different kinds of useful information. Nineteenth century cookbooks are full of facts on medicines and nursing, laundry methods, house maintenance and etiquette. College catalogs dating back to the 19th century provide fascinating facts about women's education.

The collections of the Manuscript Division are unprecedented for their holdings related to women. Numbered among them are the personal papers of prominent women such as anthropologist Margaret Mead, Civil War nurse Clara Barton and suffragette Elizabeth Cady Stanton, whose manuscripts include a draft of her controversial *The Woman's Bible*. A critical attack on church authority, it nearly splintered the suffrage movement when it was published in 1895. The archival records of organizations such as the League of Women Voters and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People also prove invaluable for the documents they contain by and about women and women's issues. The more than 900 collections of members of Congress contain much information about women's lives. Many of these incorporate correspondence and other personal papers of congressional wives, such as Eugenia

Beverly J. Robinson

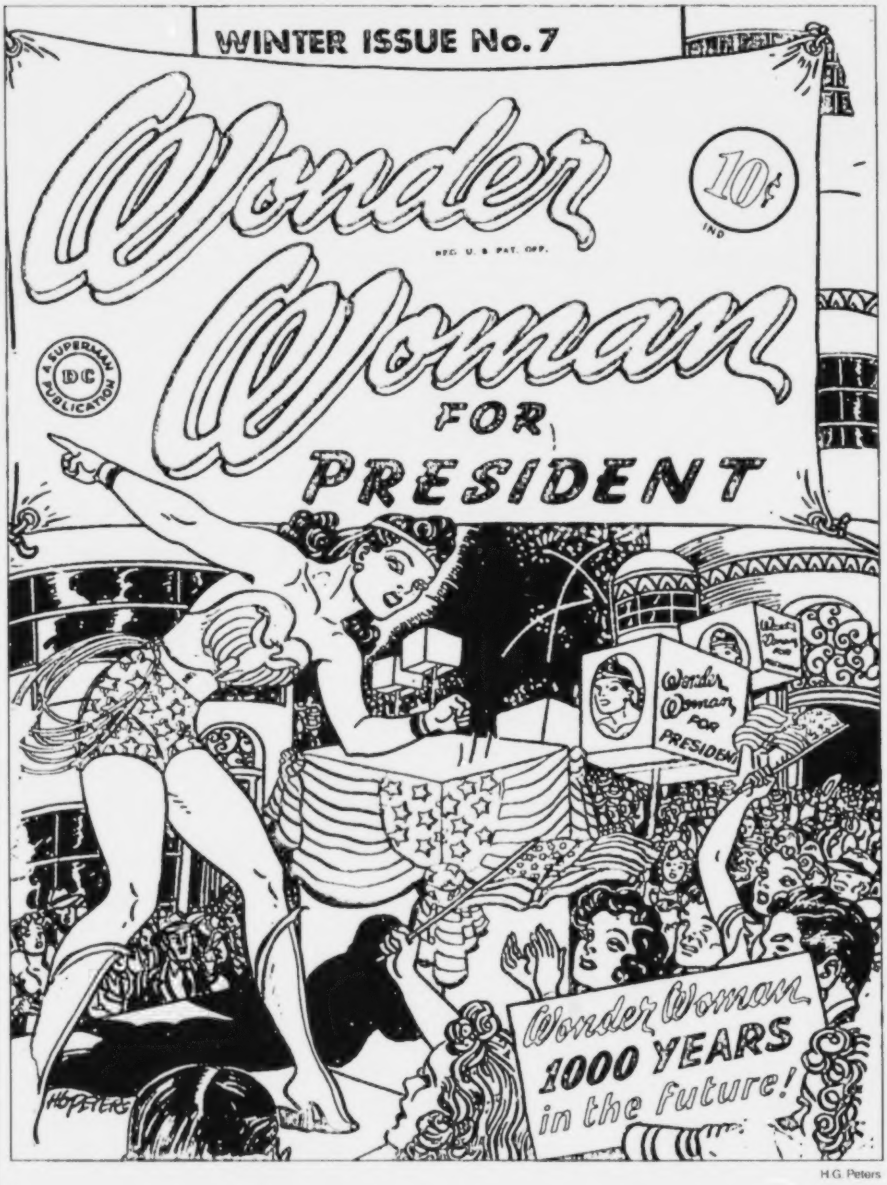
Fannie Lee Teals with her red, white and blue American Revolution Bicentennial quilt, 1977

Levy Phillips, wife of 19th century congressional representative Philip Phillips from South Carolina. She was arrested and imprisoned in Washington, D.C., as a Confederate spy during the Civil War. Later paroled, she returned to the South and worked with sick Confederate soldiers in Georgia.

Women are especially important as collectors of ethnographic materials. Many of the collections in the Archive of Folk Culture at the American Folklife Center were wholly or in part created by women. Novelist Zora Neale Hurston worked for the Federal Writers' Project in Florida, serving as an important contact in the African American community there. *Florida Folklife from the WPA Collections, 1937-1942*, features folk songs and folk tales from a variety of cultural communities throughout Florida. Hurston performed during several recording sessions and can be heard singing folk songs including "Mama Don't Want No Peas, No Rice." This song, she explains, "is about a woman that wanted to stay drunk all the time, and her husband is really complaining about it."

The key to unlocking all this information is knowing how and where to find it; *American Women* is invaluable in this regard. It makes sense of the Library's seemingly idiosyncratic organization, explaining where to go to find a specific piece of information and what else might be found of interest once there. The Farsi-language monthly *Rah-e-Zendegi*, for example, is found among the Library's area studies collections. It can be requested in the African and Middle Eastern Reading Room, one of four area studies reading rooms that serve foreign-language publications. Published in Los Angeles, home of the largest Iranian population outside of Iran, it is one example of the foreign-language newspapers and periodicals published in the United States that represent the women of immigrant and ethnic populations in America.

Readers will also discover that there is considerable overlap in the types of material located in the various custodial divisions. Reading rooms appear to be organized by format or subject, and in many cases that assumption works. The personal papers of African American educator and religious leader Nannie Helen Burroughs may be found in the Manuscript Division. Images of the Washington, D.C., school for African American girls that she founded in 1909 are in the Prints and Photographs Division. There are, however, collections that contain photographs in the Manuscript Division, and in the American Folklife Center and the Music Division


WINTER ISSUE No. 7
Wonder Woman
10¢
IND
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A SUPERMAN DC PUBLICATION
FOR PRESIDENT
Wonder Woman FOR PRESIDENT
Wonder Woman 1000 YEARS in the future!
H.G. PETERS

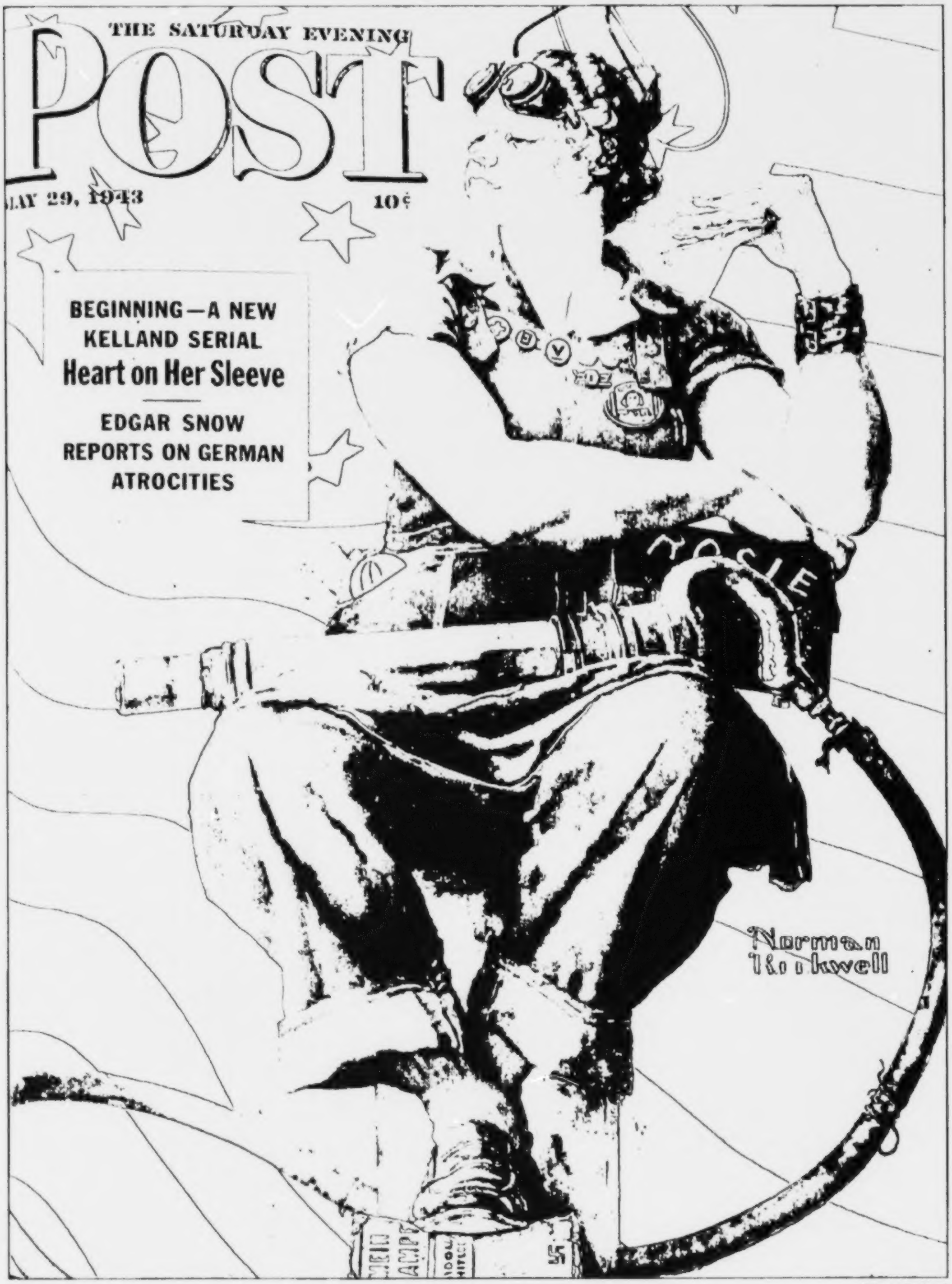
H.G. Peters

too. The Alexandra Danilova Collection, located in the Music Division, is particularly noteworthy for the more than 2,000 photographs it contains of the famous ballerina.

Recorded sound resources also cross divisional lines, but not in the way one might think. The Music Division, paradoxically, is not the place to go to listen to music performed or composed by women. Audio resources are usually handled through the Recorded Sound Reference Center. But the audio researcher should not overlook the American Folklife Center. It has an extraordinary collection of recorded ex-slave narratives among its many audio holdings. One can hear the actual voices of former slaves, many of them women, recounting their stories.

As one reads through the various chapters of *American Women*, it becomes evident that certain collections are well represented in the online catalogs and finding aids, while others are not. Many of the Library's more than 120 million items have no bibliographic record online. Special-format collections in particular often rely on in-house finding aids and indexes, and several reading rooms still depend on local card catalogs. This information is crucial in an age when so many believe that everything can be found online. Each chapter of *American Women* also discusses relevant subject headings, recommends reference sources and provides selected bibliographies and search tips. "Pathfinders" demonstrate how to find certain kinds of sources. The guide focuses on Library of Congress collections, but readers will come away with new ideas and methodologies that can be applied to research in general.

Aside from its value as a research guide, *American Women* is fun to read. The text is peppered with stories of amazing American women in different professions, like radio broadcaster Chris Noel, whose program during the Vietnam war, "A Date with Chris," was so successful at boosting morale that the North Vietnamese offered a reward for her assassination. María Gertrudis Barceló, known as La Tules, owned and ran gambling casinos in New Mexico that made her the richest woman in Santa Fe during the 1840s. She achieved such legendary fame that nearly a century later, she was mentioned in the Federal Writers' Project interviews. Journalist Nellie Bly attained international fame with her round-the-world journey in 1889-90, for the *New York World*. The paper dubbed her a "veritable Phineas Fogg" as she brought to life Jules Verne's *Around the World in Eighty Days*. Attorney Belva Lockwood became the first woman admitted to the U.S. Supreme Court bar in 1879. Photojournalist Frances Benjamin Johnston landed an interview with Adm. George Dewey, the "Hero of Manila Bay," after his naval victory in the Philippines in 1899. She was invited on board his battleship after producing a letter of reference from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt. The success of composer Amy Beach's *Gaelic Symphony* in 1896 caused one male composer to refer to her as "one of the boys." Map makers


THE SATURDAY EVENING
POST
AY 29, 1943
10¢
BEGINNING—A NEW
KELLAND SERIAL
Heart on Her Sleeve
EDGAR SNOW
REPORTS ON GERMAN
ATROCITIES
ROSIE
Norman Rockwell

Norman Rockwell

Two famous female patriotic icons from 1943: Wonder Woman (opposite), from an issue of her comic book, courtesy of DC Comics; Norman Rockwell's *Rosie*, one of many versions of the famous World War II factory worker Rosie the Riveter, from the cover of *The Saturday Evening Post*.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Susan Dwyer-Shick

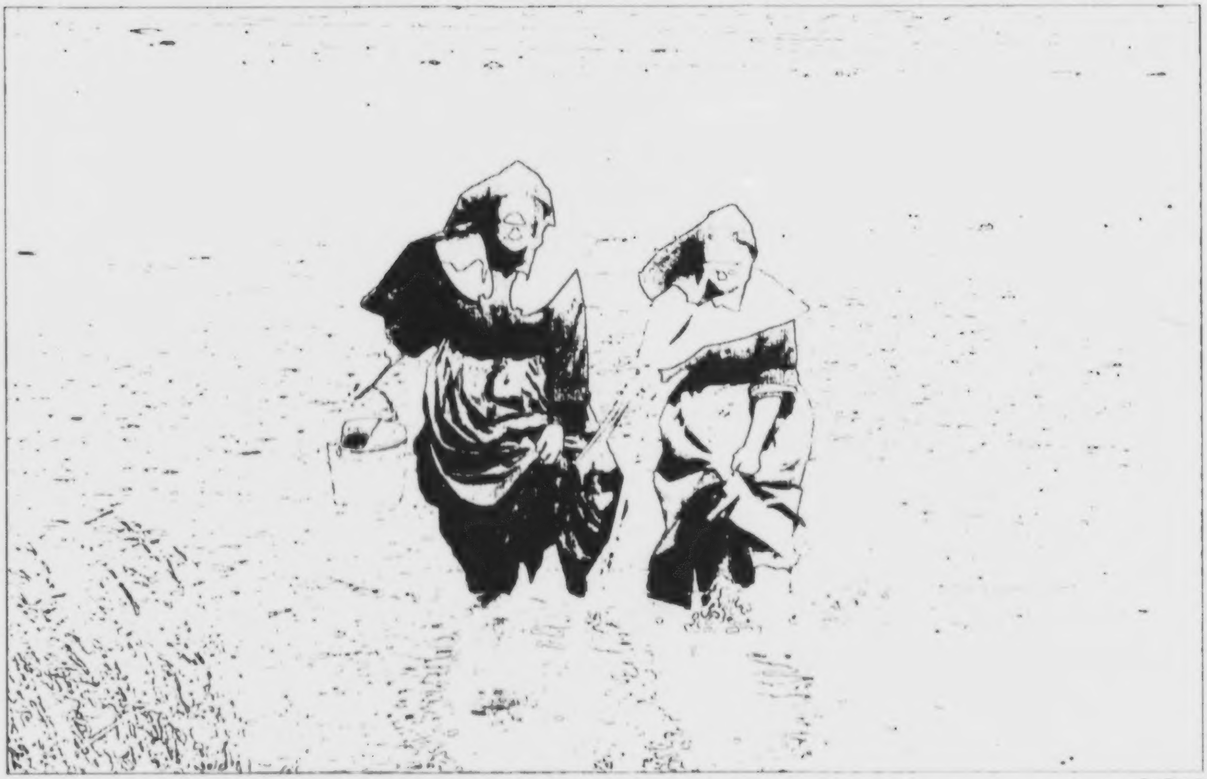
Instructor Sister Mary Abdi with students Rohymah Toulas and Lanya Abdul-jabbar in Islamic School, Seattle, Wash., 1982; dressmaker Elsa Mantilla and beauty pageant contestants, Woodridge, N.J., 1994

Martha Cooper

and geographers, composers and performers, broadcasters and recording artists, filmmakers and actors—women appear in all these roles and more within the 400-plus pages of *American Women*.

Five essays, also by area specialists, are interspersed between the chapters and serve to demonstrate the necessity and value of cross-divisional research. "Marching for the Vote: Remembering the Woman Suffrage Parade of 1913" and "The Long Road to Equality: What Women Won from the ERA Ratification Effort" address issues of political activism and inevitable reaction. The tension between realistic, and allegorical and stereotypical representations of women are examined in "'With Peace and Freedom Blest!' Woman as Symbol in America, 1590-1800." "Women on the Move: Overland Journeys to California," documents some of the realities of pioneer women's experiences. And "The House That Marian Built: The MacDowell Colony of Peterborough, New Hampshire" provides a portrait of a tenacious individualist, demonstrating the rich potential of the Library's collections for biographers.

A guide of such comprehensive coverage and attention to detail would not have been possible without the expertise and dedication of the subject area specialists who contributed to it. The Library of Congress staff members who wrote *American Women* are: Sheridan Harvey, Humanities and Social Sciences Division; Georgia Metos Higley, Serial and Government Publications Division; Pamela Barnes Craig, Law Library of Congress; Rosemary Fry Plakas, Rare Book and Special Collections Division; Jacqueline Coleburn, Special Materials Cataloging Division; Janice E. Ruth, Manuscript Division; Barbara Orbach Natanson, Prints and Photographs Division; Patricia Molen van Ee, Geography and Map Division; this writer, who is in the Music Division; Nancy J. Seeger, Recorded Sound Section of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division; Rosemary Hanes with Brian Taves, Moving Image Section of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division; James Hardin, American Folklife Center; Peggy K. Pearlstein and Barbara A. Tenenbaum, Area Studies Collections; Leslie W. Gladstone, Congressional Research Service; and Sara Day, Publishing Office. Publishing Office Editors Sara Day and Evelyn Sinclair were joined by three of these specialists in editing the guide: Sheridan Harvey, women's studies specialist in the Main Reading Room; Janice E. Ruth, specialist in women's history in the Manuscript Division; and Barbara Orbach Natanson, reference specialist in the Prints and Photographs Division.



Toni Frissell

Nuns clamming on Long Island, September 1957, a departure for this photographer, known primarily for her fashion work.

During the almost four years that *American Women* was in production, the Library of Congress team was advised by an outside committee of six women's history scholars led by historian and writer Susan Ware of the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Studies at Harvard University. Each of Ms. Ware's fellow scholars contributed in unique ways to shaping and polishing the guide. They are: Eileen Boris, Hull Professor of Women's Studies at the University of California at Santa Barbara; Joanne M. Braxton, Frances L. and Edwin L. Cummings Professsor of American Studies and English at the College of William and Mary; Carol F. Karlsen, associate professor of history at the University of Michigan; Alice Kessler-Harris, Hoxie Professor of American History at Columbia University; and Vicki L. Ruiz, professor of history and Chicano-Latino studies at the University of California at Irvine.

The vast holdings of the Library of Congress illuminate the lives of women in countless ways. The collections discussed here represent only a small portion of what is available. *American Women* is the tool that will lead researchers to many others. There is much still to discover, and numerous stories yet to be told. ◆

Ms. Rausch, a specialist in the Music Division, is a Leadership Development Program intern in the Public Affairs Office.

American Women: A Library of Congress Guide for the Study of Women's History and Culture in the United States—a 456-page softcover book with 298 illustrations, many in color--is available for $35 at major bookstores, through the University Press of New England and from the Library of Congress Sales Shops by calling (202) 707-0204.

American Women
A Library of Congress Guide for the Study of Women's History and Culture in the United States

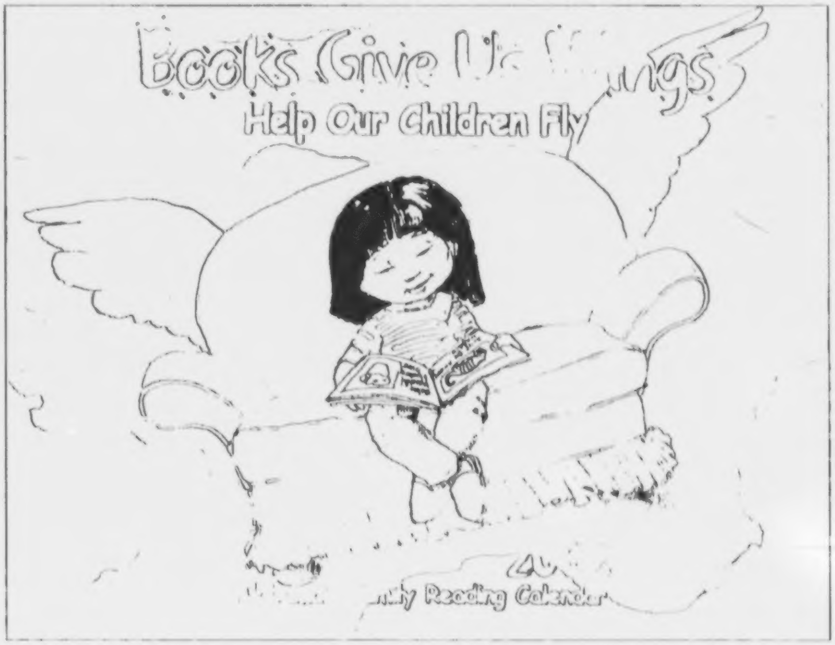
BOOKS
GIVE US
WINGS

THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

News from the Center for the Book

State Center Update

The mission of the national Center for the Book is to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. To reach the state and local level, the national center thus far has authorized affiliated centers in 44 states and the District of Columbia. In 1984 it approved Florida as the first state center. In late 2001, it approved the most recent—Hawaii and New Jersey. Most of the affiliated centers are located either in state libraries or large public library systems, but seven (Alabama, Arizona, California, Idaho, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania) are hosted by universities and five (Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Tennessee) are hosted by state humanities councils. Affiliations are for three-year periods, and each center needs to apply for renewal every three years. Its application outlines past accomplishments and future programming and funding plans. Each state center must provide its own financial and in-kind support.



State Center Renewals

In December 2001, the national Center for the Book approved renewal applications from all nine state centers eligible for renewal, extending their respective affiliations through the end of 2004. The renewed state center affiliates and their founding dates are: Kentucky (1992), Michigan (1986), Montana (1990), North Carolina (1992), Oklahoma (1986), Oregon (1986), Utah (1999), Washington (1989) and Wyoming (1995). For further information about the national program and the activities of each affiliate, visit the Center for the Book's Web site at **www.loc.gov/cfbook**.

Michigan Promotes Its Authors and Illustrators

The Michigan Center for the Book, located at the Michigan State Library, continued its sponsorship of the multivolume *Voices of Michigan*, an anthology of poetry, fiction and nonfiction that showcases Michigan's new authors. The third volume was published in 2001.

The center began collaborating with the Michigan Association of Media in Education to produce online a searchable database, *Michigan Authors & Illustrators*. In 2002 it is planning a Literary Landmark event honoring John Donaldson Voelker (1903-1991), a Michigan Supreme Court justice who under the pen name Robert Traver wrote the best-selling *Anatomy of a Murder* (1958) and many other works. On Nov. 1, the center will be one of the sponsors of the Michigan Author Award ceremony at the annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association.

Michigan
Center
for the Book

Alabama Gets Started

The new (2001) Alabama Center for the Book, hosted by the Center for the Arts & Humanities at Auburn University, helped host one of the national Center for the Book's Viburnum family literacy training workshops, which was held in Montgomery on Aug. 22-24, 2001. It also is one of several state organizational sponsors of *Books Give Us Wings—Help Our Children Fly*, Alabama's family reading calendar for 2002 (above), a project developed with Alabama first lady Lori Allen Siegelman.

ALABAMA
CENTER FOR THE
B◇O◇O◇K

Montana Festival Of The Book
Missoula—September 6–8, 2001
Montana Center for the Book
Montana Committee for the Humanities
www.bookfest-mt.org

Montana Launches Book Festival

In 1998 the Montana Center for the Book moved from the Montana State Library in Helena to the Montana Committee for the Humanities in Missoula. One of the new projects, beginning in 2000, was the first Montana Festival of the Book, cosponsored by the center and the Humanities Committee. The second festival, held on Sept. 6-8 in Missoula, featured more than 100 writers in more than 60 sessions, with a cumulative attendance of 5,300.

Other successful cooperative Montana Center for the Book projects include the development and printing of Montana's Millennial Literary Map (2000); participation in the national center's Letters About Literature project; promotion and involvement in the humanities-based Prime Time Reading program, supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities; and sponsorship of "Let's Talk About It" reading and discussion programs in four Montana communities, with funding from NEH and the American Library Association.

Montana
Center for
the Book

NORTH
CAROLINA
CENTER
FOR
THE
BOOK

North Carolina Launches "NC Reads NC"

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the North Carolina Center for the Book in 2002, the center has embarked on "NC Reads NC," a statewide poetry promotion project honoring North Carolina's poets and their art. State Poet Laureate Fred Chappell inaugurated the program with a reading and signing on Oct. 5 at the North Carolina Biennial Conference, held in Winston-Salem.

Because the North Carolina State Library is its host, the North Carolina center is involved in several reading promotion, humanities and exhibition projects supported by the state library and funded by the American Library Association, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the North Carolina Humanities Council and other organizations. It also participates in national Center for the Book projects such as Letters About Literature, River of Words and the Mother Goose Asks "Why?" project organized by the Vermont Center for the Book.

Wyoming Reaches Across the State

Located at the Wyoming State Library in Cheyenne since its creation in 1995, the Wyoming Center for the Book promotes books and reading through several diverse projects. Its newsletter, *Sage Readers*, is distributed throughout the state twice a year to individuals, bookstores and libraries. Its annual Wyoming Authors Bookmark, also distributed widely, lists a sampling of books by new authors. It maintains an online Wyoming Authors Database. On Oct. 27, 2001, it cosponsored the first Wyoming Bookfest, which featured the poets laureate from Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Nebraska. Like North Carolina, it participates in the Letters About Literature, River of Words and Mother Goose Asks "Why?" projects. ◆

WYOMING
Center for the
Book

Sage Readers

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

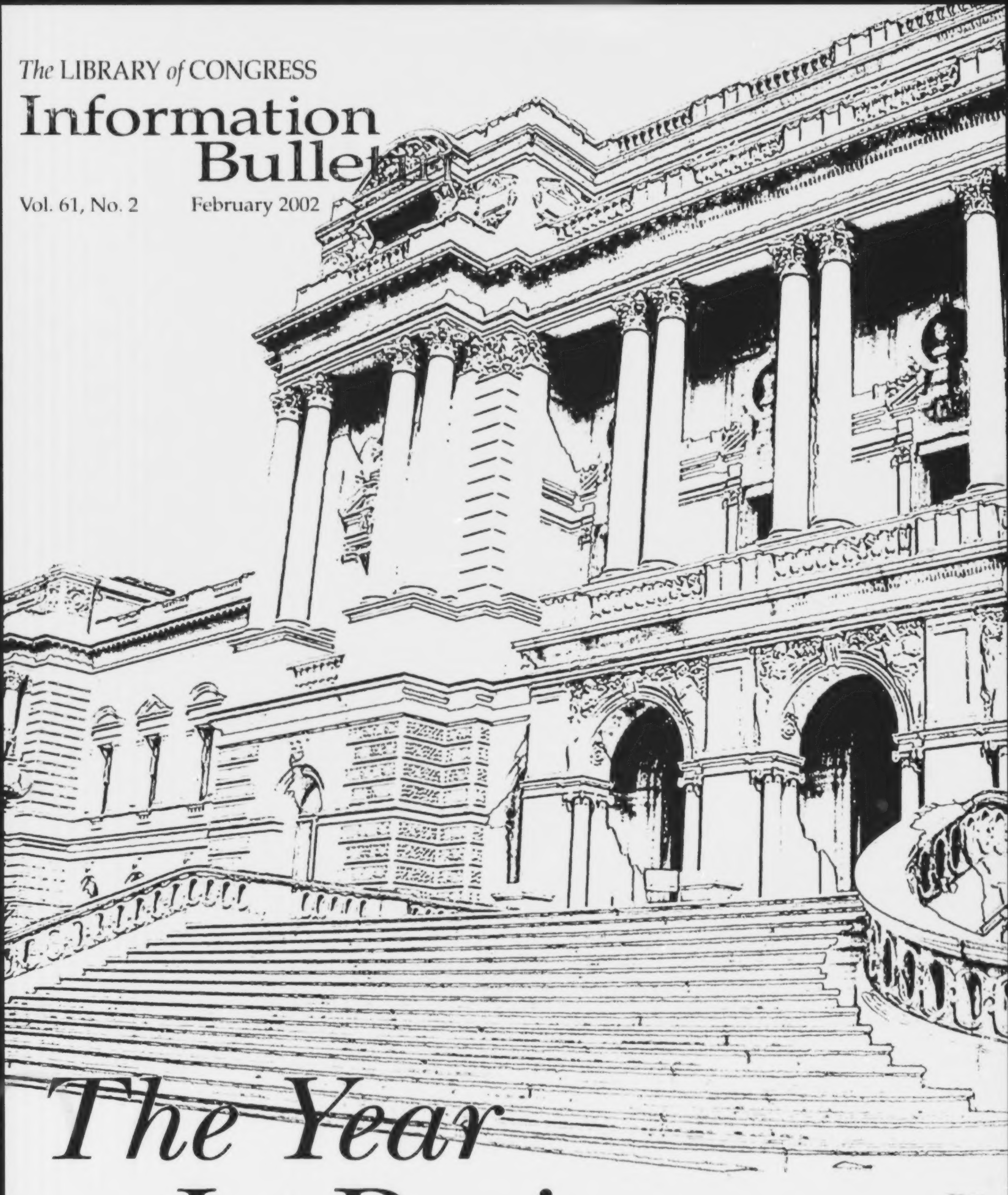
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

3

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin
Vol. 61, No. 2 February 2002



The Year In Review

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 2 February 2002

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

36

38

46

On the Cover: The front steps of the Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress. *Photo by Robert Sokol*

A Year of Challenges and Triumphs: The past year at the Library included ups and downs— the first National Book Festival and then the Sept. 11 tragedy and its impact. 38

Security Funds: Congress and the president have approved new funds for the Library to recover from the anthrax threat and other security measures following the events of Sept. 11. 31

D.C. Health: Dr. Ivan Walks, chief health officer for the District of Columbia, delivered the keynote address for the Library's African American History Month celebration. 32

Abe, Honestly: The National Digital Library Program and the Manuscript Division have announced the final release of the Abraham Lincoln Papers online at the American Memory Web site. 33

New Online: Other new collections available from American Memory include the Samuel F.B. Morse papers, Woody Guthrie's correspondence, evidence from the Haymarket Affair, a maritime perspective on American expansion and texts from Southern black churches from the end of slavery through 1925. 34

Honored Guest: Ryozo Kato, wife of the Japanese ambassador to the United States, recently visited the Library's exhibition of Ukiyo-e art. 35

Islam in America: The Library's African and Middle Eastern Division and the Office of Scholarly Programs recently sponsored the eighth in a series of symposia on Islam. 35

Civil War Diarist: The nation's capital was a city in crisis during the Civil War years. One civil servant of the era, Horatio Nelson Taft, kept a diary of those years, and the Library has made it available online. 36

News from the Center for the Book 46

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

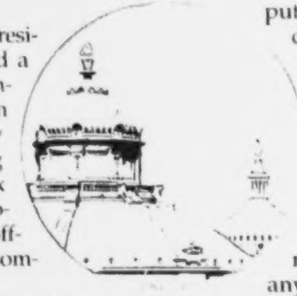
Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor

Security at the Library

New Congressional Funds Total $29.6 Million

BY GAIL FINEBERG



Congress and the president have approved a $29.6 million supplemental security appropriation for the Library to pay for the cost of recovering from the Oct. 15 anthrax threat, an off-site mail processing facility and an off-site facility to protect computer systems and data.

Included in the appropriation is $4.2 million for the anticipated cost of processing a 3 million-item backlog of irradiated books, serials and letters, once they begin to arrive at the Library sometime next month; replacing materials that have been damaged by irradiation; and new operations to cope with terrorist threats.

The Library's supplemental security appropriation was part of $40 billion appropriated in September for emergency homeland security and disaster recovery and allocated in a bill (H.R. 3338) that Congress approved on Dec. 20 and the president signed into law (P.L. 107-117) on Jan. 10.

The Library prepared an "obligation plan" for spending $13.9 million during the remaining three quarters of fiscal year 2002. The balance will cover the costs of the off-site computing center, explained Financial Services Director John D. Webster.

Computer Security

Sixteen million dollars of the supplemental will be spent to create a secure off-site computing center at which the Library's computer systems and data, including those that serve Congress, will be replicated.

Mike Handy, acting director of Information Technology Services (ITS), said, "ITS has a project team working with staff in the Senate Computer Center in the office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms and with technical staff from House Information Resources, as well as with technical staff from the Architect of the Capitol, to ensure our plans are compatible and complementary.

"Our primary goal is to develop for the Library an alternative, secure computer facility to ensure the continuity of operations in the event of a major disaster in the Madison Building or on Capitol Hill," Mr. Handy said. "We aim to ensure the survivability of our computer systems and our digital collections regardless of the nature of any future catastrophe."

Of this allocation, $300,000 is obligated for the second quarter of fiscal 2002 to contract with industry experts and technical consultants to help the Library develop a detailed plan for the center. Once the technical plan for the computer center is completed, the Library will submit an obligation plan for the remaining $15.7 million.

Security Recovery

The Library's supplemental security appropriation includes $4.2 million to pay for the Library's cost of staff overtime and contractors to process the 3 million-item mail backlog and other expenditures, such as hazardous materials training and testing. Included is $398,168 to replace collections materials that may have been damaged or destroyed in the decontamination process. Director for Acquisitions Nancy Davenport pointed out that the mail backlog includes items being sent to the Library for copyright deposit as well as materials that the Library orders for the collections from publishers and overseas dealers.

The Acquisitions Directorate's three divisions—European and Latin America, Anglo-American, and Africa, Asia, and Overseas Operations—are all bracing for the backlog by clearing shelf space.

Staff of the Acquisitions Directorate, the Serial Record Division, and the Copyright Acquisitions Division were to begin taking classes in "irradiation triage." Staff will learn how to handle irradiated mail safely, even though it will have been tested and handled several times off site before delivery to the Library, Ms. Davenport said. Ms. Davenport said her staff will be able to assess material damage from irradiation only after materials begin to arrive. She said she expects microfilm to be destroyed, paper to be embrittled and other formats to be damaged.

Irene Schubert, head of the Preservation Reformatting Division, has been sending various materials to the Titan Corp. irradiation plant in Lima, Ohio, to test the effect of intense heat on items such as transparent tape, plastic sleeves and plastic stoppers of mail tubes. Although it is clear that irradiation damages electronic equipment, electronic tape appears to survive, Ms. Davenport said.

continued on page 45

Changes at the *Bulletin*

Helen Dalrymple, senior public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office, will become the new editor of the *Information Bulletin*, beginning with the next issue. Ms. Dalrymple has worked in Public Affairs since 1987. She joined the Library of Congress in 1967, working in the Congressional Research Service, where she was an analyst in American government. Ms. Dalrymple temporarily left the Library in 1981 to become a partner in Werner-Bok Associates, where she assisted with or co-wrote several books and articles about the Library of Congress, including *Treasures of the Library of Congress, Guide to the Library of Congress, The Library of Congress* and *The Printed Book in a Digital Age*.

This is my last issue as editor. I have moved to the Library's new Office of Strategic Initiatives. This service unit of the Library is responsible for leading the national effort to develop a strategy for collecting, archiving and preserving digital materials, as well as a way to make them available while adhering to copyright law.

—Editor

'100 Percent Success'

D.C. Health Officer Delivers African American Keynote

By AUDREY FISCHER

With a theme of "The Color Line Revisited: Is Racism Dead?" the keynote address for the 2002 Library of Congress African American History Month was delivered on Feb. 21 by Dr. Ivan Walks, chief health officer for the District of Columbia. (Dr. Walks has since resigned from his position, effective May 1.)

"I'll let you answer the question, but the fact that you can revisit something means you can still find it," said Dr. Walks.

Dr. Walks, who was much in the news this fall during the anthrax outbreak, expressed his pride at being asked to participate in the Library's celebration of African American History Month.

"I don't know when I've felt more honored," he said.

However, he acknowledged that celebrating African American accomplishments can be a double-edged sword.

"Recognizing accomplishments can be good and bad," he said. "Some may point to Kenneth Chenault, the chief executive officer of American Express, who is also an African American man, and say, 'Problem solved.' That's very dangerous. Celebrate accomplishments, but don't believe the hype."

Even as a trained neuropsychiatrist with a medical degree from the University of California at Davis School of Medicine, Dr. Walks is no stranger to racial profiling.

"I know I'm *different* because I'm the only black male in America who has a letter of apology from Los Angeles Police Chief Darryl Gates," he said. Although the circumstances of his false arrest may be commonplace in the black community, the special handling of his case, with the letter of apology, occurred only because of his stature as a public figure. (Dr. Walks served as a mental health commissioner in Los Angeles County in the mid-1990s and later as medical director for managed care for the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health.)

Although he described himself as a "typical angry black male," Dr. Walks has not dwelled on the negative.

Dr. Ivan Walks

"If you get caught up in the microinsults, then you won't achieve and they win." Dr. Walks defined "they" as "the ones who think we don't still have a problem because someone like Kenneth Chenault could become CEO of American Express."

"It goes back to how you were raised," he said. "The best advantage is having people put in your head the idea that you can achieve."

With immigrant parents who focused on what they could accomplish and, in turn, what their children could achieve, Dr. Walks had that advantage. Although he grew up knowing that there were only a few seats for African Americans in college and medical school, his mother would not let him use that as an excuse to fail. Instead she asked the question, "How many seats do you need?"

Dr. Walks recalled being the only black male in his medical school class of 100: "It was hard to remain anonymous when filling out a teacher evaluation form, even though we only had to identify ourselves by race, gender and number of years in medical school."

As a physician and public health official, Dr. Walks is deeply concerned about the disparity of treatment received by various populations along racial and socioeconomic lines. According to Dr. Walks, too often health care is administered according to stereotypes.

"We can make some assumptions about group behavior, but stereotypes teach us nothing about the individual," he said. "A good auto mechanic wouldn't simply look at a Chevy and determine that the problem must be the transmission. But when it comes to people, we do stupid stuff like that."

Dr. Walks would like to see the bar raised when it comes to setting standards for measuring success. Citing the District of Columbia's infant mortality rate of about 12 percent, he would like to see that figure reduced to zero.

"In a program like Healthy Start, where resources were applied to this problem, we have managed to reduce the infant mortality rate to zero," he noted. "When we see that 100 percent success can be achieved, then we shouldn't accept anything less. Let's stop saying that because some of us can get there it's okay. We must not just walk in our ancestors' footsteps and do better. We must walk in our ancestors' footsteps and take 100 percent with us."

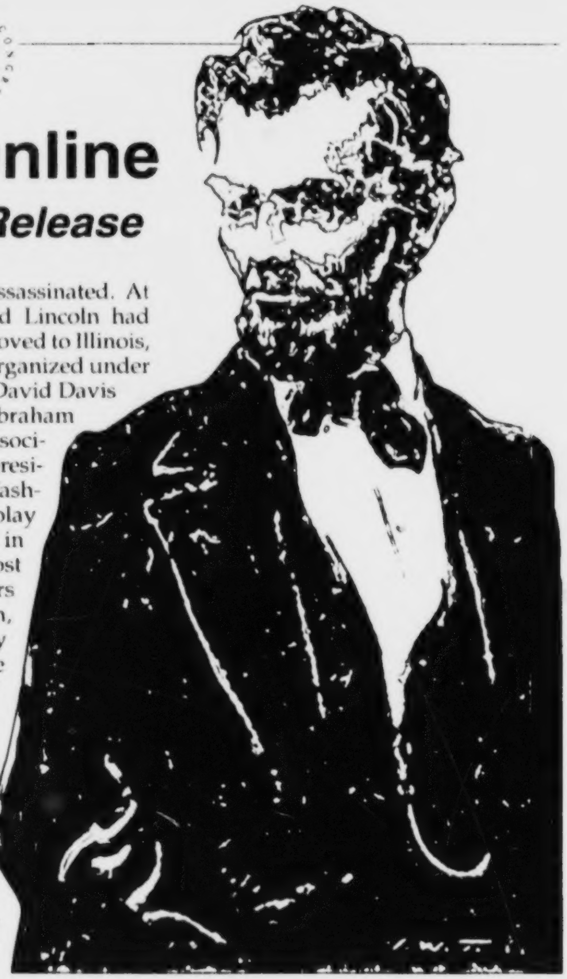
During a question-and-answer period following his speech, Dr. Walks raised the issue of the handling of the anthrax outbreak at the Brentwood Post Office. In keeping with the African American History Month theme, he addressed the allegations of racism some felt explained the disparity in treatment between postal workers at the Brentwood Post Office and congressional staff in the Hart Senate Office Building.

"Three days after anthrax was found in a letter addressed to Sen. Daschle in the Hart Building, a group of us—including the white Postmaster General, the FBI, the news media—went to the Brentwood Post Office," said Dr. Walks. "It was just stupid not to realize that a problem could exist in the Brentwood facility. But when a whole group does something stupid, is that racism or honest ignorance?" ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Abraham Lincoln Online

Presidential Papers in Final Release



The National Digital Library Program and the Manuscript Division announce the final release of the Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress. The papers can be accessed from the American Memory Web site at **www.loc.gov**. This final release includes 20,000 documents, comprising 61,000 digital images and annotated transcriptions of approximately 11,000 documents.

The Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress contain items dating from 1833 through 1916. Most of the approximately 20,000 items in this release are from the 1850s through Lincoln's presidential years, 1860-65. Treasures include Lincoln's draft of the Emancipation Proclamation; his March 4, 1865, draft of his second Inaugural Address; and his Aug. 23, 1864, memorandum expressing his expectation of being defeated in the upcoming presidential election. Other correspondence relating to these treasures provides historical context for understanding how and why they were written.

The Lincoln Papers collection richly documents historical events of the period, such as the crisis surrounding the reinforcement of Fort Sumter in early 1861, the Sioux uprising in Minnesota in the fall of 1862 and the writing of and popular response to the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. Letters to Lincoln from a wide variety of correspondents—friends and legal and political associates from Lincoln's days in Springfield, Ill.; national and regional political figures and reformers; local people and organizations writing to their president—offer sources on the political, social and economic history of the times as well as insights into Lincoln's personal and professional life. Included in the papers are documents written after Lincoln's assassination on April 14, 1865, such as letters of condolence to his widow, Mary Todd Lincoln, and correspondence between his oldest son, Robert Todd Lincoln, and others.

The Lincoln Papers came to the Library of Congress from Robert Todd Lincoln (1843-1926), who arranged for their organization and care shortly after his father was assassinated. At that time, Robert Todd Lincoln had the Lincoln Papers removed to Illinois, where they were first organized under the direction of Judge David Davis of Bloomington, Ill., Abraham Lincoln's longtime associate. Later, Lincoln's presidential secretaries in Washington, John G. Nicolay and John Hay, assisted in the project. In 1874, most of the Lincoln Papers returned to Washington, and Nicolay and Hay used them in the research and writing of their 10-volume biography, *Abraham Lincoln: A History* (New York, 1890). In 1919, Robert Todd Lincoln deposited the Lincoln Papers with the Library of Congress and on Jan. 23, 1923, he deeded them to the Library. The deed stipulated that the Lincoln Papers remain sealed until 21 years after his own death. On July 26, 1947, the Lincoln Papers were officially opened to the public.

Annotated transcriptions that accompany the digital images of items in the papers were provided by the Lincoln Studies Center, under contract to the Library of Congress. The center is located at Knox College in Galesburg, Ill., and was established in 1997. It is headed by noted Lincoln scholars and editors Rodney O. Davis and Douglas L. Wilson. The Lincoln Studies Center created annotated transcriptions for all the documents in Lincoln's own hand and, in addition, annotated transcriptions for nearly 50 percent of the other items, which consist mostly of Lincoln's incoming correspondence. Annotations for Lincoln's autograph documents include a headnote providing historical and documentary context, as well as annotations on the content of the document. Annotations for incoming correspondence typically identify people and organizations writing to Lincoln or referred to in the documents, explain terms and events and provide brief historical context. These fully searchable transcriptions and annotations dramatically extend access to the Abraham Lincoln Papers and enhance their teaching and research value.

This release completes the online presentation of the Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress. An introductory, or demonstration, release of approximately 2,000 documents was made available in February 2000. This was followed by the first formal release in February 2001 of approximately 17,000 documents (54,000 images) and 3,500 document transcriptions. Both the introductory and the first release contained descriptive document titles and annotated transcriptions that were "works in progress." This final release in March 2002 includes updates of those "works in progress" as well as the remaining 3,000 documents (7,000 images) and 7,500 transcriptions. ◆

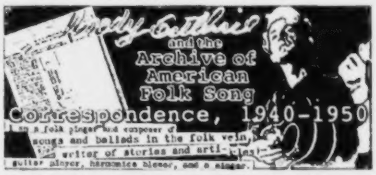
New in American Memory

Samuel Morse, Woody Guthrie, Chicago Anarchists

The Library of Congress's unparalleled online collections of American historical materials have been enhanced with the following collections, available from American Memory at **www.loc.gov**.

Samuel F. B. Morse Papers
at the Library of Congress, 1793-1919

"**The Samuel F. B. Morse Papers at the Library of Congress**" comprises about 6,500 items that document Morse's invention of the electromagnetic telegraph, his participation in the development of telegraph systems in the United States and abroad, his career as a painter, his family life, his travels and his interest in early photography, religion and the nativist movement. Included in the collection are correspondence, letterbooks, diaries, scrapbooks, printed matter, maps, drawings and other miscellaneous materials. The collection includes the original paper tape containing the first telegraph message, "What hath God wrought?," sent on May 24, 1844. The digitization of the Morse Papers is made possible through the generous support of the AT&T Foundation.

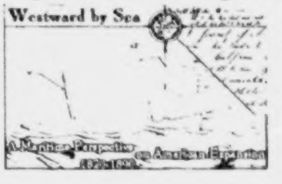


"**Woody Guthrie and the Archive of American Folk Song: Correspondence, 1940-1950**" highlights letters between Woody Guthrie and staff of the Archive of American Folk Song (now the Archive of Folk Culture at the Library's American Folklife Center). The letters were written primarily in the early 1940s, shortly after Guthrie had moved to New York City and met the archive's assistant in charge, Alan Lomax. In New York, Guthrie pursued broadcasting and recording careers, meeting a cadre of artists and social activists and gaining a reputation as a talented and influential songwriter and performer. His written and, occasionally, illustrated reflections on his past, his art, his life in New York City and the looming Second World War provide unique insight into the artist best known for his role as "Dust Bowl balladeer."

Chicago Anarchists on Trial
MASS MEETING
Evidence from the Haymarket Affair
1886-1887

"**Chicago Anarchists on Trial: Evidence from the Haymarket Affair, 1886-1887**" showcases more than 3,800 images of original manuscripts, broadsides, photographs, prints and artifacts relating to the Haymarket Affair. This violent confrontation between Chicago police and labor protesters in 1886 proved to be a pivotal setback in the struggle for American workers' rights. These materials pertain to the May 4, 1886, meeting and bombing; the trial, conviction and subsequent appeals of those accused of inciting the bombing; and the execution of four of the convicted and the later pardon of the remaining defendants. Of special interest and significance are the two dozen images of three-dimensional artifacts, including contemporary Chicago Police Department paraphernalia, labor banners and an unexploded bomb casing given to juror J.H. Brayton by Chicago Police Capt. Michael Schaack. The cornerstone is the presentation of the transcript of the 3,200 pages of proceedings from the murder trial of *State of Illinois v. August Spies, et al.*

The digitization and presentation of these materials from the Chicago Historical Society were supported by an award from the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition. This three-year program, which concluded in 1999, made awards to more than 30 institutions nationwide to digitize selected materials and make them available online.


Westward by Sea
A Maritime Perspective on American Expansion
1820-1890

"**Westward by Sea: A Maritime Perspective on American Expansion, 1820-1890**" is a selection of items from Mystic Seaport's archival collections and includes logbooks, diaries, letters, business papers and published narratives of voyages and travels. The unique maritime perspective of these materials offers a rich look at the events, culture, beliefs and personal experiences associated with the settlement of California, Alaska, Hawaii, Texas and the Pacific Northwest. A number of photographs, paintings, maps, and nautical charts are also included to illustrate the story of Americans' western seaborne travel. Various themes are touched upon, including whaling, life at sea, shipping, women at sea and native populations.

The digitization of this collection was also made possible by the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition.

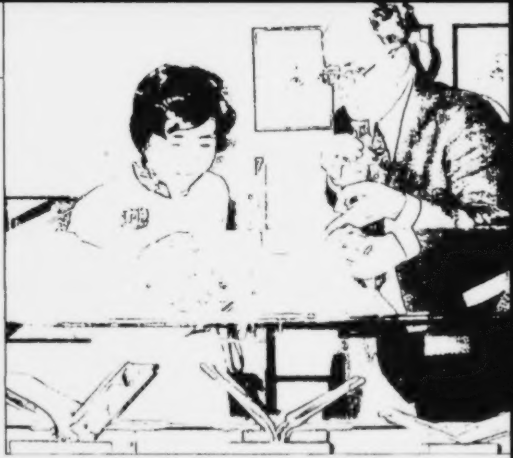
The Church in the Southern
Black Community, 1780-1925

"**The Church in the Southern Black Community, 1870-1925**" is a compilation of printed texts from the libraries at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. It traces how Southern African Americans experienced and transformed Protestant Christianity into the central institution of community life. Coverage begins with white churches' conversion efforts, especially in the post-Revolutionary period, and depicts the tensions and contradictions between the egalitarian potential of evangelical Christianity and the realities of slavery. It focuses, through slave narratives and observations by other African American authors, on how the black community adapted evangelical Christianity, making it a metaphor for freedom, community and personal survival.

An award from the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition supported the digitization of 100 titles from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The university supplemented these titles with 35 additional texts illuminating the same theme. ◆

Wife of Ambassador Visits

Among those visiting the exhibition, "The Floating World of Ukiyo-e: Shadows, Dreams, and Substance," was Mrs. Ryozo Kato, wife of the Japanese ambassador to the United States. She toured the exhibition with guest scholar Lawrence Marceau of the University of Delaware.



Gail Fineberg

Islam in America

Library Hosts Symposium on Muslim History, Culture in the U.S.

BY MARY-JANE DEEB

On Jan. 29 the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division and the Office of Scholarly Programs co-sponsored a symposium on "Islam in America." This was the eighth in a series of symposia on Islam made possible in part by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Raja Sidawi Fund.

Carolyn Brown, assistant librarian for Library Services and acting director of Area Studies, welcomed more than 100 attendees. She also thanked the organizers of the conference and talked about the need to bring to the capital a historical perspective to the understanding of current events. The symposia, she maintained, assembled multiple perspectives and viewpoints from many different cultures, reflecting in a way the Library' own vast multilingual collections.

The first panel, chaired by Marieta Harper, an African-area specialist, focused on the historical roots of Muslim immigration to the United States. The first speaker was Derrick Beard, a preeminent collector of 18th, 19th and early-20th century African American decorative arts, photography and rare books. He talked about a unique manuscript, the autobiography of Omar ibn Said, a Senegalese who was captured and brought to America at the end of the 18th century as a slave. Omar bin Said had been a well-educated Muslim who wrote in Arabic and left behind a number of manuscripts, 13 of which are extant. Some scholars believe that perhaps as many as 10 percent of the slaves who were brought to America between 1711 and 1715 were Muslims and the majority probably literate. *The Life of Omar ibn Said* was displayed in a glass case for the attendees to see.

The second speaker was John O. Hunwick, professor of history and religion at Northwestern University, who is a world renowned scholar on Arabic manuscripts from Africa. He discussed the very old tradition of education in Africa, where for hundreds of years, children from the age of 6 began learning the Koran, passed exams, "graduated" and went to higher educational levels. Arabic in Africa was like Latin in Europe, and African languages were written using the Arabic script. He said that Timbuktu in the 16th century was one of the greatest centers of learning on the continent, and that records of scholars such as Ahmed Baba (1564-1627) from Mali who wrote treatises on law, astronomy, religious *hadith* and biographical dictionaries exist to this day and are used by scholars.

The Muslim Arab-American experience was covered by Yvonne Y. Haddad, a professor of the history of Islam and Muslim-Christian relations at Georgetown University. She described the various stereotypes of Arabs and Muslims in the United States, including that of the terrorist. She praised President Bush for having made clear from the onset that in the aftermath of Sept. 11, the United States was at war against terrorism and not against Islam.

The second panel, "Islam in Contemporary America," was chaired by Prosser Gifford, director of the Office of Scholarly Programs. He introduced Akbar S. Ahmed, the Ibn Khaldun

continued on page 45

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

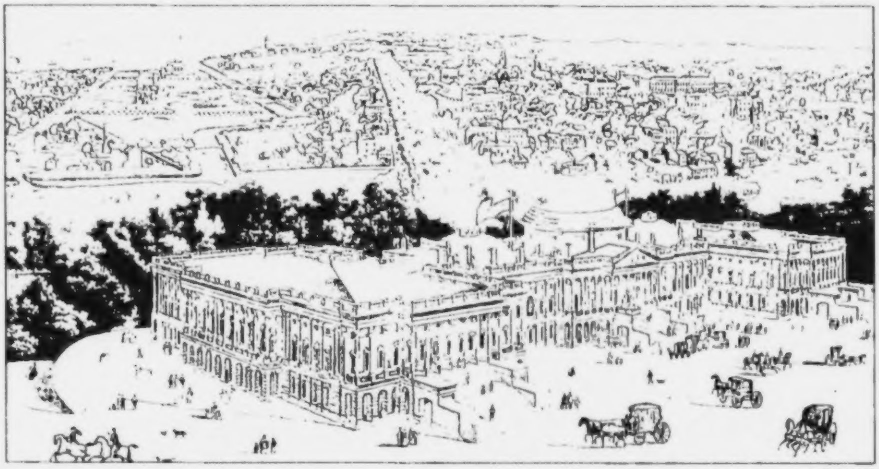
Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Speakers at the symposium on "Islam in America" included (from left) Akbar Ahmed, Sylviane Diouf and Amir al-Islam.

Washington in Crisis, 1861-1865

Library Acquires the Diary of Horatio Nelson Taft

BY JOHN SELLERS



E. Sachse

A bird's-eye view of the U.S. Capitol, looking west toward Washington, ca. 1852—the way Horatio Nelson Taft would have found the city.

The Washington diary of Horatio Nelson Taft, recently presented to the Library of Congress by Mrs. Willoughby Davis of Falls Church, Va., has been in the possession of the Taft family since the author's death at Sag Harbor, N.Y., on April 14, 1888. Amazingly, the three-volume manuscript has never been read or discussed at length outside the Taft family. The only hint of its existence appeared in 1901 in a small but popular book, *Tad Lincoln's Father*, by Horatio Taft's daughter, Julia Taft Bayne (1845-1933).

Keeping the private diary of one's ancestors out of the hands of scholars and writers is not unusual; however, in this instance the decision is somewhat remarkable considering the interaction that existed between the children of Horatio and Mary Taft and the children of Abraham and Mary Lincoln. The Lincoln boys, William and Thomas, better known as Willie and Tad, were regular playmates of 14-year-old Horatio Nelson Jr., or Bud, and 11-year-old Halsey Cook Taft, called Holly. Until Willie Lincoln's death from typhoid fever in February 1862, the Lincoln and Taft boys, sometime in company with 8-year-old Willie Taft, were almost inseparable. When not at their studies, the boys played, ate and occasionally slept together, either at the White House or at the Taft residence on L Street near Franklin Square.

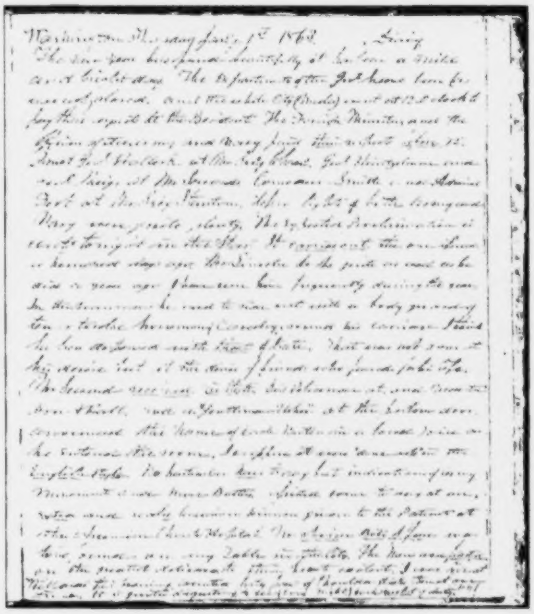
Julia Taft, who was then in her teens, also found a warm welcome at the White House. Julia was the oldest of Horatio and Mary's four children, and it naturally became her responsibility to see that her brothers got safely to and from the Executive Mansion. While waiting for the boys to finish their play, Julia would sometimes read a "French" novel, books that were forbidden in the Taft home and that the observant Tad Lincoln delighted in reporting to her parents. But to Julia's delight, Mary Lincoln took an interest in her, either engaging her in conversation or having her entertain the family on the piano. President Lincoln, perhaps mindful of the daughter he would never have, found Julia's long curls irresistible.

Horatio Taft was already a fixture in Washington when the Lincolns moved into the White House. The economic upheavals of the Panic of 1857 had forced him to abandon a struggling law practice in Lyons, N.Y. But Judge Taft, as Horatio was known throughout Wayne County, was well connected politically, and after some reflection, he decided to apply for a salaried position with the federal government. Over the years he had developed considerable expertise in steam power and weaponry, and he thought his knowledge could be put to good use as a patent examiner with the U.S. Patent Office.

On Jan. 22, 1858, just nine days after his 52nd birthday, Horatio boarded a train for Washington. However, had Horatio known the extent of the lobbying effort he would have to undertake to win the desired appointment, it is doubtful that he would have made the trip. Success depended on far more than his lifelong membership in the Democratic Party.

To bolster his appearance, Horatio rented a room at the recently opened Willard Hotel, even though it threatened to exhaust his rapidly diminishing savings. The Willard was the best Washington had to offer. He then set about collecting endorsements. Twice he called upon President James Buchanan, and he made several appearances at the office of Interior Secretary Jacob Thompson. Also high on Horatio's list of potential supporters were Isaac Toucey, secretary of the Navy, and Aaron V. Brown, the postmaster general. He felt he could count on New York's Sen. William H. Seward as well as Rep. Daniel E. Sickles. In a moment of desperation, he offered to "fee" Sickles, who politely declined. Such popular New Yorkers as Horace F. Clark, former Rep. Hiram Waldbridge and Fernando Wood also heard Taft's ardent appeal for support and promised to use their influence on his behalf.

Still, nothing happened. Frustrated, Horatio continued his rounds. He spoke to such well-known people as Harriet Lane, Sen. Preston King, Duff Green, Benjamin Perley Poore, Persifor Frazer Smith, C.P. Kirkland, the artist, Clark Mills, and anyone else who would listen. His efforts were to no avail. Finally, one month to the day of his arrival in Washington, Horatio boarded the train back to New York. He traveled in the company of Sen. Charles Sumner, who, though still recovering from the beating he had received at the hand of Preston Brooks of South Carolina, attempted to revive the spirits of



Horatio Nelson Taft in an undated photo by Mathew Brady; the first page of Taft's diary, kept while he lived in Washington, D.C., 1861-1865.

this spurned and dejected office seeker.

Two months passed before Horatio felt confident enough to resume his lobbying effort. But when he boarded the train for Washington a second time, he seemed more determined than before. He abandoned expensive hotels for the cheaper boarding houses so he could stay longer. He may even have decided not to leave Washington until he had accomplished his purpose. One day Horatio would call on the interior secretary and the next, the postmaster general. He talked to generals and judges, foreign diplomats and government officials. No one in authority escaped his solicitations. As the days turned into weeks, he worked even harder.

Toward the end of June, Horatio wrote, "Shall make a *rush* next week for myself," and two days later, "Shall use all the Democrats this week, they all favor me." The endorsements include every notable Democrat in the government. Finally, on July 1, a summons reached Horatio. He was to appear the next day before an examining board made up of three senior patent officers.

To his great relief, Horatio answered all questions put to him to the satisfaction of the examining board. Afterward, he returned to his quarters to await the result, which came the next day in the form of an announcement in the Washington *Star*. Judge Horatio Nelson Taft had been added to the list of patent examiners in the U.S. Patent Office. Horatio reported to the Patent Office early the following morning and was given the oath of office and assigned to the Class of Civil Engineering, Fire Arms, etc.

In the months that followed, Horatio Taft worked hard at his job. Applications for patents seemed to pour into the office. An almost constant flow of visitors proved distracting, but he quickly mastered the routine, and his colleagues, whom he described as gentlemen and scholars, mostly treated him kindly. In his spare time, Taft took in the sights of Washington and Georgetown. He especially enjoyed the Smithsonian Museum, Corcoran's new art gallery, the Capitol building, which was still under construction and the Congressional Library (the original name of the Library of Congress). Nothing escaped his notice. However, the citizenry disappointed him. The city did not "move," as he put it; the people lacked enterprise. They showed no distinctive character and seemed to look to the federal government for everything. Especially disappointing was the lack of enthusiasm over advances in the field of science, such as the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, which had Horatio on tiptoe awaiting the expected exchange of messages between Queen Elizabeth and President Buchanan.

Taft finished the year apart from his family, making only a brief visit home in late October to replenish Mary's supply of firewood and check on things generally. But he was also concerned about the November elections, which, as he probably foresaw, brought defeat to Democrats across the state of New York. Black Republicanism now reigned supreme, and according to Taft, it was just as well.

Horatio was back at his desk in the Patent Office by Nov. 10, more confident than ever in his ability to judge patent applications. Soon he was passing or rejecting cases as he thought proper, although he still liked to consult Dr. Henry King, with whom he shared an office. This growing sense of security caused him to think seriously of moving his family to Washington, and sometime after the first of the year he rented a house at 15th and L streets next door to John Philip Sousa. When Mary arrived with the children, Horatio leased two slaves from a Virginia slave owner to assist her with domestic chores. Both slaves slept in a shanty in the alley behind the house. He felt as though he had been given a new lease on life. Mary never really liked Washington, but Horatio was quite content. The work proved challenging, and the children had adjusted well to their new surroundings. Taft had to withdraw Julia from Elmira Seminary, but she was able to enroll in a fashionable French school near the White House grounds. His three boys were tutored at home. All in all, life looked good for the Taft family. Horatio's annual salary of $1,600 did not allow many luxuries, but carefully managed, it was adequate. And then the war came.

The diary begins on Jan. 1, 1861, and ends May 30, 1865. Entries are daily through Dec. 31, 1863. Beginning in 1864, the entries are irregular. Taft began to synopsize events that occurred over several days or even weeks. But the effect is no less fascinating. In some ways it is even more informative, for the resultant essays, however abbreviated, provided Horatio greater freedom of expression.

There is also a noticeable change

continued on page 45

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Rebecca D'Angelo

On Sept. 8, Librarian of Congress James Billington and first lady Laura Bush opened the first National Book Festival on the grounds of the Capitol and the Library of Congress.

The Year in Review

Book Festival, Increased Security Concerns

BY AUDREY FISCHER

Following on the heels of its Bicentennial celebration in 2000, the Library marked several milestones in 2001, including the centennial of the Cataloging Distribution Service, the 70th anniversary of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the 30th anniversary of the Cataloging in Publication program and the first National Book Festival.

During the year, the Library continued to implement a new Integrated Library System, participated in an effort to develop a Collaborative Digital Reference Service and administered the Open World Russian Leadership Program that has brought nearly 4,000 emerging political leaders from the Russian Federation to America to observe the workings of democratic institutions.

The Library also continued to share its vast resources locally as well as globally through its award-winning Web site (**www.loc.gov**). At year's end, the site contained more than 7.5 million American historical items for children and families, as well as scholars and researchers. Through a collaborative digitization effort known as International Horizons, the Library has added materials that highlight the multicultural influences that have shaped the nation. The Library is also working in partnership with other organizations to develop a National Digital Information and Infrastructure Preservation Program to sort, acquire, describe and preserve electronic materials.

Rebecca D'Angelo

Mrs. Bush with three of the younger participants in the National Book Festival

National Book Festival

The first National Book Festival was held on Sept. 8, 2001, on the east lawn of the U.S. Capitol and in the Thomas Jefferson and James Madison buildings of the Library of Congress. Hosted by first lady Laura Bush and sponsored by the Library of Congress with generous support from AT&T, the James Madison Council, *The Washington Post* and other contributors, the festival drew a crowd of approximately 30,000 people to the Library for readings, book-signings, music and storytelling. The festival began with a special program in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium on the evening of Sept. 7 that included readings by David McCullough, John Hope Franklin, Gail Godwin, J. California Cooper, Larry L. King and Tom Brokaw. The evening was attended by President and Mrs. Bush. Sixty nationally known authors and illustrators participated in the daylong event on Sept. 8, along with representatives from the National Basketball Association as part of their "Read to Achieve" national reading campaign. Highlights of the evening program and the Book Festival were broadcast live on C-SPAN.

The Year In Review

Response to Tragedy

The Sept. 11 terrorist attacks had a profound effect on the Library as it balanced its mission to serve Congress and the nation with the need to secure its staff, visitors, buildings and the collections—all in close proximity to the U.S. Capitol. The Library requested from Congress an emergency supplemental appropriation of $2.5 million to pay for emergency communications systems, including construction of an Emergency Management Center, and money for additional Library of Congress Police overtime.

While focusing on important security measures, the Library simultaneously responded to the tragedy by providing Congress with timely information on terrorism and related subjects such as immigration policy, and by documenting the events of Sept. 11 and the nation's response. For example, the Serial and Government Publications Division began to build a collection of thousands of U.S. and foreign newspapers containing reports and photographs of the tragedy and its aftermath. In addition, the Library launched a Sept. 11 Web Archive in collaboration with Internet Archives, webArchivist.org and the Pew Internet and American Life Project. The American Folklife Center also sponsored a documentary project that encouraged folklorists across the nation to record on audiotape the national response to these tragic events.

The Library reached out to those directly affected by these events by transferring 183 pieces of furniture valued at $59,900 to New York City through an agreement with the Maryland State Agency for Surplus Property to assist agencies recovering from the attacks. The Law Library also provided work space and facilities for a member of the Pentagon's library staff who was displaced by the attack on that building.

Legislative Support to Congress

Serving Congress is the Library's highest priority. During the year, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) delivered more than 711,000 search responses to members and committees of Congress. CRS developed electronic briefing books on *Agriculture and the Farm Bill* and *Welfare Reform*. CRS also issued a redesigned, expanded electronic briefing book on terrorism following the Sept. 11 attacks.

Congress turned increasingly to the online Legislative Information System (LIS), as evidenced by a 15 percent increase in system usage from last year's level. During the year, the LIS was redesigned to provide easier access and a format that can be expanded to meet Congress's need for information on a wide range of legislative issues. Safeguards were installed to ensure continuous system availability.

The Law Library kept members of Congress and their staffs informed on developments around the world through the monthly *World Law Bulletin* and the *Foreign Law Briefs*, a research series prepared exclusively for Congress. The Law Library staff answered more than 2,000 in-person reference requests from congressional users and produced 413 written reports for Congress, including comprehensive multinational studies of the laws of individual nations and regional organizations such as the European Union.

During the year, progress was made on the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), an online parliament-to-parliament cooperative exchange of laws and legal materials from some 46 countries. The Law Library continued to work in partnership with various institutions to expand and enhance GLIN. An agreement was reached with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop an offsite back-up facility for GLIN at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland.

The Copyright Office provided policy advice and technical assistance to Congress on important copyright laws and related issues such as the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA). In August 2001, the Register of Copyrights delivered to Congress the report required under section 104 of the DMCA. The report evaluated the impact of advances in electronic commerce and associated technologies, as well as the amendments to Title 17 made in the DMCA, on sections 109 and 117 of the Copyright Act. The Copyright office also responded to numerous congressional inquiries about domestic and international copyright law and registration and recordation of works of authorship.

In addition to assisting members of Congress and their staff in making use of the Library's collections, services and facilities, the Congressional Relations Office, along with other Library offices, worked with member and committee offices on current issues of legislative concern such as e-government, digital storage and preservation and documenting the history of the nation's veterans, local community celebrations and milestones, and the institution of Congress itself.

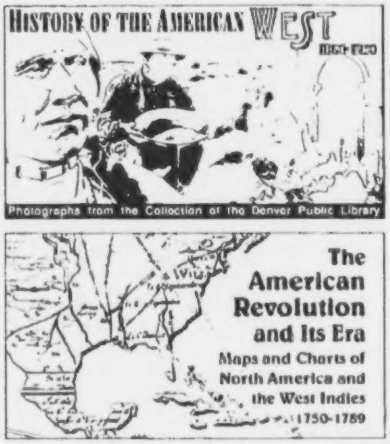
Security

Securing the Library's staff members, visitors, collections, facilities and computer resources continued to be a major priority and promises to remain so in the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks. During the year, the Library made progress in implementing its security enhancement plan, a multiyear program of security upgrades for the Library's physical security. Under one of the three major components of the plan, the Library will consolidate its two police communications centers in the Madison and Jefferson buildings into one state-of-the-art communications center in the Jefferson Building. Under the second major component of the plan, the Library will expand entry and perimeter security to include additional X-ray machines and detection equipment, security upgrades of building entrances, exterior monitoring cameras and lighting, and garage and parking lot safeguards. The third major component of the plan was completed with the hiring and training of 46 new police officers and five police administrative personnel. This increase brought the number of authorized police positions to 168, the largest police force in the Library's history.

The Library also continued to review its backup and recovery procedures for its computer systems and determined that remote storage was needed. In the aftermath of Sept. 11, a temporary measure was put in place to house a complete set of backup tapes at a remote location in Virginia to safeguard the Library's digital collections while working toward procurement of commercial storage services.

Digital Projects and Planning

Strategic Planning. The Librarian of Congress established the position of associate librarian for Strategic Initiatives (ALSI) in 2000 to develop a full range of digital policies and operations for acquiring, describing and preserving content created and distributed in electronic form. In 2001 the primary


HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WEST 1860-1920
Photographs from the Collection of the Denver Public Library
The American Revolution and Its Era
Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies 1750-1789

Two collections from the growing "American Memory" Web site

focus of the newly appointed associate librarian was planning for Congress's fiscal 2001 appropriation of $99.8 million to develop and implement a congressionally approved strategic plan for a National Digital Information and Infrastructure Preservation Program. During the year, the Strategic Initiatives initiated a two-tier strategy to develop this national program that focuses on the Library's infrastructure and policies as well as addresses the need for the Library to collaborate with the public and private sectors. On May 1, Strategic Initiatives convened the National Digital Strategy Advisory Board to advise the Library of Congress on national strategies for the long-term preservation of digital materials, to promote collaboration among diverse stakeholder communities and to assist in developing a national fund-raising strategy.

Internet Resources. The Library continued to expand its electronic services to Congress and the nation through its award-winning Web site. During the year, 1.4 billion transactions were recorded on all of the Library's public electronic systems. The average number of monthly transactions increased by 31 percent. The following are selected resources available on the Library's Web site.

American Memory. At year's end, 7.5 million American historical items were available. During the year, 12 new multimedia historical collections were added to the American Memory Web site, bringing the total to 102. Ten existing collections were expanded with more than 860,000 digital items. Use of the American Memory collections increased by 50 percent—from an average of 19 million monthly transactions during fiscal 2000 to 28.5 million per month during fiscal 2001.

America's Library. Work continued to expand the content and interactive features available in America's Library, an interactive Web site for children and families that draws upon the Library's vast online resources. New features added in 2001 included an expanded Explore the States section, new educational games and a jukebox of historic songs. America's Library logged more than 135 million transactions during the year, an average of more than 11 million a month.

Thomas. The public legislative information system known as Thomas continued to be a popular resource, with more than 10 million transactions logged on average each month. Public e-mail queries received about the system and its contents were generally answered on the same day as receipt. A new Thomas Web site design was implemented at the start of the 107th Congress. During the year, the system incorporated legislative information received directly from the House, Senate, Government Printing Office and Congressional Research Service into a new set of information files that were updated several times a day.

International Horizons. As a continuation of the pioneering American Memory project, the Librarian of Congress initiated International Horizons, a project dedicated to fostering international collaboration for joint digitization efforts. At year's end, the project included "Meeting of Frontiers," a bilingual Russian-English Web site showcasing materials from the Library of Congress and partner libraries in Russia and Alaska, and "Spain, the United States and the American Frontier: Historias Paralelas," a bilingual Spanish-English Web site initially including the Library of Congress, the National Library of Spain and the Biblioteca Colombina y Capitular of Seville.

Online Exhibitions. Six new Library exhibitions were added to the Library's Web site in 2001, bringing the total to 34. This feature allows users who are unable to visit the Library in person to view many of its past and current exhibitions online.

Collections

During the year, the size of the Library's collections grew to more than 124 million items, an increase of more than 3 million over the previous year. This figure includes 28.2 million books and other print materials, 55 million manuscripts, 13.3 million microforms, 4.9 million maps, 5 million items in the music collection and 13.5 million visual materials (photographs, posters, moving images, prints and drawings).

Integrated Library System (ILS). The Library implemented all phases of its first integrated library system for library functions such as circulation, acquisitions and serials check-in, and to provide an online public access catalog. The Library also continued its conversion into the ILS of the 900,000-title Serial Record Division serials holdings manual check-in file that contributes to the Library's inventory control and materials security initiatives. In addition, the Library used the new system to support its business process improvements.

Arrearage Reduction/Cataloging. At year's end, the total arrearage (unprocessed materials) stood at 21,142,980 items, a decrease of 53 percent from the 39.7 million-item arrearage at the time of the initial census in September 1989. Staff created cataloging records for 270,801 print volumes and inventory records for an additional 67,837 items. With the Library serving as the secretariat for the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging, approximately 350 PCC member institutions created 143,031 new name authorities, 9,410 series authorities, 2,603 subject authorities, 2,043 Library of Congress Classification proposals, 14,445 bibliographic records for serials and 73,115 bibliographic records for monographs. The Library worked with the bibliographic utilities and libraries with large East Asian collections to replace the outmoded Wade-Giles system for romanization of Chinese characters with the more modern pinyin system. After a three-year planning effort, the Library began pinyin conversion on Oct. 1, 2001 and completed the project in May 2001.

Secondary Storage. Linked to the Library's arrearage reduction effort is the development of secondary storage sites to house processed materials and to provide for growth of the collection through the first part of the 21st century. The architectural team led by Hal Davis of the SmithGroup continued to work on the design of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center at Culpeper, Va., on behalf of the Library and the Architect of the Capitol (AOC), with funding from the Packard Humanities Institute, the owners of the facility. During the year, the institute entered into an additional contract with BAR Architects to team with the SmithGroup. By year's end, schematic drawings for a new building and the refurbished existing building were nearing finalization. Scheduled to open in June 2004, the facility will house the Library's audiovisual materials. The Library also continued to work closely with the AOC and its contractors in its plans to construct a storage facility at Fort Meade, Md.

Important New Acquisitions. The Library receives millions of items each year from copyright deposits, from federal agencies and from purchases, exchanges and gifts. Notable acquisitions during the year included one of the great treasures of American and world history, the 1507 map of the world by Martin Waldseemüller, the first to refer to the New World as "America." Other major acquisitions included new additions in the Jefferson Library Project to reconstruct the collection in the original catalog of Thomas Jefferson's library; a collection of 413 Lontar manuscripts in the traditional Balinese script on palm leaves; three 15th century books, including an edition of Ovid published by Fasti in Venice in 1482; a first edition of Charles Dickens's *A Christmas Carol*; and 19 rare Persian manuscripts, including *Shams al-Nadar*, the first periodical printed in Afghanistan (1873). Significant new manuscript acquisitions include the papers of Martin Agronsky, radio and TV journalist; Clark Clifford, Harry Truman's secretary of defense and Democratic Party elder statesman; Stuart Eizenstat, Jimmy Carter's chief of staff; Lynn Margulis, a biologist; Jackie Robinson, the great baseball player and businessman; Vera Rubin, an astronomer; and Malcolm Toon, U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union. Major additions to these manuscript collections were received: Harry Blackmun; Robert Bork; Ruth Bader Ginsburg; Sol Linowitz; Daniel Patrick Moynihan; Paul Nitze; Eliot Richardson; and Philip Roth.

The 1507 map of the world by Martin Waldseemüller, the first to refer to the New World as "America," was one of the Library's important acquisitions last year.

Reference Service

In addition to serving Congress, the Library of Congress provides reference service to the public in its 21 reading rooms, over the telephone, by e-mail and through written correspondence and its Web site. During the year, the Library's staff handled more than 500,000 reference requests that were received on site, as well as an additional 300,000 requests received through telephone and written correspondence. More than 1.5 million items were circulated for use within the Library.

Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS). Progress was made in 2001 on the Collaborative Digital Reference Service, a project to provide professional reference service to researchers anytime, anywhere, through an international, digital network of libraries and related institutions. The service uses new technologies to provide the best answers in the best context by taking advantage not only of the millions of Internet resources but also of the many more millions of resources that are not online and that are held by libraries. During the year, this "library to library" network grew to 185 participating institutions.

Preservation Improvements

The Library took action to preserve its collections by (1) providing 30,000 hours of preventive and remedial conservation services for items and collections in the custodial divisions; (2) establishing new methods for predicting the life expectancies of organic materials; (3) successfully integrating its labeling and binding preparation processing into nonpreservation divisions; (4) deacidifying 103,522 books and the awarding of a five-year contract that will enable the Library to treat 1 million books and 5 million sheets of unbound materials such as manuscripts; (5) increasing public access to Overseas Operations-produced microfilm through the acquisition of 2,086 positive service copies from the Library's New Delhi Office and creation of master negative microfilm at a cost of $19 per reel (a cost reduction of $30 per reel); (6) restructuring the Photoduplication Service to meet business requirements and introducing a scan-on-demand service as an adjunct to analog services; and (7) delivering 18,000 bibliographic records describing foreign newspapers to the Center for Research Libraries' database for the International Coalition on Newspapers International Union List of Newspapers.

The Library continued its commitment to preserving the nation's film heritage. Twenty-five films were named to the National Film Registry in 2001, bringing the total to 325. The Library of Congress works to ensure that the films listed on the registry are preserved either through the Library's motion picture preservation program at Dayton, Ohio, or through collaborative ventures with other archives, motion picture studios and independent filmmakers.

Copyright Office

The Copyright Office received 590,091 claims to copyright and made 601,659 registrations in fiscal 2001, including some submitted in fiscal 2000. The office responded to nearly 340,000 requests from the public for copyright information. The Library's collections and exchange programs received 728,034 copies of works from the Copyright Office, including 277,752 items received from publishers under the mandatory deposit provisions of the copyright law.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Established by an act of Congress in 1931, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) has grown to a program that supplies more than 23.5 million braille and recorded discs to approximately 695,000 readers through a network of 140 cooperating libraries around the country. Throughout its 70-year history, NLS has continued to harness new technologies—from analog to digital—to better serve its growing constituency. During the year, NLS made substantial progress in its goal of developing a Digital Talking Book to replace obsolete analog playback equipment. At year's end, more than 1,600 users were registered for the new Internet service known as Web-Braille that allows access to more than 3,800 digital braille book files. A link to the NLS *International Union Catalog* allows users to access Web-Braille materials by author, title, subject, language, keyword and other search parameters. More than 250 music items (music scores and books about music) were added to Web-Braille during the year.

American Folklife Center

The American Folklife Center continued its mandate to "preserve and present American folklife" through a number of outreach programs, including the White House Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" program, in concert with the Smithsonian Institution. Known as "Save Our Sounds," the program seeks to preserve a priceless heritage of sound recordings housed at the two institutions. During the year, the American Folklife Center received a grant of $40,000 from Michael Greene, president and CEO of the Recording Academy, to support audio and video preservation.

The American Folklife Center also continued to participate in the Veterans History Project, which was established by Congress last year to record and preserve the first-person accounts of those who defended America during wartime. A project director was appointed in May. In November, AARP became the project's founding private sector sponsor. A Five-Star Council consisting of prominent leaders (veterans, elected officials, historians and journalists) will provide leadership and counsel for the project.

During a two-day program titled "Living the Lore: The Legacy of Benjamin A. Botkin," the American Folklife Center celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Botkin, who headed the Archive of Folk Song from 1941 to 1944. The program included performances by Pete Seeger and Cherish the Ladies, a traditional Irish band.

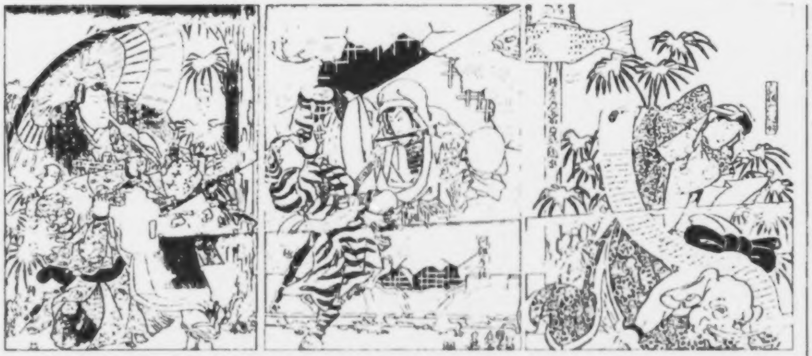
Center for the Book

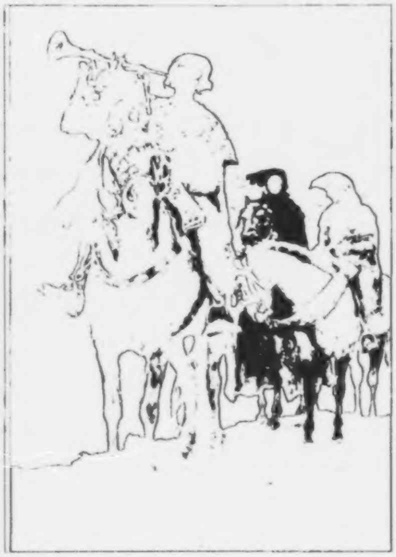
The Center for the Book, with its network of affiliated centers in 42 states and the District of Columbia and more than 90 organizations serving as national reading promotion partners, continued to stimulate public interest in books, reading, libraries and literacy and to encourage the study of books and the printed word. Alabama and West Virginia were added to the center's national network in 2001, and at year's end the center announced that state centers would be established in New Jersey and Hawaii in 2002. The center made major contributions to the success of the National Book Festival by enlisting some 60 nationally known authors as festival participants as well as working with its national reading promotion partners to organize "Great Ideas for Promoting Reading," the largest pavilion at the National Book Festival. During the year, the center launched a new three-year national reading promotion campaign (co-sponsored with the American Folklife Center), "Telling America's Stories," with Laura Bush serving as honorary chair. A variation of the theme, "Celebrating America's Stories," was a secondary theme of the festival.

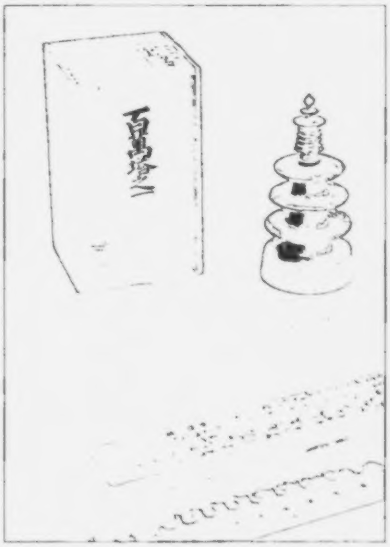
Dr. Billington and Madison Council Chairman John Kluge discuss the new Kluge Center and Prize.

The John W. Kluge Center

The John W. Kluge Center was established in the fall of 2000 with a gift of $60 million from John W. Kluge, Metromedia president and founding chairman of the James Madison Council, the Library's private sector advisory group. Under the Library's director for Scholarly Programs, the center's goal is to bring the best thinkers into residence at the Library, where they can make wide-ranging use of the institution's unparalleled resources to promote scholarship. During the year since its founding, a Scholars Council was established and convened for its first meeting in October 2001. As the center's first Distinguished Visiting Scholar, historian John Hope Franklin came to the Library to work on his autobiography. Jaroslav Pelikan was appointed the first Kluge Chair in Countries and Cultures of the North. Sylvia Albro, a paper conservator in the Library's Conservation Division, was awarded the first Kluge Staff Fellowship, for research into Italian papermaking. In association with the Kluge Center, Aaron Friedberg was appointed the first Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations. The center also hosted two visiting International Research Exchange Program Fellows from Russia. With funding from the Mellon and Luce foundations, seven







Subjects of Library exhibitions in the past year (clockwise from top left) included Japanese Ukiyo-e art, illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green, photographs by Sergei Prokudin-Gorskii and "World Treasures," such as these pagoda charms, ca. 765.

U.S. postdoctoral scholars were selected through the new Library of Congress International Studies Fellowships program (in cooperation with the American Council of Learned Societies and the Association of American Universities). Competitions were held for the awarding of 12 Kluge Fellowships, two to four Rockefeller Foundation-funded fellowships in Islamic studies and a second year of fellowships under the Library's International Fellows program.

Center for Russian Leadership Development

The Open World Russian Leadership Program continued to bring emerging leaders from the Russian Federation to observe the workings of democratic institutions. Since the program's inception in 1999, nearly 4,000 Russian visitors have been hosted by 716 communities in 48 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. The Library's fiscal 2001 budget appropriation included third-year funding for the program as well as authorized the creation of a Center for Russian Leadership Development in the Legislative Branch—independent from the Library—to implement the exchange program in the future.

Sharing the Library's Treasures

In addition to making many of its unparalleled resources available on its award-winning Web site, the Library's collections were shared with hundreds of thousands of national and international audiences through onsite and traveling exhibitions, special events and symposia, major publications and tours.

The Library presented five new exhibitions in 2001, including three that drew on its extraordinary international collections. Most significant, "World Treasures of the Library of Congress" opened on June 7 in the Northwest Pavilion exhibition gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building. This continuing exhibition is a companion to the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition and presents top treasures from the Library's international collections. "The Empire That Was Russia: The Prokudin-Gorskii Photographic Record Recreated" (April 17, 2001, through August 2001) featured unique color images of Russia on the eve of the revolution (1909-1915). "The Floating World of Ukiyo-e: Shadows, Dreams and Substance" (Sept. 27, 2001, through Feb. 9, 2002) presented 100 rare and important woodcuts, drawings and books from the Library's extensive collection of Japanese art and literature. "A Petal from the Rose: Illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green," (June 28 through Sept. 29, 2001) was displayed in the Swann Gallery of Caricature and Cartoon. Finally, "Margaret Mead: Human Nature and the Power of Culture" (Nov. 30, 2001, through May 31, 2002) celebrates the life and work of the noted anthropologist on the 100th anniversary of her birth.

In keeping with conservation and preservation standards, three rotational changes were made in the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition and two were made to the "Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment." Three major Library of Congress exhibitions, which toured nationally and internationally during the year, included "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention," "Sigmund Freud: Conflict and

A review of the life and career of anthropologist Margaret Mead rounded out the Library's year in exhibitions.

Culture" and "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic." Six exhibitions were added to the Library's Web site, bringing the total to 34 Library exhibitions accessible on Internet.

The Publishing Office produced 24 books, calendars and other products illuminating the Library's collections in 2001, many in cooperation with trade publishers. In collaboration with Harry N. Abrams, the Library published *The Floating World of Ukiyo-e: Shadows, Dreams and Substance*, a companion book to the exhibition. In cooperation with Congressional Quarterly, the Library published *Democracy and the Rule of Law*, a collection from the Bicentennial symposium held at the Library in March 2000. With support from the Madison Council, the Library continued its series of illustrated guides with the publication of a three-volume set covering the Africana, Hebraic and Near East collections. At year's end, the Library published *American Women: A Library of Congress Guide for the Study of Women's History and Culture in the United States*, a resource guide distributed by University Press of New England.

The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet garnered the "Best in Show" award at the 16th Annual Washington Book Publishers Design Effectiveness Competition. The Library's new visitor guidebook, *The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, DC*, and the *Charles and Ray Eames 2001 Desk Diary* received design excellence awards from the American Association for Museums. The cumulative index for 25 text volumes of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789* was awarded the H.W. Wilson Award for excellence in indexing by the American Society of Indexers and the H.W. Wilson Co.

With the help of volunteers throughout the year and contractors during the peak spring and summer months, the Visitor Services Office conducted 4,205 tours for 105,988 visitors, including 557 tours for 10,947 congressional constituents from 399 Senate and House offices and 320 special-request tours, with an attendance of 5,787, for members of Congress and their spouses, families and friends. A total of 2,200 public tours attended by 63,379 visitors and 681 scheduled group tours for 14,590 visitors, plus 447 new popular highlight tours for 11,285 visitors with limited time, introduced the Library of Congress to the public. In addition to tours, the office also arranged 222 appointments for 2,028 visiting dignitaries and professionals, an increase of 9.6 percent from the prior year.

The Library continued to broadcast events of wide national interest on its Web site. Events that were cybercast during the year included highlights of the National Book Festival, a symposium honoring James Madison on the 250th anniversary of his birth, and the Globalization and Muslim Societies Lecture Series.

Financial Highlights

In March 2001, the Library's independent accountants, Clifton Gunderson LLC, issued an unqualified "clean" audit opinion on the Library's fiscal year 2000 Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition to issuing the fifth consecutive "clean" audit opinion, the auditors found that the Library's financial statements were presented fairly in all material respects.

Gift and Trust Funds

During fiscal year 2001, the Library's fund-raising activities brought in a total of $21 million, representing 981 gifts to 85 different Library funds. These gifts included $7 million in cash gifts, $12.9 million in new pledges and $1.1 million in in-kind gifts. There were 367 first-time donors, including corporations, foundations, individuals and associations with whom the Library forged new partnerships. Twenty-eight new gift and trust funds were established. At year's end, outstanding pledges totaled $28 million.

Private gifts supported a variety of new and continuing programs throughout the Library, including exhibitions, acquisitions, symposia, a number of programs concluding the Bicentennial celebration and the National Book Festival. The charter sponsors of the Book Festival were AT&T, the James Madison Council and WorkPlaceUSA. These donors—along with others—gave $1.4 million to support the festival.

Other major gifts and pledges received during the fiscal year included a combined total of $9.5 million toward the purchase of an important Hebraic collection from Lloyd E. Cotsen, John W. Kluge, H. F. (Gerry) Lenfest, Kenneth Lipper, Jack Nash, the Bernard and Audré Rapoport Foundation, James Wolfensohn and Mortimer Zuckerman; $1 million from Raja Sidawi to establish a program for Islamic Studies at the Library of Congress; $1 million from the Verna Fine estate that will support modern American music through activities related to the music of Irving Fine and other American composers whose works are housed at the Library; $1 million from the Duke Foundation for the Katherine Dunham Project; an in-kind gift of 20,000 Coca-Cola commercials valued at $1 million; $650,000 from the Paul Rudolph estate to establish and support programs and goals of the Center for American Architecture, Design and Engineering at the Library; $500,000 from the Naomi & Nehemiah Cohen Foundation to benefit the Hebraic section; $400,000 from the Irving Caeser Lifetime Trust for a collaborative project with the Smithsonian Institution called "Integrating Meaningful Musical Experiences into the Lives of Young People;" $390,000 for the Mariinsky Theatre Project from the Prince Charitable Trust, the John W. Wilson Fund and other donors; and $315,000 from Merrill Lynch and the United States-Japan Foundation for an exhibition titled "The Floating World of Ukiyo-e: Shadows, Dreams and Substance," showcasing the Library's spectacular Japanese holdings of prints, books and drawings from the 17th to the 19th centuries. ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Portions of this article were excerpted from other staff reports.

Security

continued from page 31

Preservation Director Mark Roosa is in the process of determining the long-range effects of irradiation on digital media.

Collections Preservation Disaster Recovery

Included in the supplemental appropriation is $415,000 to prepare for collections recovery from a large-scale disaster. Of this, $300,000 will be spent for three "flash freezers" that will instantly freeze waterlogged materials at 40 degrees below zero to prevent mildew—the greatest threat to water-damaged materials. Each freezer holds 500 cubic feet of materials.

This money also will buy plastic "rescubes" used to transport water-damaged materials from the disaster site to the flash freezers, and additional "Reactpacks" and emergency response kits that staff use to protect the collections from water damage and themselves from contamination. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is the editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newsletter.*

Islam

continued from page 35

Chair of Islamic Studies at American University, who had also been Pakistan's High Commissioner to the United Kingdom. His presentation on "A New Andalusia? Muslims in America After Sept. 11" tried to address how people of different faiths will live together in the aftermath of Sept. 11. He chose Andalusia as an example of a time more than a thousand years ago when Muslims, Christians and Jews lived and thrived together in Andalusian Spain. Mr. Ahmed said he believed that there is now a great opportunity for members of all faiths in the United States to begin a new dialogue of cooperation. The "dialogue of civilization is the greatest challenge we face today," and it is taking place in a land "where people are respected for who they are" and not discriminated against for their beliefs, he said.

Sylviane A. Diouf, a research scholar at the Schomberg Center for Research on Black Culture and an award-winning author of *Servants of Allah: African Muslims Enslaved in the Americas*, discussed the backgrounds of slaves who were brought to America between 1560 and 1860. At least 100,000 were Muslims, political and religious leaders in their communities, as well as traders, students, Koranic teachers, judges and, in many cases, more educated than their American masters. As slaves, they were prohibited from reading and writing and had no ink or paper. Instead they used wood tablets and organic plant juices or stones to write with. Some wrote, in Arabic, verses of the Koran they knew by heart, so as not to forget how to write. Arabic was also used by slaves to plot revolts in Guyana, Rio de Janeiro and Santo Domingo because the language was not understood by slave owners. Manuscripts in Arabic of maps and blueprints for revolts were found here as well as in Jamaica and Trinidad.

The last speaker was Amir al-Islam, executive director of the Center for Professional Education at Medgar Evers College of the City University of New York, where he also teaches African American history and world civilization courses. He described himself as an "activist-scholar" working with the Muslim African-American community. He spoke on "Contemporary African-American Islam." He said that between 1900 and 1960 there was a proto-Islamic movement that appropriated certain theological texts to oppose racism and oppression. Later, some of those groups became radicalized, and a number of movements such as Nation of Islam emerged. Today African-American Muslims are trying to create a more open and pluralistic society that embraces and celebrates its differences and in which interfaith dialogue plays an important role. ◆

Ms. Deeb is an Arab-world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

Taft

continued from page 37

in the tone of the diary following the tragic and untimely death of Willie Lincoln. In her grief, Mary Todd decided that she wanted nothing further to do with the Taft children. Immature and highly impressionable, Tad began to emulate his mother's least desirable traits, which included throwing himself on the floor and screaming when Bud and Holly appeared. Hurt and angry, and not knowing exactly what to do, Horatio finally sent his wife and children to Sag Harbor on Long Island to live with Mary's parents. For the remainder of his employment with the government, he lived in a series of boarding houses, visiting New York every three or four months. For Mary, the move was almost a relief. She had grown up in a seafaring family and felt quite at home in the quiet isolation of eastern Long Island. But the children suffered, especially Julia.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the diary of Horatio Taft is the vivid record it provides of life in Washington during the most traumatic period of our history as a nation. It was a time of rapid growth and change. Especially significant is the account of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, which may constitute the only new information on that tragic event to come to light in the past 50 years. Dr. Charles Sabin Taft, Horatio's son by his first wife, was in Ford's Theatre the night Lincoln was shot. Charles was the physician lifted from the floor of the theater to attend the president, and he remained at Lincoln's side until he died.

For those who wish to compare the manuscript diary with the transcription, it should be noted that many "stray" marks have been largely ignored. They are treated as pen rests. A limited amount of punctuation and capitalization has been introduced, chiefly for clarification—Horatio's remarks often form a series of unpunctuated phrases—and at the beginning of new sentences. Inconsistent capitalization within sentences and misspellings have been left largely in the style of the diarist. Missing quotations have been supplied and confusing abbreviations expanded. Many personal names in the diary appear with variant spellings, all of which will be properly treated in the published version of the diary, which is being sponsored by the Lincoln Studies Center at Knox College in Galesburg, Ill. ◆

Mr. Sellers is a historical specialist on the Civil War and Reconstruction in the Manuscript Division.

CFB
at 25
THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

News from the Center for the Book

Reading Promotion Themes and Projects

The Center for the Book will be 25 years old in October 2002. This is the fourth in a series of articles that summarizes its activities during its first quarter century.

Promoting reading is the heart of the Center for the Book's mission. When Congress established the center in October 1977, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin emphasized the new office's dual aim of promoting books in a multimedia age and of seeing that "books do not go unread." In 1987 the Center for the Book launched its first national reading promotion campaign, "The Year of the Reader." From 1989 to 1992, first lady Barbara Bush was honorary chair of three campaigns. First lady Laura Bush is honorary chair of "Telling America's Stories," the campaign for 2001-2003. Supplemented by promotional materials, each campaign encourages the exchange of ideas about promoting reading—at the local, state, regional, national and international levels.

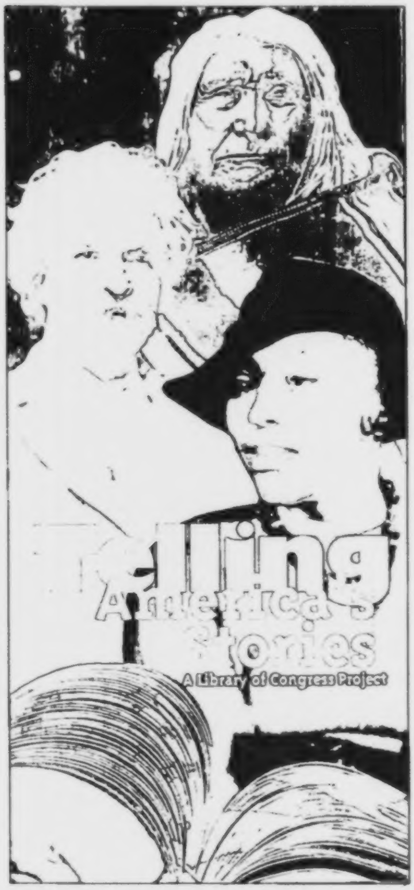
Themes of National Reading Promotion Campaigns, 1987-2003

1987: Year of the Reader
1989: Year of the Young Reader
1991: Year of the Lifetime Reader
1992: Explore New Worlds—READ!
1993–1994: Books Change Lives
1995–1996: Shape Your Future—READ!
1997–2000: Building a Nation of Readers
2001–2003: Telling America's Stories

The center launched its "national reading promotion partners" program in 1987. Today the program includes more than 90 educational, civic and governmental organizations. The annual reading promotion partners' meeting, held this year at the Library on March 18, gives each organization an opportunity to promote its projects and enlist new cooperative partners.

Reading promotion partners and state center affiliates initiate and carry out dozens of projects tailored to their own particular interests and situations. State book festivals, book awards and literary maps are especially popular events. Two projects supported by the national center are Letters About Literature (1984–), a popular annual essay contest that asks students to write to their favorite authors explaining why that author's book made a difference in their lives, and River of Words (1995–), an international environmental poetry and art contest for young people designed to increase awareness of the environment and natural world.

The reading promotion projects of the national Center for the Book and its organizational partners and state affiliates are described on the center's Web site: **www.loc.gov/cfbook**.


Telling America's Stories
A Library of Congress Project

"Telling America's Stories" Is Eighth National Reading Promotion Campaign

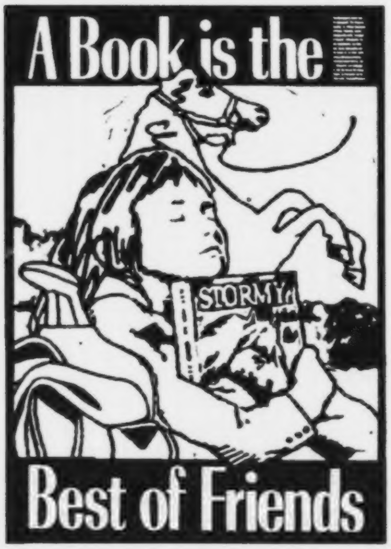
Responding to an invitation from Dr. Billington in early 2001, first lady Laura Bush agreed to be Honorary Chair of "Telling America's Stories," the Library's eighth national reading promotion campaign. The Center for the Book and the American Folklife Center are cosponsors of the three-year endeavor, which draws on storytelling and oral traditions to encourage appreciation of books, reading, libraries and other repositories of America's cultural heritage. Posters and brochures outlining how individuals, families, organizations, businesses, schools and libraries can participate in the campaign are available from the Center for the Book at (202) 707-5221, fax (202) 707-0269, e-mail: **cfbook@loc.gov**.

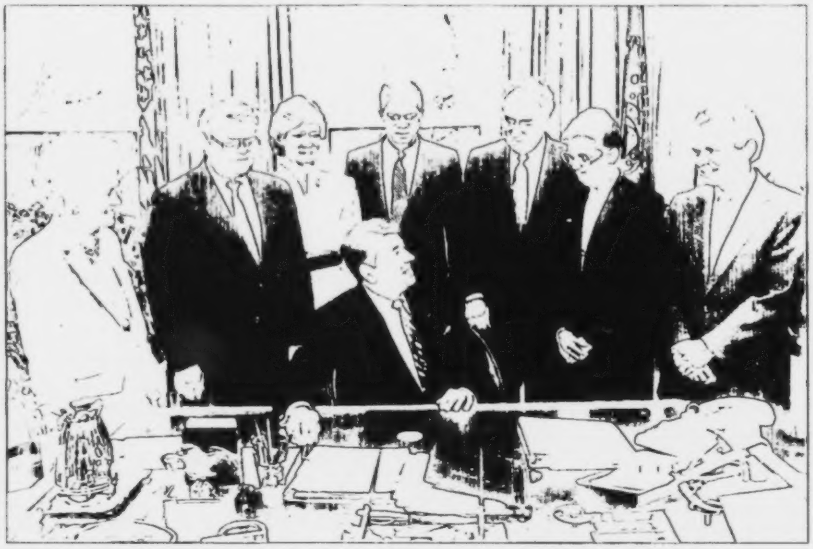
Book and Reading Promotion Highlights

Oct. 20, 1977. Two weeks after its establishment by Congress, the Center for the Book hosts an all-day meeting to discuss various ways that the new center might use the prestige and resources of the Library of Congress to stimulate public interest in books and reading. In addition to specialists from the Library of Congress, the 20 participants included authors, scholars and publishers and many members of the center's first National Advisory Board.

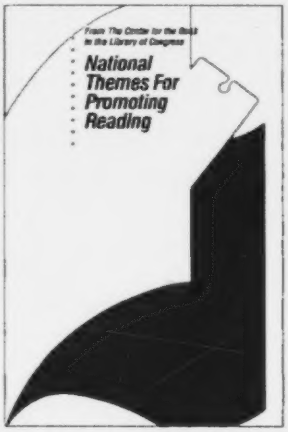
Nov. 14, 1979. The Library of Congress-CBS Television "Read More About It" book project begins with the CBS telecast of "All Quiet on the Western Front." Richard Thomas, the program's star, presents a 30-second message from the Library, suggesting

Linking the pleasure, power and excitement of books and television
Read more about it
The CBS/Library of Congress Book Project





A popular "Year of the Young Reader" poster (clockwise from top left); President Ronald Reagan signs the "Year of the Young Reader" proclamation Dec. 5, 1988; Center for the Book Director John Cole (left) and Squire Rushnell, vice president of ABC Children's Television, launch Cap'n O.G. Readmore, April 27, 1983; first lady Barbara Bush hosts Dr. Billington and John Cole at the White House, Jan. 30, 1989; the center's first reading promotion idea booklet, published in 1987, describes more than 50 projects aimed at adults and young people alike.


From The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress
National Themes For Promoting Reading

several books that viewers could find in their local libraries and bookstore to "read more about" World War I. By the time the project ends in 1999, more than 400 separate messages from the Library have been presented by CBS stars on prime-time television programs, including dramas, news programs, musical and variety shows, made-for-television movies, and sports and children's programs.

May 19, 1983. The Center for the Book hosts a national "Radio and Reading" conference to find new ways of linking radio, the spoken word, reading and books.

Sept. 1983. ABC Children's Television and the Center for the Book launch a new reading promotion project, "Cap'n O.G. Readmore," an animated cat who is smart because he reads a lot—and lives in an alley behind a public library.

1987. The Center for the Book publishes a 14-page pamphlet, *National Themes for Promoting Reading*.

Dec. 5, 1988. In the White House's Oval Office, President Ronald Reagan signs a Proclamation for the "Year of the Young Reader," the Library's reading promotion theme for 1989.

Jan. 30, 1989. At the White House, first lady Barbara Bush agrees to serve as honorary chair of the "Year of the Young Reader" campaign.

Jan. 26, 1992. The "Read More About It" message presented by CBS announcer Terry Bradshaw during the Super Bowl game between the Washington Redskins and the Buffalo Bills is seen by more than 70 million football fans—a record number of viewers.

Sept. 10, 1996. The third anniversary of the "Great Books" television series, developed by The Learning Channel at Discovery Communications Inc. in cooperation with the Center for the Book, is marked with a program and reception in the Library's Great Hall. Celebrity readers include Walter Cronkite, Joseph Heller, Zoe Caldwell, Sen. Trent Lott and Associate Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

June 27, 1998. Theo and Cleo, the stars of the new public television reading and literacy promotion program "Between the Lions," debut at a reception at the Library of Congress. The Center for the Book is one of the program's several educational outreach partners. ◆

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

7

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS Information Bulletin
An online companion to the Library's monthly magazine

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC

2002 •
2001 •
2000 •
1999 •
1998 •
1997 •
1996 •
1995 ○
1994 ○
1993 ○

March / April 2002 — Vol. 61, No. 3-4

Ansel Adams Photos Document WWII Japanese Internment

ON THE COVER: *Roy Takeno, editor of the Manzanar Free Press and a wartime detainee at the California relocation camp for Japanese Americans, reads a copy of his paper in front of the newspaper office. Photo by Ansel Adams, 1943.*

- **Cover Story**
  Scores of Japanese Americans were relocated to internment camps during World War II, and photographer Ansel Adams documented this "grave injustice."
- **Reference in a Digital Age**
  The Library has launched new digital reference initiatives and partnerships to reach a broader audience via the Internet.
- **Sound Preservation**
  The National Recording Preservation Board held its inaugural meeting at the Library in March.
- **That Reminds Me of Hank**
  Country singer Jett Williams delivered the keynote address for the Library's celebration of Women's History Month.
- **Studying the Great Emancipator**
  The Library hosted the annual symposium of the Abraham Lincoln Institute of the Mid-Atlantic in March.
- **Judge to Judge**
  Four leading Russian judges met with U.S. Supreme Court Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg as part of the Library's Open World program.
- **New from the NLS**
  The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has announced new initiatives.
- **FLICC Forum 2002**
  Homeland security and its impact on government information access was the theme of this year's FLICC Forum, which included panel discussions, awards, and speeches by Assistant Attorney General Viet Dinh and Rep. Thomas Davis (R-Va.).
- **International Law**
  Librarians and lawyers found common ground at a spring meeting on legal resarch at the Library.
- **News from the Center for the Book**
  New state centers in New York and Iowa, official opening in Hawaii. Also, fifth in a

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CURRENT ISSUE

PREVIOUS ARTICLE • NEXT ARTICLE

DOWNLOAD PDF

March - April 2002

'Suffering Under a Great Injustice'

Adams' Photos Document Japanese Internment
All photos by Ansel Adams, 1943

A rare set of photographs by photographer Ansel Adams (1902-84), documenting Japanese Americans interned at the Manzanar War Relocation Center, has been added to American Memory, the Library's Web site of more than 7 million items from the Library of Congress and other repositories. The Ansel Adams collection is being made available during the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Tom Kobayashi at the Manzanar Relocation Center in California

"'Suffering Under a Great Injustice': Ansel Adams's Photographs of Japanese-American Internment at Manzanar" features 209 photographic prints and 242 original negatives taken by Adams in

1943. Their subject is some of the Japanese Americans who were relocated from their homes during World War II and interned in the Manzanar War Relocation Center in California. For the first time researchers are able to see online those photographs Adams made of what Congress called “the grave injustice” done to people of Japanese ancestry during the war.

MANZANAR
WAR
RELOCATION
CENTER

Wooden sign at entrance to the Manzanar War Relocation Center in California

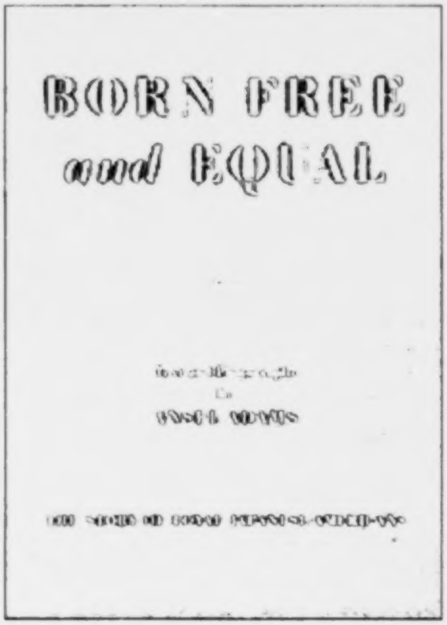
Digital scans of both Adams' original negatives and his photographic prints appear side by side, allowing viewers to see his darkroom technique and, in particular, how he cropped his prints. The Web presentation also includes digital images of the first edition of “Born Free and Equal,” Adams' 1944 publication based on his work at Manzanar.

One of America's most well-known photographers, Adams is renowned for his Western landscapes. Best remembered for his views of Yosemite and the Sierra Nevada, he made photographs that emphasize the natural beauty of the land. By contrast, Adams' photographs of people have sometimes been overlooked.

A group of people preparing to be relocated to Manzanar

After Japan bombed Pearl Harbo on Dec. 7, 1941, fear of a Japanese invasion and of subversive acts by Japanese Americans prompted the government to move more than 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry from California, southern Arizona, and western Washington and Oregon to 10 relocation camps. Those forcibly removed from their homes, businesses, and possessions included Japanese immigrants legally forbidden to become citizens (Issei), their American-born children (Nisei), and children of the American-born (Sansei).

The relocation struck a personal chord with Adams when Harry Oye, his parents' longtime employee who was an Issei in poor health, was summarily taken into custody by authorities and sent to a hospital halfway across the country in Missouri. Angered by this event, Adams welcomed an opportunity in the fall of 1943 to photograph Japanese Americans at Manzanar.



BORN FREE and EQUAL

Ansel Adams' 1944 publication of his work at Manzanar

In a departure from his usual landscape photography, Adams produced an essay on the Japanese Americans interned in this beautiful but remote and undeveloped region where the mountains served both as a metaphorical fortress and as an inspiration for the internees. Adams concentrated on the internees and their activities and photographed family life in the barracks; people at work as welders, farmers, and garment makers; and recreational activities, including baseball and volleyball.

Adams donated the original negatives and prints from his work at Manzanar to the Library of Congress between 1965 and 1968 "so that their images could continue to be a public reminder of a heinous wrong," according to Mary Street Alinder, a chief assistant to Ansel Adams and the author of "Ansel Adams: A Biography."

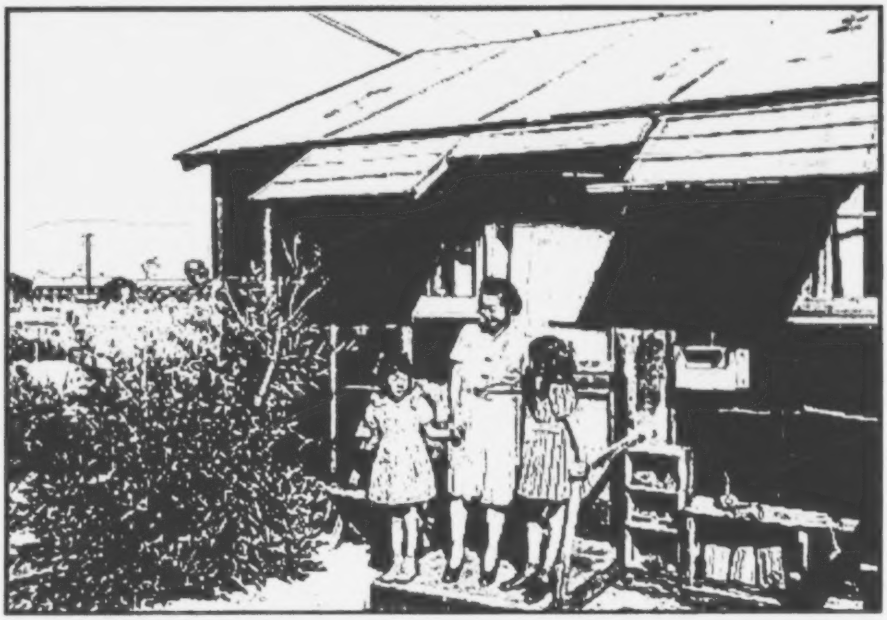
The Library also holds two Ansel Adams portfolios, "Parmelian Prints of the High Sierras" and "What Majestic Word," as well as two single images and two copies of his limited edition oversized volume, "Sierra Nevada: The John Muir Trail," published by Archetype Press in 1938.

"Parmelian Prints" was Ansel Adams's first portfolio, published in 1927 at the beginning of his photographic career when he was only 25. He used the title "Parmelian" rather than "Photographic" to glamorize the silver gelatin process (then considered mundane) that he used to make his breathtaking prints. Adams wrote to his future wife about the project, "My photographs have now reached a stage when they are worthy of the world's critical examination. I have suddenly come upon a new style which I believe will place my work equal to anything of its kind. I have always favored the effect of engravings–the neat, clean, clear-cut technique fascinates me. In this new effect I will try to combine the two processes of photography and the press into a result that will be exceptionally beautiful and unique...."

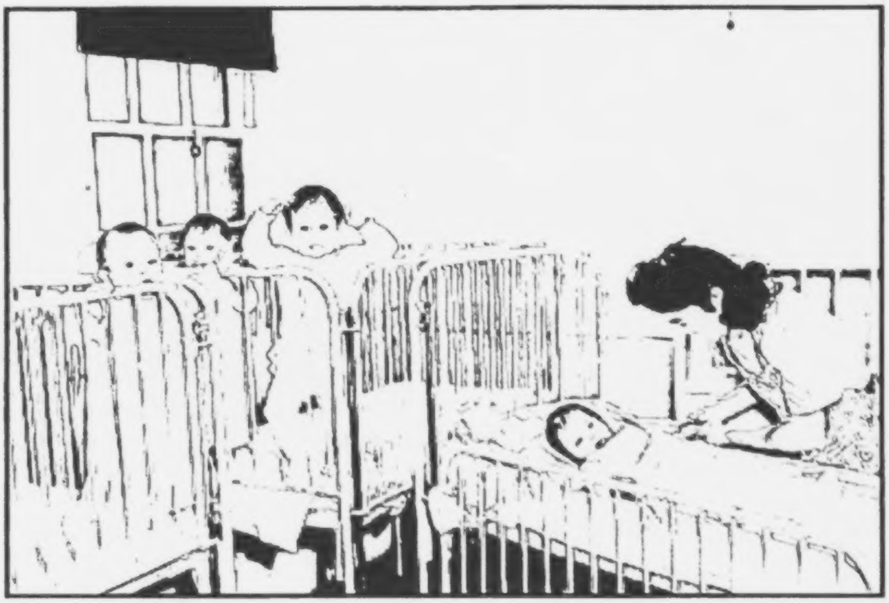
"What Majestic Word," a portfolio of 15 nature studies, each of which is signed, was published in 1963.

Adams captured the landscapes and faces: farm workers harvesting crops in field with Mt. Williamson in the background

from left: Hidemi Tayenaka, Catherine Natsuko Yamaguchi (Red Cross instructor), and Katsumi Yoshimura



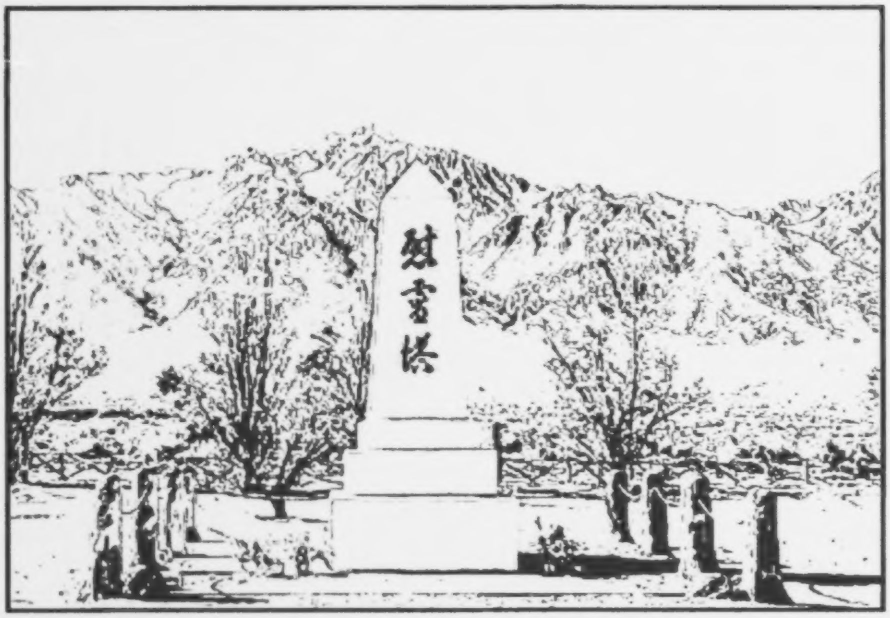
Louise Tami Nakamura (left) holds the hand of Mrs. Naguchi, with Joyce Yuki Nakamura at the entrance of a dwelling at the relocation camp



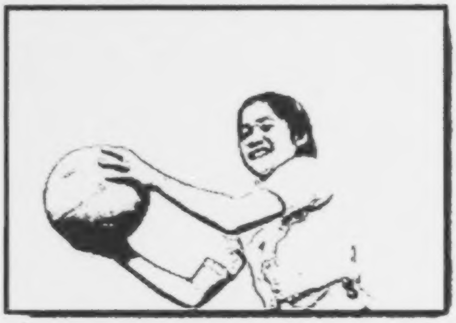
a nurse tends four infants in a Manzanar orphanage

from left: farmer Ryobe Nojima, high school student Yuri Yamazaki, and Private Margaret Fukuoka of the Women's Army Corp (W.A.C.) To access the collection online, visit the Library's home page at www.loc.gov, and type "Ansel Adams" in the search box.

In his foreword to "Sierra Nevada," Ansel Adams described what he was trying to convey with his photographs (which Alfred Stieglitz later characterized as "perfect"): "…they attempt to convey the experiences and the moods derived from a close association with the mountains….The grandiose elements of the scene are subordinated to the more intimate aspects–for it is through the reception of beauty in detail that our experiences are formed and qualified….The work, then, is a transmission of emotional experience–personal, it is true, as any work of art must be–but inclusive in the sense that others have enjoyed similar experiences so that they will understand this interpretation of the intimate and intense beauty of the Sierra Nevada."



A marble monument at the Manzanar cemetery stands out in stark contrast to a characteristic Ansel Adams landscape. The monument reads, "Monument for the Pacification of Spirits"



A young girl at Manzanar plays with a volleyball

The Ansel Adams collections are housed in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division, where they are available to researchers in the division's reading room. The division preserves and makes available a wide range of photographs and fine prints–including the work of portrait photographers Mathew Brady and Arnold Genthe, photographs by Lewis Hines from the National Child Labor Committee, thousands of Farm Security Administration photographs documenting the lives of ordinary Americans during the Great Depression–as well as fine prints and drawings, posters, a wide range of caricature and cartoon art, and architectural and engineering drawings.

Ms. Curtis in the Prints and Photographs Division and the editor contributed to this article.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress ▸ Today ▸ Information Bulletin Contact Us

The Library of Congress ▸ Today ▸ LCIB

SEARCH

● LCIB ○ All Library of Congress Pages

CURRENT ISSUE

PREVIOUS ARTICLE • NEXT ARTICLE

DOWNLOAD PDF

March - April 2002

Digital Reference

Bringing the Reference Desk to Cyberspace

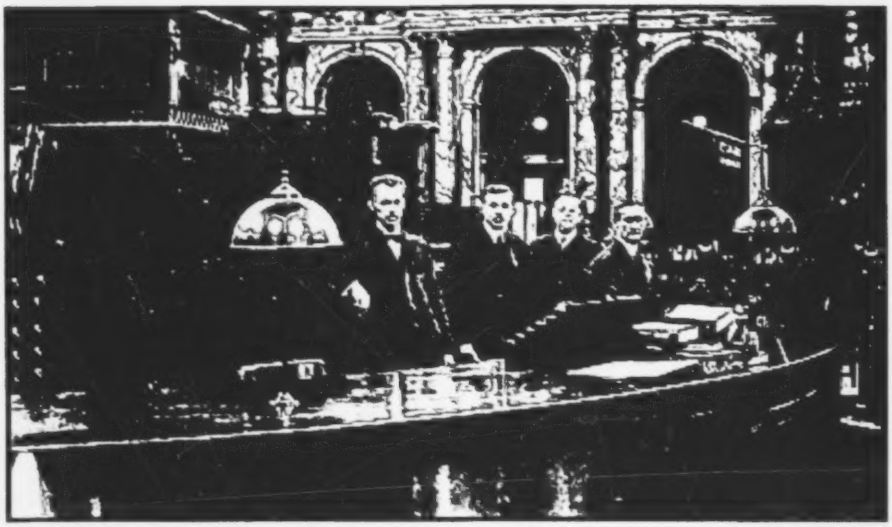
BY LAURA GOTTESMAN

A library patron in California asks a question about pay grades for U.S. military personnel during World War II. It is answered by a U.S. Army Librarian, who offers to fax the patron a copy of the pay scale.

A student working on a project in a university library in Southern California is interested in finding out more about crime statistics in Asia and receives a list of recommended resources from the librarians at the Hong Kong Institute of Science and Technology.

A teacher contacts a university library in North Carolina, seeking references for studying the Elizabethan Age for 10 and 11-year-olds in a language arts class. The question is referred to a public library in New Jersey, that generates a list of age-appropriate resources.

The interactions described above are actual examples pulled from a recent Library of Congress pilot project–the Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS). CDRS is a librarian-to-librarian reference network established to explore the potential of the Internet to connect librarians to each other, to their patrons, and to distributed resources, online and on paper. This is only part of a growing trend at the Library of Congress and throughout the library profession to develop the tools that allow librarians to share their resources more efficiently, and enrich the services all libraries are able to provide.



For most of the 20th century, library users took their reference questions directly to reference librarians: to a rather austere group of gentlemen in the Library's Main Reading Room, ca. 1911 (top); or to reference specialists with a specific expertise, as in this photo from the 1950s of the Science Reading Room (below).

"It is undeniably a watershed moment for our profession, a time to reinvent ourselves and to adapt our skills to the demands of the…universe of information," said Diane Kresh, director of the Library's Public Service Collections and a major force behind the Library's digital reference efforts. "At no other time in history has the emergence of technology affected so significantly the core mission of a library. The challenge for librarians is to leverage the excitement, power, and technology of the Internet to create resources and services that researchers will return to again and again."

New digital tools enable the Library to serve a more diverse audience today than at any time in its 200-year history. Recognizing the utility of new technologies, as well as their potential pitfalls, the Library is in the process of adapting its reference mission and developing "best practices" for delivering service in a new medium. No longer exclusively the Library of "last resort," the preserve of scholars and academics only, the Library of Congress is at the forefront of a global effort to take reference service out on the Web, and to provide greater access to its services and holdings for its traditional patrons, as well as for new audiences.

CDRS at the Library of Congress: The Beginning

At the American Library Association midwinter conference held January 1998 in New Orleans, the Library of Congress sponsored an open session to discuss the impact of the Internet on reference librarianship. Two hundred reference librarians, administrators and library educators attended this brainstorming session. Themes that emerged from the meeting included the need for new skills and training for librarians; the necessity of developing a plan of action in response to the increase in “remote” patrons seeking assistance via the Internet; and the importance of evaluating and articulating the “best practices” of librarianship while applying these to new technologies. The participants concluded that despite the many challenges it posed, an online environment could facilitate collaboration between librarians, allowing them to share their resources and serve a broader audience.

Several other meetings hosted by the Library of Congress followed, and a core group of pilot libraries of various types emerged–among these: Library of Congress, the National Libraries of Canada and Australia, the EARL (Electronic Access to Resources in Libraries) Consortium of public libraries in the United Kingdom, Cornell University, the University of Texas at Austin, the University of Washington, the Santa Monica Public Library, several California library consortia, the Morris County (N.J.) Public Library, and the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

An advisory board was created from the ranks of the early CDRS members to guide the development of the service and to ensure that the interests of a variety of library types were represented. The CDRS team of reference librarians and project administrators at the Library of Congress also drew up a prototype of a Service Level Agreement (SLA) in consultation with its in-house legal team, as well as service guidelines for members. The SLA enumerated the responsibilities of members to one another, as well as the terms of collaborative work. The CDRS pilot was free-of-charge and relied solely on the commitment of its members to function. Members could participate in the service in a variety of ways; some would be net “askers” of questions, due to limitations in the size of their collections and their resources. Other libraries offered to share their resources and expertise as net "answerers." Still others would edit answers into a standard format for submission into the "Knowledge Base"–a searchable archive of questions and answers.

The first live question to the new Collaborative Digital Reference Service was posed on June 29, 2000. This reference inquiry–regarding ancient Byzantine cuisine–was sent by the EARL Consortium. The request was routed to the Santa Monica Public Library at 10:40 a.m. Several hours later, a list of five books was on its way to London.

During its first month of live testing, the member institutions exchanged more than 300 questions and answers, creating a virtual reference desk spanning three continents and 15 time zones. Eighteen months later, CDRS had more than 250 members from more than 18 countries.

Participant response has been positive. Rosemary Cooper, a public librarian in Boise, Idaho, and an early CDRS member, believes that networked service "strengthens the local system because it not only adds resources for an initial up-front investment of time, but also provides an opportunity for us to rethink our old ways of providing service in ways that might consider the users' needs as more of a priority than some of our standard models of reference service do. Many of our local communities are interested in retaining the human interaction they value at their local public libraries, but not always at the expense of service and convenience. That is what the Internet is showing us, anyway. That certainly has been our experience so far. I see CDRS as a way of turning some of those users back to us and allowing us to help meet their information needs."

Ask a librarian...
Chat

This version of the "Ask a librarian" page is scheduled to debut in June and will be accessible from the Library of Congress home page, www.loc.gov

Ask a Librarian

The Library's reference librarians have worked with "remote" patrons for years–via surface mail, fax, telephone, e-mail,"live reference" (or "chat" reference) technology pilot projects. The reference staff at the Library of Congress has recently developed a new "Ask a librarian" Help Desk, www.loc.gov/help/help-desk.html, designed to lead patrons to various online resources and reference links. The new Help Desk allows patrons to submit questions directly to Library of Congress reading rooms, using Web forms tailored to each division's collections.

This type of form is often called an "Ask a librarian" Web page, because it simulates what is known in the library profession as the "reference interview." It captures important information about the question such as: "reason for research" (e.g. "general interest" vs. "research paper"); the educational level of the desired answer (primary school vs. graduate student). Information derived from the reference interview gives the librarian a context within which to frame her/his response and direct the patron to the most appropriate resources to answer the question.

Statistical and anecdotal reports from libraries throughout the United States show that reading rooms are emptier, while traffic on the Internet continues to grow. It is clear that library users have taken to the Internet. The Library of Congress would like to meet them there with relevant information and responsive service that keeps them coming back. The Library and its partners are developing the tools to enable librarians to share their resources more efficiently, and enrich the services all libraries are able to provide.

On February 19 of this year alone, the Library of Congress' new "Ask

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

a librarian" online "help desk" www.loc.gov/rr/askalib registered 1,306 hits. There is no way that any one library can answer every question it receives–not even the Library of Congress has the resources to do this. But by developing new tools to manage workflow more efficiently, by pooling resources, creating a strong, unified Web presence and high standards of service, libraries can ensure that patrons will find the information they need.

QuestionPoint
Collaborative Reference Service

QuestionPoint

The Library of Congress is currently testing QuestionPoint, a new digital reference software based on the prototype of CDRS, which was developed in partnership with the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) of Dublin, Ohio, a pioneer in developing innovative services to support collaboration among librarians, including collaborative cataloging and interlibrary loan programs. QuestionPoint software is already being used in all 21 of the Library's reading rooms, as well as the reading rooms of more than 40 other institutions throughout the U.S., the U.K., Canada and Hong Kong.

QuestionPoint was developed by the Library of Congress and OCLC to help librarians manage their online reference transactions, and to make reference service on the Web more responsive. It creates a unified approach to managing the increasing online reference flow in and out of reading rooms and enables librarians to develop local online reference groups. The QuestionPoint software allows librarians to transfer questions to colleagues anywhere in their established network. These reference networks can extend beyond one library to regional or state libraries, and then out to the wider world network. While CDRS was a single, one-size-fits-all network, QuestionPoint provides the foundation upon which more focused and complex reference networks of varying sizes may be built and configured to fulfill a variety of needs.

The new system will also allow member libraries to tap into a diverse, international network of libraries and information specialists for assistance in responding to reference questions. QuestionPoint member libraries can tailor their Web interface to best suit their institutional character and users' needs. The system will also provide member libraries with a shared database of archived questions and answers to assist them in responding to "frequently asked questions."

During the CDRS Pilot Project, librarians have had to submit questions to the system on behalf of their patrons. QuestionPoint enables patrons to submit their questions to their local library directly, through an "Ask a librarian" form on the library's Web page. Librarians will input questions to the system on behalf of their users, but in the future patrons will also be able to submit questions themselves, by clicking on an "Ask a librarian" button on their library's home page.

The personal interaction between library patron and reference librarian continued in the 1970s in the Manuscript Reading Room (left), and in the 1980s in the Main Reading Room (center). At the same time, the introduction of computers began to supplement in-person reference assistance at the Library of Congress in 1977 (right).

The Future of Digital Reference Services

Imagine that some time in the near future, a patron goes to the home page of her public library in a large town in Illinois, seeking information on the so-called "Pig War" between British and American troops on San Juan Island, off the coast of Washington state. She clicks on the "Ask a librarian" button, and the browser asks for some standard pieces of information–e-mail address, city, state, zip code, and the education level of the desired response (elementary, secondary, undergraduate, adult/lifelong learner, or graduate level). She would then be asked about the subject area of the question, and the turnaround time–how soon she would need the information (hours, days). The patron clicks on the "submit" button, and the question is on its way.

A librarian in her public library then receives an alert e-mail, telling him that someone has submitted a question to the network. The librarian goes online, reads it, and after checking in his library's catalog and various databases, realizes that he may not have the resources on hand to answer the patron's question fully. The librarian e-mails the patron what little information he has been able to find in his collection and offers her the option of contacting him via telephone or a live chat session, so he can find out more about the information she needs.

The patron returns to her library's home page and clicks on the "Live Reference" or "Chat" Button. A small window pops up on her monitor, and she begins to type out a question, to which the librarian types a response seconds later. Realizing the patron needs more information than the local library is able to provide, the librarian tells her that he will send the question along to his colleagues at a Washington State regional library. This library responds with a comprehensive list of recommended books, articles, and Web sites about the "Pig War" that the librarian sends along to his patron. In this case, the librarian has not only helped the patron find the information she needs, but also has provided her with a positive connection to her local library.

There are plans in the works to provide an integrated document-delivery and interlibrary loan component to the system, and services in languages beyond English, to support further international growth and opportunities for collaboration.

CDRS has a current membership of 261 libraries. Since June 2000, more than 4000 reference questions have been submitted and answered by members. The QuestionPoint service is scheduled to replace the CDRS pilot by mid-June, 2002. Both CDRS and QuestionPoint were designed to be accessible online and do not require the installation of any special software; all that is required for use is access to the Internet and a browser.

CDRS and QuestionPoint both work off databases of library profiles. Information in a library's profile includes an extremely detailed description of its collection (subjects and formats) holdings and information resources, its hours, education level served, the languages in which it can respond to questions (although currently a primarily English-language service, it is hoped that CDRS will offer service in other languages, beginning with Spanish, before the end of 2002.). In CDRS the questions are routed to an appropriate answering institution in response to information found in the institution's profile.

As part of the pilot project, CDRS members created a knowledge database ("Knowledge Base"), a searchable, edited archive of question-and-answer sets for the future use of librarians and their patrons. The idea is that when a patron submits a question, the knowledge base is searched automatically, to see if the same (or a similar) question has been asked and answered before. QuestionPoint will also enable libraries to develop their own local knowledge bases, as well as contribute to the global database which will be available to the entire network. Then a question such as "where do I find information on the history of the toothbrush?" (a frequently-fielded question, believe it or not, in the Library's Science Division) will need to be answered only once. Patrons and librarians can also go directly to the knowledge base and search it manually.

These new digital reference tools are designed to supplement the services libraries can offer, not replace them. In creating the new software, the Library of Congress and OCLC placed an emphasis on developing a customizable interface, so that patrons could access the new tool through their own local or regional libraries.

Developing the software is, in some ways, the easiest part of the process of creating a new vision of the reference desk and the role of the reference librarian. The greater challenge is developing shared standards of service and trust in the new tools and in the collaborative process itself. It is important that service in a virtual medium retains the personal touch that is valued by both reference librarians and their traditional patrons.

What Do CDRS Patrons Want to Know?

- I wish to pursue research on guilt in Graham Greene's novels. I would be very glad if you would help me find out if the topic has been researched earlier. ...
- One of our patrons requested a work which, she believes, was written by Martin Luther. The work is entitled "Die Schonheit der Deutsche Sprache" ("The Beauty of the German Language"). We have checked our copy of "Werke: Kritische Gesammtausgabe" (Weimar, H. Bohlau, 1883-1916), a multi-volume edition of Luther's works, to no avail. However, several volumes in this set are missing. Anyone have an idea as to how we might find this work?...
- A local pastor asked if we might have a list of the

questions that are asked of a person being ordained in the Baptist Church by an Ordination Council. We had several items that provided some categories but none that supplied actual questions. Any ideas?

- A patron remembers a book from the early 70s. The story was about a goose and a chicken who married and their offspring was called a 'chirkendoose'...
- I need to write a research paper on the history of Legos. I am having trouble finding information. Can you please help?
- I am teaching the Western Hemisphere and went to circle it on the map. In doing so, I discovered a perplexing situation. On a few different maps the exact location seems to differ: on one, bits of Asia were shown as well as New Zealand. On another, if you were using the prime meridian and international date line as markers, parts of Africa were included. Also, Greenland is apparent. However, in the dictionary, the Western Hemisphere only includes North America and Latin America. What is the exact definition of the Western Hemisphere and what countries and locations are included?
- Hello. I am trying to find out information about coffin motels. Coffin motels are those places people can rent to sleep in and are widely used in Japan. Specifically, I need to know the history of when they first came into use and if there is an international directory of where they are. Are they catching on in the United States, and if so, where can I find out more?
- A faculty member at our institution is trying to find information about the breakdown of investors in the stock markets: how much of the investing is being done by different types of investors; like individual investors, institutions, mutual fund managers, corporations, etc. She is interested in this information over time: 20 years ago, 10 years ago, five years ago as well as current figures. We are not sure how this information might be reported, but total dollars and trading volume for each type of investor would be useful.
- What bird serves as an alligator's toothbrush?

Ms. Gottesman is a digital reference specialist, Digital Reference

Team, Public Service Collections Directorate, in Library Services.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress ▸ **Today** ▸ **Information Bulletin** **Contact Us**

The Library of Congress ▸ Today ▸ LCIB

SEARCH

● LCIB ○ All Library of Congress Pages

CURRENT ISSUE

PREVIOUS ARTICLE • NEXT ARTICLE

DOWNLOAD PDF

March - April 2002

Saving Sound

Recording Preservation Board Holds First Meeting

The National Recording Preservation Board held its inaugural meeting on Tuesday, March 12, at the Library of Congress. Appointed by James Billington, Librarian of Congress, in accordance with the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-474), the board is made up of 17 members from organizations named in the legislation, as well as three at-large members. These organizations represent composers, musicians, musicologists, librarians, archivists, and the recording industry. Dr. Billington named Marilyn Bergman, president and chairman of the board of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP), to chair the new Preservation Board.

The purpose of the National Recording Preservation Act is to launch an effort to preserve the nation's rich legacy of all kinds of sound recordings, analogous to that already underway at the Library under the terms of the National Film Preservation Act to save America's films for future generations.

The law directs the board to develop a comprehensive national recording preservation study and action plan and to review and advise the Librarian concerning recordings nominated for inclusion in a National Recording Registry. According to the law, the Librarian shall establish the National Recording Registry "for the purpose of maintaining and preserving sound recordings that are culturally, historically or aesthetically significant."

"We have a great responsibility ahead of us," said Dr. Billington as he opened the meeting. "We must assure the preservation and accessibility of more than 100 years of recorded sound. The sounds of our times, and those of the 20th century, will be experienced first-hand by generations to come when we accomplish this important goal."

At the March meeting, the board discussed nomination and selection criteria of sound recordings for the National Recording Registry and provided input on various means for soliciting nominations from the public. Utilizing these suggestions, as well as continuing input from the board, the Librarian will formulate the criteria for the selection of recordings to the registry, which will then be published in the Federal Register.

The Preservation Board concluded their day by beginning to plan for the comprehensive study of current sound recording preservation practices and issues. Board members discussed a variety of topics such as the feasibility of establishing technical standards for preservation reformatting, the identification of impediments to preservation of sound recordings and access to those recordings, and the recognition of potential collaborative opportunities.

The three components of the National Recording Preservation Act–the study and report, the national plan, and the National Recording Registry–provide the necessary elements of a comprehensive program to ensure the survival, conservation, and increased public availability of America's sound recording heritage, noted Dr. Billington.

The study and plan will set standards for future private and public preservation efforts. It will be conducted in conjunction with the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center, which the Library is developing in Culpeper, Va. The recording preservation program will promote coordination of activities of archivists and copyright owners, increase accessibility to sound recordings for educational purposes, recommend ways to utilize the Culpeper facility to preserve the recordings on the National Registry, develop new "best practices" for sound recording preservation, and assist in the transition from analog to digital preservation for sound recordings. The study will be initiated later this year.

Marilyn Bergman, chair of the board, remarked that "the inaugural board meeting provided a valuable forum for archivists, librarians, scholars, music performing rights organizations, the music creative community, and representatives of the recording industry to candidly discuss audio preservation goals, issues and challenges. Together we will work toward the goal of preserving our sound recording heritage."

NRPB Members

The following were selected by the Librarian to represent the institutions named in the National Recording Preservation Act.

American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers
Marilyn Bergman, member; Charles Bernstein, alternate
American Federation of Musicians
Alfonso Pollard, member; Steven A. Gibson, alternate
American Folklore Society
Burt Feintuch, member; Timothy Lloyd, alternate
American Musicological Society
José Antonio Bowen, member; Deane L. Root, alternate
Association for Recorded Sound Collections
Bill Klinger, member; David Hamilton, alternate
Audio Engineering Society
George Massenburg, member; Elizabeth Cohen, alternate
Broadcast Music Inc.
Frances Preston, member; David Sanjek, alternate
Country Music Foundation
Kyle Young, member; Alan Stoker, alternate
Digital Media Association
Jeffrey Okkonen, member; Chris Douridas, alternate
Music Library Association
James Farrington, member; Barbara Sawka, alternate
National Archives and Records Administration
Donald Roe, member; Les Waffen, alternate
National Academy of Popular Music
Irv Lichtman, member; Ervin Drake, alternate
National Association of Recording Merchandisers
Rachelle Friedman, member; Pamela Horovitz, alternate
National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences
Michael Greene, member; Eugene Maillard, alternate
Recording Industry Association of America
Hilary Rosen, member; John Simson, alternate
SESAC
William Velez, member; Dennis Lord, alternate
Society for Ethnomusicology
Anthony Seeger, member; Suzanne Flandreau, alternate

The following individuals were selected by the Librarian of Congress as at-large members: **Michael Feinstein**, **Mickey Hart**, and **Barbara Ringer**.

CURRENT ISSUE

PREVIOUS ARTICLE • NEXT ARTICLE

DOWNLOAD PDF

March - April 2002

Hank's Girl Shares Her Story

Jett Williams Speaks During Women's History Month

BY AUDREY FISCHER

Jett Williams
Photo by Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Some stories are too good to be kept secret. Fortunately, country singer Jett Williams has chosen to share hers with the world–not only in her autobiography titled "Ain't Nothin' as Sweet as My Baby" but also through her many speaking engagements.

"If I made up my story, it wouldn't be this good," said Williams during her March 5 keynote address to kick off the Library's month-long celebration of Women's History Month. "When people tell me I should write a book, I tell them I have, and it's in the Library of Congress."

The daughter of country music legend Hank Williams, Williams has often been referred to as "country music's best kept secret" since her paternity was unknown to her until she was an adult–and then it was only hinted at. This began her quest to find out who she was and what had happened.

She was born in Montgomery, Ala., on Jan. 6, 1953, just five days after her father's sudden death at the age of 29. She was subsequently adopted by her paternal grandmother who died shortly thereafter. Her father's sister, Irene, agreed to adopt her, but instead placed the two-year-old in foster care and sued her for any claim to her grandmother's estate.

"I had four families before I was four, was orphaned three times, and had six name changes," recalled Williams. "My life was repeatedly changed with the stroke of a pen, be it by an attorney, social worker, judge, family member, or the courts." It wasn't until her thirties that she christened herself "Jett Willams" to represent the union of her natural mother, Frances "Bobby" Jett and her famous father, Hank Williams.

At the age of 21, Williams was first given some basic information by her adoptive parents about her possible connection to the famous country singer. Armed with these "crumbs," she continued her search in the local library and then in the Alabama Pensions and Securities office, which maintained state adoption records. For about a decade, Williams came up against "one brick wall after another." It became clear that her search would have to extend outside of Alabama. Keith Adkinson, a Washington, D.C., investigative attorney, helped open doors that were previously closed to her.

"Through faith I met Keith, my knight in a three-piece suit," said Williams, who married Adkinson in 1986. "He believes in justice and what's right. But he warned me that I might not find out the truth, or I might find I wasn't wanted, or I might find I was wanted. I had to be prepared to face those realities."

Fortunately, Williams found out that she was indeed wanted, a fact that fills her with enormous pride. In a move that Williams characterized as "unbelievable in 1952," her father, then already a superstar, came forward to accept full responsibility for his unborn child.

"My daddy loved me enough to do something just for me," she said. "He entered into a pre-birth custody agreement that gave him full custody and responsibility for me."

In a quest that can only be characterized as "relentless," Williams was able to prove that she was not only Hank Williams' daughter but also the rightful heir to half of his estate (to be shared with her step-brother Hank Williams Jr.).

"The presidential elections had nothing on me," joked Williams, referring to her persistence in arguing her case in the courts. “My case was argued in probate court, circuit court, the state supreme court, the federal courts in New York, the appellate court and no less than five times in the U.S. Supreme Court.” At issue was not only the establishment of her paternity, which was well-documented, but also her inheritance rights as a presumed adoptee.

“I wasn’t born adopted,” said Williams. “My father never intended for me to be adopted. He just didn’t count on dying.”

As a result of her case, many laws have been changed, including those governing the inheritance rights of adopted children.

Williams was ultimately able to prove that she was deliberately defrauded.

“Everyone knew there was a child, but they deliberately concealed my identity, not to protect me, but for their own financial gain.”

In the end, Adkinson was able to convince three appellate judges to review his wife’s case again, and, in a stunning move, they reversed their earlier decision.

“Our country is so great because you can stand up and fight for what you believe in,” said Williams. “I’m grateful to live in the greatest country in the world where I have the freedoms that I have.”

While searching for her identity, Williams also pursued a singing career. As evidenced by childhood photos of her with a guitar, music was in her blood long before she was linked to her legendary father. In 1989, she made her professional debut, blending her father’s classics, such as “Your Cheatin’ Heart,” with her originals. In 1993, she appeared for the first time at the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville, Tenn. For more than a decade she brought to life her father’s legacy for a new generation of fans. In addition to her autobiography, her credits include two compact discs, “I’m So Lonesome I Could Cry” and “That Reminds Me of Hank.”

A few years ago, on what would have been her father’s 75th birthday, she reconciled with half-brother Hank Williams Jr.

“I believe my daddy was finally at peace, knowing his kids were no longer fighting," said Williams.

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress ▸ Today ▸ Information Bulletin Contact Us

CURRENT ISSUE

PREVIOUS ARTICLE • NEXT ARTICLE

DOWNLOAD PDF

March - April 2002

The Latest in Lincoln

Lincoln Institute Holds Annual Symposium

BY STEVEN L. CARSON (PHOTOS BY ELIZABETH A. YANOWITCH)

The Fifth Annual Symposium of the Abraham Lincoln Institute of the Mid-Atlantic Inc. (ALIMA) met at the Library of Congress on March 16. Nearly 400 people attended the symposium, which was sponsored jointly by the Library's Manuscript and Rare Book and Special Collections divisions. The proceedings were covered by C-SPAN and cybercast on the Library's Web site at www.loc.gov/loc/lincoln.

Scott Sandage

Chartered in 1997, ALIMA holds annual symposia and quarterly seminars featuring prominent scholars from the region and the nation. Five scholars delivered papers at this year's program, which had as its theme "The Latest in Lincoln Scholarship." They were William Lee Miller, author of "Lincoln's Virtues"; presidential historian Doris Kearns Goodwin; Ronald C. White of the San Francisco Theological Seminary; Lincoln assassination expert Edward Steers Jr.; and John R. Sellers, president of ALIMA and historical specialist on the Civil War and Reconstruction in the Library's Manuscript Division. The master of ceremonies was Scott Sandage of Carnegie-Mellon University.

William Lee Miller

In his paper titled "'I Felt It My Duty to Refuse:' A Presidential Pardon Case," William Miller focused on Lincoln's ethics, the theme of his new book. Miller initially noted the president's liberal use of his pardoning power that drove military officers and Secretary of War Edwin Stanton to distraction.

The speaker then focused on the case of Nathaniel Gordon, a slave trader convicted by a jury and sentenced to be hanged, who was subsequently denied a pardon by Lincoln. The pressure on Lincoln for clemency was enormous, one appeal even came from the governor of New York, along with the signatures of 11,000 other New Yorkers. Lincoln was an opponent of the slave trade and the extension of slavery into the territories. "I felt it was my duty to refuse," was Lincoln's response, and he stayed the course in the face of many protest rallies. After giving Gordon two more weeks of life "to get his soul in order," Lincoln ordered his execution. In so doing, Lincoln spoke of the "common God of us all," including blacks, which was considered a shocking concept in its time.

Doris Kearns Goodwin

Noted presidential biographer Doris Kearns Goodwin spoke about Lincoln's White House, drawing on her forthcoming comparative study of Lincoln and his cabinet. She said that one of the more fascinating aspects of Lincoln's life and career is how he formed a cabinet of his political rivals and organized them into a cohesive unit for Union victory. She compared the public and private lives of Lincoln and three members of his cabinet: Secretary of State William H. Seward, Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase (later Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court), and Attorney General Edward Bates.

"Chase was at one end of the spectrum with a harsh and impoverished childhood as well as private life, while Bates had a happy home life with 17 children," said Goodwin. She noted that Chase lost three wives and two children, and as a result, was all-consumed with ambition. His lack of family, with the exception of one surviving daughter, "left him with nothing to fall back upon in times of defeat," she said. By comparison, Bates put his career second to his family. He was a congressman, third party presidential candidate (against Lincoln), and attorney general, but rejected bids for vice president and the post of secretary of state.

Seward, former governor and later a senator from New York, enjoyed inherited wealth and political support. He was the front-runner for the 1860 Republican presidential nomination, an election eventually won by Lincoln. Highly successful as secretary of state and far more secure as a person than Chase, he nevertheless was lonely, having an invalid wife. On the night of Lincoln's assassination, he was seriously injured in the bloody attack. This event marred the remaining eight years of his life, but he still succeeded in purchasing Alaska for the U.S. under Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor.

According to Goodwin, Lincoln had the most miserable and harshest childhood and suffered tremendously from depression. The early years of Lincoln's marriage provided a safe haven for him. "It was the first time he had security and warmth," she remarked. Only economic necessity kept him on the law circuit and away from home for long periods of time. His wife Mary supported his political ambitions, but her high-strung and possessive nature made it hard for her to endure the loneliness. After their son Willie's death, Lincoln suffered "extraordinary woes with Mary," Goodwin said. "He had a structure to fall back upon but Mary did not. She became unmoored, and in some ways a very different person. They took two different paths and Mary spiraled away."

Ronald C. White Jr.

Ronald C. White Jr., spoke on "Lincoln's Sermon on the Mount: The Second Inaugural." According to White, Lincoln considered this, not the Gettysburg Address, to be his greatest speech. He saw it as the beginning of four more years in office, although it turned out to be his "Last Will and Testament." The speech was not popular at the time because Lincoln did not say what his audience wanted to hear. There were no victory cheers for a war-weary people. Instead, he talked of suffering and how the war was God's punishment for the evil of slavery, which he said was at the core of American society. "With all of Lincoln's scriptural allusions, the speech revealed a more profound theological thinking," observed White.

At 703 words, it was the shortest inaugural address since George Washington's. "The New York Times" said "he made no boasts, only submission to the Constitution." According to White, "Lincoln's strategy was to emphasize common concerns and convictions. He was trying to pull the nation together in problems of causality and victory. … His first two paragraphs were like a Shakespearean act. … He was the soldiers' president and absorbed their pain into his person. … He looked older than his 56 years – and got 75 percent of their vote."

Edward Steers Jr.

In his new book titled "Blood on the Moon," Edward Steers Jr. reveals his findings on the Lincoln assassination. Central to his thesis is the belief that Dr. Samuel A. Mudd–who treated accused assassin John Wilkes Booth–was a key player in the assassination. He cited what he believes to be an authentic paper trail to support his theory that Dr. Mudd was not an innocent victim who just happened to treat a stranger. He believes that Dr. Mudd knew Booth and was aware that Booth had assassinated Lincoln.

Steers noted that the myths surrounding Lincoln's assassination are ingrained in America's thinking in spite of documentation to the contrary. These myths include the belief that Booth was a madman, Mary Surratt was an innocent bystan- der, the military tribunal against the conspirators was illegal, the plot to kidnap Lincoln was separate from the actual assassination scheme, and perhaps most interesting, the belief that the Confederate government was unaware of the plot. "People just will not look at the evidence," he said.

John Sellers

John Sellers, the last speaker, discussed a "remarkable three-volume diary" by Horatio Nelson Taft, a New York legislator who came to Washington to work in the U.S. Patent Office. The diary, which was recently acquired by the Library, is accessible on the Library's American Memory Web site at memory.loc.gov/ammem/tafthtml/ (see "Information Bulletin," February 2002). Described by Sellers as "the first major discovery of its type in 50 years," the diary details events in Washington during the Civil War years, including Taft's personal connection to Abraham Lincoln and his family.

The Tafts met the Lincolns at a reception at the Willard Hotel, and their wives became friends. Taft's younger children were playmates for Lincoln's youngest sons, Willie and Tad. Of special interest is Taft's description of Lincoln's assassination, based on the accounts of his friends and his older son, Dr. Charles Sabin Taft, who was one of the attending physicians at Ford's Theatre the night Lincoln was shot.

At the day-long symposium, ALIMA's annual book award was presented to Kenneth J. Winkle for "Young Eagle," which deals with Lincoln's early life. The Hay-Nicolay Scholars Prize went to Brian Dirck for his book "Comparing Lincoln and Davis."

Mr. Carson is a member of ALIMA's Board of Directors, and the editor of "Manuscript News."

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress ▸ **Today** ▸ **Information Bulletin** **Contact Us**

The Library of Congress ▸ Today ▸ LCIB

SEARCH

● LCIB ○ All Library of Congress Pages

CURRENT ISSUE

PREVIOUS ARTICLE • NEXT ARTICLE

DOWNLOAD PDF

March - April 2002

Russian Justice

Open World Participants Visit Supreme Court

BY STACY HOFFHAUS

Four of Russia's top judges met with Supreme Court Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg on March 18 during a visit sponsored by the Library-based Open World Program.

James Billington, Librarian of Congress, was present for a lively discussion focused on the concept of judicial independence and major legal reforms now being implemented in Russia, including the expansion of jury trials nationwide. The Russians queried their American colleagues about how they select the cases they hear and whether they are subject to mandatory retirement, as Russian judges will be under new reforms.

The visiting Russian judges are part of the largest exchange sponsored by the Open World Program, which is operated by the Center for Russian Leadership Development at the Library.

Holding its inaugural meeting at the Library on March 7, the center's board of trustees decided on the size of this year's contingent from Russia and elected board leaders. Dr. Billington, an ex officio member of the board, was named chairman, and Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) and Rep. Amo Houghton (R-N.Y.), both board members, were named vice chairmen.

Other board members are Sen. Bill Frist (R-Tenn.); Rep. Robert E. (Bud) Cramer (D-Ala.); former U.S. Ambassador to Russia James F. Collins; former Rep. James W. Symington; and financier and philanthropist George Soros. Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) is honorary chairman.

Trustees appointed Geraldine M. Otremba the center's first executive director. Otremba has managed Open World since its inception as the Russian Leadership Program in 1999. The board also approved an interagency agreement by which the center will reimburse the Library for costs of administration, information technology and other support services.

Valentin Kuznetsov, chair of the Supreme Qualifying Collegium of the Russian Federation; Allen Weinstein, president and CEO of the Center for Democracy; Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg; Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor; Vladimir Demidov, deputy chair of the Council of Judges; Fedor Vyatkin, deputy chair of the Supreme Qualifying Collegium of Judges, and chief judge of the Chelyabinsk Regional Court; Liudmila Maikova, deputy chair of the Council of Judges; Lloyd George, senior judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada; and James Billington, Librarian of Congress.
Photo by J. Stuart Harris

Dr. Billington updated members of Congress on Open World's activities and accomplishments on March 13, when he appeared before the Senate appropriations legislative branch subcommittee in support of the program's fiscal 2003 budget request as well as the Library's budget request. He stressed that the Open World Program can play an important role in reinforcing the more constructive relationship that has developed between the United States and Russia in the wake of September 11 events. "The Open World Program has led the way, for the past three years, in reviving public diplomacy with

Russia at the community-to-community and people-to-people levels," the Librarian told the subcommittee.

Sen. Stevens, who sponsored the legislation creating and continuing the program, also spoke at the hearing. "The Open World Program has been dramatically successful in bringing Russia's future political leaders to the United States to visit our communities and meet our citizens for the first time," the senator said. "I want particularly to congratulate Dr. Billington for his vision in proposing the Open World Program and for attracting broad participation of nongovernmental partners to host our Russian guests in American homes in more than 700 communities from Alaska to Florida."

Congress appropriated $8 million for the Open World Program in fiscal year 2002. The main themes for this year's program are economic development, education reform, the environment, federalism, health, rule of law, and two new topics–women as leaders and youth issues. As in past years, Open World's civic program will target young, non-English-speaking regional and municipal officeholders and administrators, jurists, educators, nongovernmental organization leaders, political party activists, journalists and entrepreneurs. The program will also invite leading Russian health care administrators and practitioners to participate.

For its 2002 parliamentary program, Open World intends to bring to the U.S. high-level delegations of Federation Council (upper house) and State Duma (lower house) members to hold working meetings with their Senate and House counterparts on such key issues as trade and security.

From late April through early December, 60-person Open World civic delegations will arrive in the U. S. semiweekly. Participants' first stop will usually be Washington, D.C., where they will take part in an all-day orientation at the Library. They will then divide into smaller groups and travel to their host communities, which could be anything from a small rural town in the Southwest to a major city on the Eastern seaboard. There they take part in intensive week-long programs that include "job shadowing," roundtables, site visits and other activities.

Open World's host organizations–typically nonprofit organizations experienced in operating foreign exchanges–develop and conduct participants' professional programs. Trustees of the Center for

Russian Leadership Development made initial grants of $4.2 million to the following organizations to host Open World participants in 2002: the Academy for Educational Development, the American International Health Alliance, the Friendship Force, the International Academy for Freedom of Religion and Belief, the National Peace Foundation, Rotary International, the International Institute of the USDA Graduate School, and World Services of LaCrosse, Wis.

In most cases, participants stay with local members of their host organization and join them in community and cultural events. This "home hosting" keeps costs down and gives participants valuable insights into American life.

Open World exchanges began in June 1999, less than two months after Dr. Billington first proposed the program in a speech to members of Congress. During its two years as a Library-administered pilot project, the program brought nearly 4,000 Russian visitors to 48 states and the District of Columbia. In December 2000, Congress authorized the creation of the independent Center for Russian Leadership Development to house the program.

During 2001, while making the transition from a pilot project to a permanent program, Open World focused on testing what proved to be a successful rule of law pilot project matching prominent Russian judges with senior U.S. federal and state judges. In the future, in addition to operating its large-scale exchange, Open World plans to support an active alumni program in Russia featuring conferences, workshops, alumni associations, and its recently launched alumni newsletter, the "Open World Alumni Bulletin."

Ms. Hoffhaus is a senior writer-editor for the Center for Russian Leadership Development.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

CURRENT ISSUE

PREVIOUS ARTICLE • NEXT ARTICLE

DOWNLOAD PDF

March - April 2002

NLS Telecommunications Initiatives

New Services for the Blind Available

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) in the Library of Congress, has recently announced its collaboration on NFB-NEWSLINE and Bookshare.org, two telecommunications technology initiatives that will benefit eligible blind and physically handicapped readers.

NFB-NEWSLINE, a service of the National Federation of the Blind (NFB), provides audio versions of daily newspapers through a toll-free telephone number. Bookshare.org, an online Web service, allows individuals to download more than 8,000 books in braille. It also provides the capacity for listening to books with the aid of synthetic speech software.

"NLS is expanding its services to readers by participating in cooperative technology initiatives, such as NFB-NEWSLINE and Bookshare.org," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke.

NFB-NEWSLINE is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and is free to anyone in the United States who is eligible to receive services from NLS. Blind and physically handicapped individuals can register for NFB-NEWSLINE by completing an addendum sheet to the NLS application. Current patrons should notify their service library that they would like to subscribe to NFB-NEWSLINE.

Daily newspapers provided on NFB-NEWSLINE include "USA Today," the "Chicago Tribune," "New York Times," "Washington Post," "Los Angeles Times," and "Wall Street Journal." Readers are able to access these newspapers and dozens more; NFB-NEWSLINE's goal is eventually to provide at least two newspapers from each state. The service will also offer other information through menu selections, including agency announcements and library newsletters from around the country.

Bookshare.org launched its online service in mid-February, with an initial electronic collection of synthesized speech and braille library materials of more than 8,000 books for use by blind and physically handicapped individuals. Bookshare.org was developed by Benetech, a nonprofit enterprise in Palo Alto, Calif., with cooperation from the Association of American Publishers. According to Benetech Chief Executive Jim Fruchterman, "Bookshare.org is trying to make it no more difficult to get your hands on a book if you're a blind person than if you're a sighted person."

To be eligible to use Bookshare.org, individuals must submit proof of disability. NLS patrons will be able to access the low-cost site with their prior registration data. The set-up fee is $25 and the annual fee is $50. To prevent individuals from unauthorized sharing on the Internet, each book is encrypted and contains digital fingerprints. Benetech plans to add a few thousand books monthly to its database, which resides on a dedicated server.

Both of these telecommunications initiatives build on other electronic services offered by NLS. Since 1999, NLS has offered Web-Braille, an Internet service that provides electronic versions of recent braille books, braille magazines and musical scores. Currently more than 4,000 digital braille book files, 25 national magazines, 200 music scores, and five national sports schedules are available through a free online braille program that provides a direct channel for individuals, schools and libraries with Internet connections and braille output devices, such as braille embossers or refreshable braille displays.

For more information about the Bookshare.org program, visit the Benetech Web site at www.benetech.org or call (650) 475-5440. A demonstration of the service is available at www.bookshare.org/demo.

For more information about NFB-NEWSLINE, vist the NFB Web site at www.nfb.org or call (410) 659-9314.

For more information about Web-Braille, visit the NLS web site at www.loc.gov/nls or call (202) 707-5100; TDD: (202) 707-0744.

The Library of Congress ▸ Today ▸ LCIB

SEARCH

● LCIB ○ All Library of Congress Pages

CURRENT ISSUE

PREVIOUS ARTICLE • NEXT ARTICLE

DOWNLOAD PDF

March - April 2002

FLICC Forum 2002

Privacy and Information Concerns

BY ROBIN HATZIYANNIS

Panelists gave their differing viewpoints of “Homeland Security: Impact of Policy Changes on Government Information Access,” the theme of the 2002 Federal Library and Information Center Committee Forum, at the Library on March 19.

The forum also featured two keynote speakers, Rep. Thomas Davis (R-Va.) and Viet Dinh, assistant attorney general for the Office of Legal Policy in the Justice Department.

In his introductory remarks, Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb noted that, since September 11, government agencies have changed their Web sites, FOIA practices, access to their buildings, “and perhaps even their publishing practices” to tighten information security.

The USA Patriot Act modifies some of the privacy protections that limited use of personal information collected by the government. In addition, he said, “government leaders have supported greater scrutiny in the releasing of government information to the public, while acknowledging that information sharing within the government, among the various agencies, is of vital importance to the national security.”

Tabb posed the pertinent question of the day: “How should federal libraries and information centers respond to these changes while continuing to fulfill their mission to provide quality information for the government and from the government?”

A morning panel on agency initiatives featured Patrice McDermott, assistant director, Office of Government Relations, American Library Association; Nancy Blair, chief librarian, U.S. Geological Survey

Library and U.S. Geological Survey Security Task Force; and W. Russell Neuman, senior policy analyst, Technology Division, Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President.

Patrice McDermott
Formerly of OMB Watch, Patrice McDermott said she was encouraged that not all agencies had removed material from their Web sites and that only one item had been withdrawn from federal depository libraries. "The sky may be sagging badly in a few places, but it is not falling," she said. "We need to parse out our response carefully and thoughtfully."

She gave several examples of how abruptly access to information changed after last September and warned that "powerful industry forces have been trying for years to prevent public access to regulatory information they submit to agencies because it usually shows them in a bad light. The regulatory agencies were among the very first to take information down."

McDermott asked federal librarians to remember that although the public trusts the government to protect public interests, the public should hold the government accountable as well. "Who watches the watchers? Whose interests are being protected when information is withheld from the public?" she asked.

"The really scary part is that we don't know how much information has been removed. This stems from the vast amount of information available. If we had good inventories of Web sites, we would know what had been removed. But we do not have inventories of the information so we do not know if agencies have cataloged what is removed or if they are preserving it," she said.

"The events of September 11 have caused us to revisit some of our assumptions about openness and easy accessibility of government information. We need to hold our principles firmly in hand as we do that revisiting."

Nancy Blair
Nancy Blair discussed press coverage that the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) received after withdrawing its CD-ROM title, "Source Area Characteristics of Large Public Surface-Water Supplies in the Conterminous United States: An Information Resource for Source-

Water Assessment, 1999," soon after September 11. She said this single publication received more attention than any other government Web site or report that was withdrawn as a security precaution. "When our CD-ROM title was removed from depository, the information content was not destroyed," she added.

Blair said USGS will not attempt to retrieve widely distributed documents, but will take into consideration new directives relating to security concerns before releasing new scientific information or updating old releases.

In early October, USGS set up an Operations Center for Homeland Security Activities to respond to the large number of inquiries being received. A USGS committee developed guidelines, "USGS Product Access and Distribution Guidance," by which scientific teams could evaluate releases of science information in the light of security concerns.

W. Russell Neuman

Representing the Bush administration's point of view, W. Russell Neuman said it was time to consider two slogans and two memos. He reminded the audience of the World War II adage "silence means security" and its corresponding phrase "loose lips sink ships." He then asked the audience to think about the slogan "information wants to be free."

"I want to ask you to think about the character of information during the Second World War and the issue of war on terrorism that characterizes the new world of today," Neuman said. "The irony of comparing 'silence means security' and 'information needs to be free' is important for us as we struggle with the balancing act of policies and procedures."

Neuman reported that the President's chief of staff, Andrew Card, soon will circulate a memo dealing with the specific issue of information related to weapons of mass destruction. The memo is intended to remind agencies of existing authority and policy already in place.

He said a second memo, expected in May, "will address the more difficult and nuanced subject of critical infrastructure protection. Here we need to address existing policy to see if is adequate to meet the needs of security."

The afternoon panel featured June Daniels, senior systems analyst, Foreign Affairs Systems Integration Program, Department of State; Francis Buckley, superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office (GPO); and Kurt Molholm, administrator, Defense Technical Information Center.
Photo by Robin Hatziyannis

June Daniels

June Daniels described the State Department as "the department of diplomacy ... so we guard our tongues at all levels."

She reported on the Overseas Presence Interagency Collaboration/KM System that she has helped develop to improve interagency communications. This project was launched in response to U.S. embassy bombings in August 1998, and it was accelerated by the events of September 11.

She said a State Department review of these terrorist attacks found that the lack of common interagency infrastructure made information exchange difficult. "September 11 has made us restrict information sharing with the public, but it has created a boon for sharing information between agencies," she said. All the agencies present overseas need to be able to work together, she added.

To enable overseas posts to send and receive the information they need to secure U.S. interests, the Overseas Presence Interagency Collaboration/KM System will integrate commercial, off-the-shelf-software and will include advanced search capabilities, Internet services, common directories, e-mail, and Web pages.

Daniels said this project is "not about the technology but about cultural change. Knowledge management and knowledge sharing [represent] a cultural change at State. We need to get people to know that sharing information is real power and can help get work done," she said.

Francis Buckley

Francis Buckley, who administers the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) and GPO Access, opened his remarks with a quotation from the 18th-century author and lexicographer, Samuel Johnson: "Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful."

Buckley said, "Without free access to knowledge, the integrity of our nation and its citizens would be 'weak and useless' indeed. However, recent events have demonstrated just how 'dangerous and dreadful' that same knowledge can be when it is not coupled with integrity."

He said GPO's continuing challenge is to be as inclusive as possible, to identify public-interest materials for publication by GPO or agency publishers, to provide bibliographic control for the materials, and to provide the publications to depository libraries for public access.

"Post 9-11, that mission has not changed, but agency sensitivity to what should be distributed to the public is heightening," he noted. "There are no specific guidelines or criteria to determine what nonclassified information the agency has published, or may publish in the future, in tangible or online formats, should be withheld from the public as administrative or official use only in the interest of national security," said Buckley.

Kurt Molholm

Kurt Molholm said the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) is the central repository for defense acquisition, scientific, and technical information for bona fide users. "DTIC is DoD's [Department of Defense's] front door to information resources through the Internet, its door to controlled information resources through its Intranets, and its content repository and information processor," he said.

A registration process makes DoD's information release and dissemination process work efficiently, Molholm said. "Establishing an agreement before the fact on what information can be provided, and establishing accountability and authority for release speeds the release process." In addition, each technical document receives a distribution statement that limits its distribution.

For electronic resources, DTIC has established the Lightweight Data Access Protocol (LDAP) and set up a Web-based registration system for users. "This system allows us to provide access to limited-access Web sites and reduce the burden on system administrators," said Molholm. "Because DTIC and others share the LDAP single-user database, content owners can manage user groups while users have just one password to access diverse Web sites."

In direct response to the events of last September, DTIC has acquired documents on homeland defense and topics related to the war on terrorism and identified pertinent older documents for digitizing. DTIC has also launched its Defend America and Current Focus Web sites, which are secure and accessible only to authorized users. Both offer authoritative information resources screened by subject matter experts and encrypted for transmission. "Current Focus has reduced thousands of unscreened materials to a selected few links and documents to provide users specialized information support service," said Molholm.

Peter Swire

Peter Swire, a visiting professor of law at George Washington University Law School, examined "Changes in Privacy Policies in the Interest of National Security." He discussed his experience as President Clinton's chief counselor for privacy, 1999-2000, and reviewed privacy laws adopted since 1970.

"The first wave of privacy activity was in response to the rise of the mainframe computer," Swire said. "The Fair Credit Report Act and the Privacy Act of the 1970s were designed to develop fair information practices of notice, choice, access, security, and accountability." The second wave of activity resulted from having mainframe capabilities on a laptop or desktop computer along with the development of the Internet. "Data transfers are now free, instant and global. How do we respond to more databases and more transfers?" asked Swire.

He reviewed the Clinton administration's support of privacy policies to protect children and medical and financial data.

He also gave a detailed review of the history and current status of wiretapping and surveillance laws. The Clinton administration had proposed updating these laws for the Internet age, and a 15-agency working group was discussing related issues. Then, in response to the events of September 11, the USA Patriot Act made sweeping changes.

Introduced less than a week after the attacks last fall, the new laws included nationwide "trap and trace" provisions that make one court order effective nationwide. Swire questioned the impact of these laws on the rights of privacy, including the privacy rights of library users.

He also looked at the new laws that allow law enforcement officers to "surf behind" an Internet user. Previously, an Internet service provider (ISP) could monitor its own system, but it could not invite law enforcement into the system to catch those involved in criminal acts. "The new laws allow the FBI to ask an ISP to invite it in and then camp at the ISP permanently," Swire said. "I am concerned that there was never a hearing on this matter in Congress. It also has no time limit and no reporting requirement."

A greater focus on cyber security since September 11 and the need to protect critical infrastructure have led to greater tolerance for surveillance. "Many people believe this is justified by greater risks," he said. But, he said, security and privacy can work together. "Good security protects information against unauthorized use, accounting becomes more obviously desirable, and a security system upgrade can be an upgrade for other requirements, like privacy, as well," he said.

Swire called the USA Patriot Act a work in progress. "Imagine an architecture that meets legitimate security needs and also respects privacy. Better data handling often results in both," he said.

He said the homework of federal librarians and information officers is "to get engaged, to study the pros and cons of the new provisions." He called for hearings that look both at new forms of accountability and how to stop potential abuses.

Ms. Hatziyannis is editor-in-chief at FLICC.

The Library of Congress ▸ Today ▸ LCIB

SEARCH

● LCIB ○ All Library of Congress Pages

CURRENT ISSUE

PREVIOUS ARTICLE • NEXT ARTICLE

DOWNLOAD PDF

March - April 2002

Law and the World

Librarians, Lawyers Attend Legal Research Program

BY ANDREA MORRIS GRUHL

Patrick Daillier of the University of Paris and Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina
Photo by Andrea Morris Gruhl

More than 50 librarians and lawyers attended the Spring International Program on Legal Research that was held at the Library of Congress on March 4. With a theme of "Documents and Technological Resources on International Law," the program was sponsored by the District of Columbia Library Association (DCLA) in collaboration with the Special Library Association's D.C. Chapter; Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C.; American Society of International Law; and the Federal and Armed Forces Libraries Round Table of the American Library Association. Financial support came from corporate cosponsors West Group/Westlaw and ISI.

Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina spoke on "Legal Information in an International/Global Context." He discussed the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), which was initiated by the Library in 1992. The Library provides legal, technical, administrative and network support for GLIN, and the Law Library contributes the laws of the United States and many other Spanish, Portuguese and French- speaking nations that are not yet participating in GLIN.

Medina explained that participation in GLIN is open to any government or jurisdictional authority. Currently, 15 jurisdictions participate in GLIN

(Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kuwait, Lithuania, Mexico, Paraguay, Romania, South Korea, Taiwan, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States, and Uruguay) and two international organizations, (MERCOSUR, a trade federation in South America, and the United Nations).

The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank are other important GLIN partners that have helped recruit and support country membership. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has also provided GLIN with some important technical advice and assistance.

When complete, the Law Librarian stated, GLIN will include the full range of legal information such as statutes, regulations, codes, treaties, legislative records and judicial decisions, as well as opinions, scholarly sources, and commentaries–all provided in digital format by member nations for inclusion in GLIN. Full texts in the original language are accessible through an English-language summary.

According to Medina, the Law Library of Congress made several important contributions by launching GLIN. It provided the basic conceptual framework that reflects its conviction that representative governments have the duty to disseminate laws to their citizens. It also offered a technological prototype comprising readily available hardware and software that is capable of capturing and preserving the format and content of the original statutory and regulatory instruments. Finally, the Law Library developed a set of guiding principles that set forth the rights and obligations of contributing member nations and established the basic cooperative character of the network.

The second speaker was Patrick Daillier, professor of law at the University of Paris and director of its Center for International Law. In his presentation titled "Electronic Tools and Documentation in International and European Community Law," he spoke of the need to build bridges between librarians, professors and legal researchers. Daillier believes this is important, not only for technical and financial reasons, but also to complement their differing professional skills and methodologies.

According to Daillier, Europeans have specific needs requiring intensive links between government databases and those of universities. European technological developments in digitization and in artificial intelligence software have special challenges due to linguistic, financial and technical reasons. For example, the European Union has 11 official languages, and individual countries generally cannot communicate multinationally using a common language. Quick, understandable access to all kinds of European law requires harmonization of laws by countries in the union. Few viable databases, the parochialism of the data, incompatible hardware and software platforms, and limitations of keyword searches are some impediments to wide use of documentary resources.

He also pointed out that establishing quality control of digital resources (e.g., integrity, authenticity, originality and confidentiality of data) poses more challenges than it does with paper-based information.

Daillier noted that one of the most rapidly expanding areas of international law is copyright law, which has a major impact on the kinds of information that may be available for free on the Internet and which may be available for a fee or on a limited basis. According to Daillier, paying for access to computerized legal regulations runs counter to European tradition.

"The free access to official information via electronic databases is the modern way of coming to city hall to read the official journal," he said. He concluded by demonstrating his forthcoming French CD-ROM "Thucydide," which is an annotated bibliography of international legal literature from the past 150 years with electronic links and bibliographic references. Its Help file provides key words in French, English and Spanish.

Ms. Gruhl is a government documents librarian and president-elect of the DCLA.

Previous Article | Next Article | Contents
Top of Page | Information Bulletin Home | LC Home

The Library of Congress ▸ Today ▸ LCIB

SEARCH

● LCIB ○ All Library of Congress Pages

CURRENT ISSUE

PREVIOUS ARTICLE • NEXT ARTICLE

DOWNLOAD PDF

March - April 2002

News from the Center for the Book

New York, Iowa, New State Centers

The Library of Congress recently approved the establishment of two new state centers that will be affiliated with its Center for the Book: New York and Iowa. Another new state center, Hawaii, hosted its opening events in early February.

State centers extend to the grass-roots level the national center's mission of stimulating public interest in books, reading, literacy and libraries. State affiliations are for three-year periods, and each center (which has to provide its own financial support) must apply for renewal every three years. The addition of New York and Iowa to the national Center for the Book's reading promotion network brings the total number of affiliated state centers to 46, plus the District of Columbia Center for the Book.

New York Director Dierdre Stam

New York Center for the Book

The New York Center for Books and Reading will be hosted by the E.S. Bird Library at Syracuse University. Dierdre C. Stam, the director, has wide experience in computer networks and in working with art museums and other cultural institutions. Major resources and partners in the Syracuse area include the Onondaga County Public Library, various Syracuse University schools, and Laubach Literacy International, which is headquartered in Syracuse. Plans are developing for a New York City base which will include Syracuse Uni- versity's Lubin House, Columbia University Library, and other organizations.

According to Stam, the New York Center for Books and Reading will focus first on publicizing and supporting activities of other organizations, and second on initiating direct programming where the need exists. For information, contact Dierdre C. Stam, E.S. Bird Library, Syracuse University, 211 Waverly Ave., Syracuse, N.Y. 13244, telephone (315) 443-2598, e-mail: dcstam@aol.com. The center's Web site is www.newyorkbooks.org.

Iowa first lady Christie Vilsack

Iowa Center for the Book

The Iowa State Library in Des Moines will host the new Iowa Center for the Book. Its coordinator is Roy Kenagy, Information Services Manager at the Iowa State Library, who emphasized the project's cooperative nature when the new center was announced: "We will enlist many different people and groups, but we are especially pleased by the early commitment to our endeavor by the University of Iowa Center for the Book and our state humanities council, Humanities Iowa."

The center's advisory panel will include Iowa's first lady Christie Vilsack; state librarian Mary Wegner; Chris Rossi, executive director, Humanities Iowa; and Timothy Barrett, director, University of Iowa Center for the Book. Additional members will represent all geographic areas of the state and a cross-section of Iowa's "community of the book," from author to reader.

Roy Kenagy and Iowa State Librarian Mary Wegner. Iowa is the 46th state affiliate of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

Initially the Iowa Center for the Book will focus on coordinating and expanding existing book and reading programs. It is assuming coordination of Stories 2000, a multi-faceted literacy program established by Christie Vilsack. In partnership with Humanities Iowa, it will develop a Web-based events calendar, map, and directory of statewide book, reading and cultural events. It will work with the University of Iowa Center for the Book, which has a special strength in the book arts, to reach out to Iowa communities with presentations by book specialists in schools, colleges, public libraries, and adult education venues. It will initiate "All Iowa Reads," a statewide promotion effort that will highlight the state's 543 local public libraries as centers for reading in their communities.

For information about the Iowa Center for the Book, contact Roy Kenagy, Coordinator, State Library of Iowa, 1112 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, telephone (515) 281-6789, fax (515) 281-6191, e-mail: roy.kenagy@lib.state.ia.us.

Center for the Book Director John Cole at the opening with former Hawaii first lady Lynne Waihee, a member of the new Hawaii Center for the Book's advisory board.
Photo by Paul H. Mark

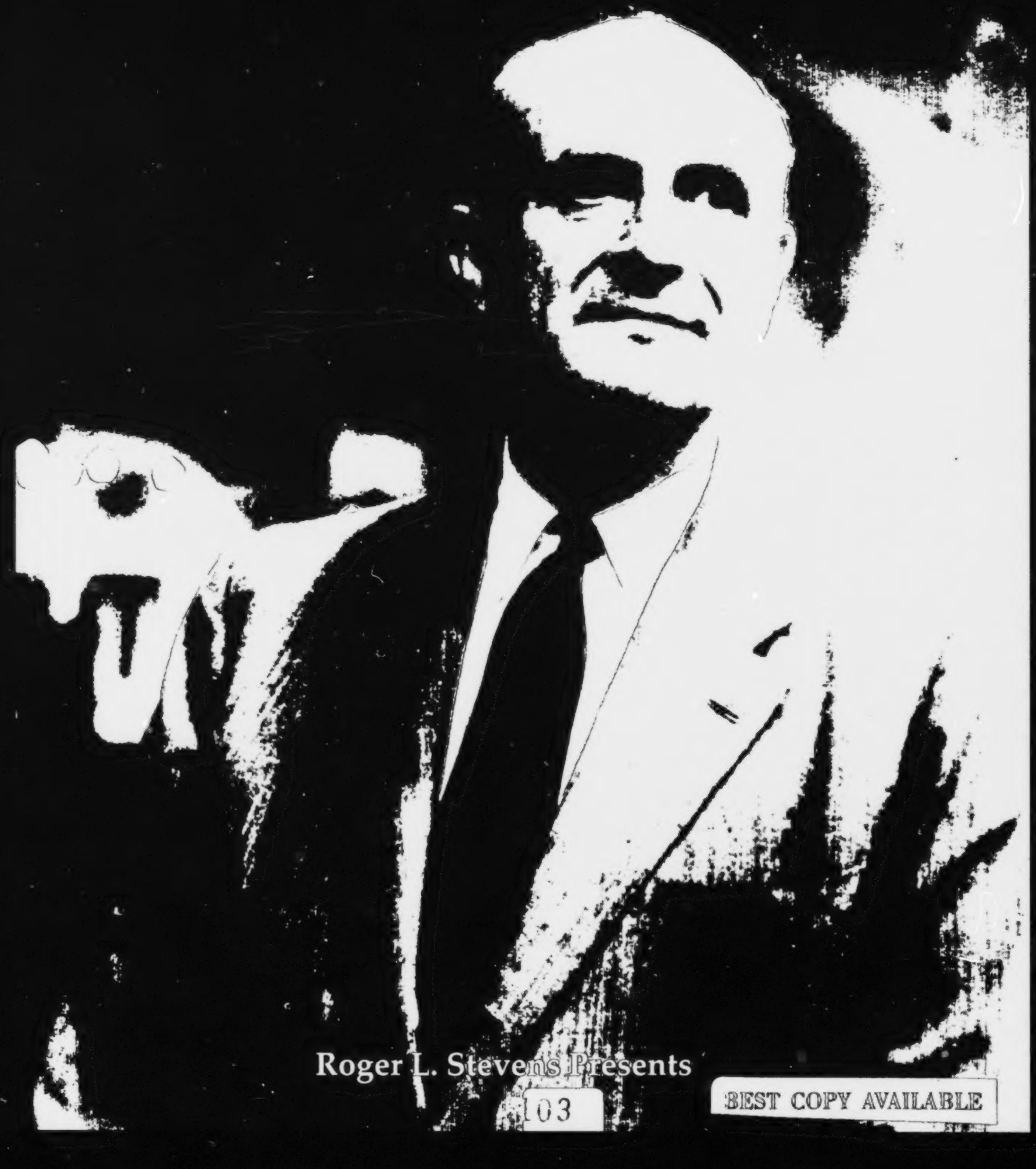
Hawaii Center for the Book Officially Opened

The inaugural event of the Hawaii Center for the Book, held at the Hawaii State Library in Honolulu on Feb. 1, featured an Asian Lion Dance, a reception, and remarks from Caroline Spencer, director of the library and state center coordinator. Also in attendance were Hawaii's first lady Vicky Cayetano, the Hawaii Center for the Book's honorary chairperson and this writer. The colorful event, which included traditional Hawaiian music, dancing, and food, was followed in subsequent days by Hawaii Center for the Book events in Maui and Kauai. The Maui program, held on Feb. 4 at the Kahului Public Library, focused on Deborah Iida, whose new book "Middle Son," is the centerpiece of the new "Maui County Reads" (Hawaii Center for the Book) book discussion project. In Kauai on Feb. 8, John Cole met at the Lihue Public Library with state librarian Virginia Lowell and Kauai librarians to talk about the Hawaii Center for the Book and potential projects that might take advantage of Hawaii's natural interest in oral history and language.

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 5 May 2002



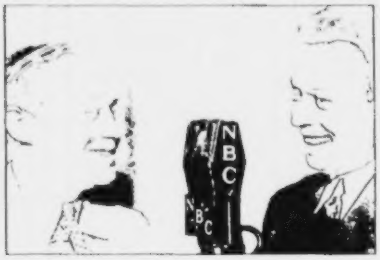
Roger L. Stevens Presents

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

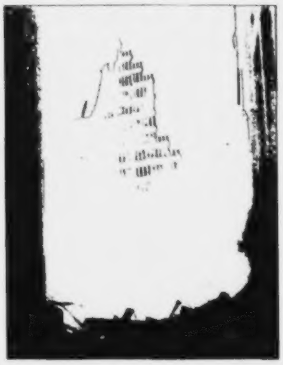
The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 5
May 2002

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



90



97

98

100

On the Cover: Roger Stevens standing with his back to West 45th Street, one of the busiest theater streets in New York's Times Square district.

Cover Story: A Library exhibition reviews the career and accomplishments of theater impresario Roger Lacey Stevens; also, a look behind the scenes at the exhibition. 79

Reenlisting the Laureate: Billy Collins has been appointed to a second term as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. 85

Gramophone Gems: A new collection online includes selections from the papers and recordings of Emile Berliner, pioneer in the development of recorded sound. 85

Homegrown Music: In cooperation with the Folklore Society of Greater Washington and the Kennedy Center, the American Folklife Center presents a series of outdoor concerts with a homespun feel. 86

Books, Books, Books: Several new publications have been released by the Library: a new guide to the Library's motion picture, broadcasting and recorded sound collections; a description of the Library's radio and television holdings; the first in a series of catalogs relating to the Library's rotating "World Treasures" exhibition; and a book of essays on books, libraries and publishing during the Cold War. 88

News from NLS: The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped partnered in the development of a national standard for the Digital Talking Book. 93

Islamic Insight: Two prominent historians discussed 1,400 years of Muslim civilization and history at the Library May 7. 94

Early Tolerance: A Library scholar discusses the relationship between America's founding fathers and the Muslim faith. 95

Response to Terrorism: New policies in the wake of September 11 were the subject of a recent Library of Congress symposium. 97

Hemings and Jefferson: A prominent genealogist discussed the children of Sally Hemings at the Library April 16. 98

Here Comes the Judge: The Law Library celebrated Law Day May 1 with a panel on the role of the American lawyer as judge. 100

News from the Center for the Book 102

The Library of Congress Information Bulletin (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at **www.loc.gov/today**.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the Bulletin on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Information Bulletin, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

HELEN DALRYMPLE, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor

Presenting a Stage for a Nation

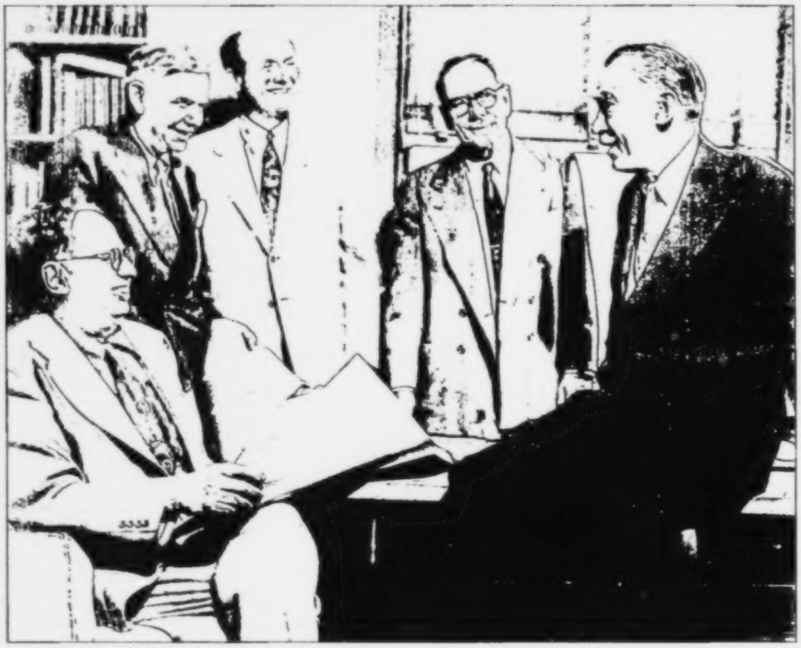
Exhibition Portrays Genius of Roger L. Stevens

By WALTER ZVONCHENKO

The career and accomplishments of Roger Lacey Stevens (1910-1998) give him a special place in the nation's history as one of the foremost cultural leaders of modern times. He was one of the nation's leading real estate entrepreneurs, theatrical producers and arts administrators and supported the production of plays and musical theater of the highest quality across America. He was the first chairman of the National Council on the Arts and of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), and he was the moving spirit behind the development of the monumental John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C.

Stevens was also an active board member or trustee of leading cultural institutions such as the Metropolitan Opera, American Ballet Theatre and the National Book Association. Stevens' determination to enrich the arts in America was matched only by the surpassing depth and breadth of his vision.

In the 1990s, Stevens and his wife, Christine Gesell Stevens, donated Stevens' papers to the Library of Congress. These form the basis for an exhibition documenting his life and career, "Roger L. Stevens Presents: Stage for a Nation," on display in the South Gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building's Great Hall through Sept. 7. (A preview of the exhibition is available on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/exhibits**). The Library is grateful to Mrs. Stevens and their daughter, Mrs. Hugh Gough, for their generosity in funding the exhibition and a catalog commemorating Stevens' life and works. Items in the exhibition include photographs, video footage, playbills, correspondence, music scores, building and theatrical designs, drawings and posters. The primary focus of the display is Stevens' cultural achievements, particularly his work as a theatrical producer, founder of the Kennedy Center and founding chairman of the NEA.



Pictured with Roger Stevens (from left) in 1951 are Elmer Rice, John Wharton, Maxwell Anderson and Robert Sherwood, other members of the Playwrights' Company which formed to produce member plays.

Early Years in Theater

Roger Stevens began producing plays on Broadway when he was already a prominent figure in real estate. He very quickly established himself as a major power in the theater, active both in the United States and in Britain. The role of the producer in American theatrical history is a major factor in bringing plays to the stage, but it is not well understood by most of the theater-going public. The producer is responsible for assembling all the parts of the stage production: getting the best possible theater, ensuring that the director has a cast that he or she can work with, and seeing to it that the necessary set, lighting and costume arrangements are in place. There is always hope for financial gain, of course. But Stevens did not produce plays for the money; he was in the theater business because he loved it.

Stevens first became directly involved with the theater in his home state of Michigan; he supported the Dramatic Guild of Detroit and a series of drama festivals in Ann Arbor. His first presentation in New York was a 1949 production of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," brought to Broadway from Ann Arbor. Even earlier, he had met producer Alfred De Liagre Jr. in the course of a trip to New York and put a substantial sum into De Liagre's production of "The Madwoman of Chaillot," based on a play by Jean Giraudoux, Stevens' favorite dramatist. De Liagre later became one of Stevens' longtime associates in stage presentation, working with Stevens on many theatrical ventures. Their associations included "Deathtrap," a revival of Rodgers and Hammerstein's "On Your Toes," and "The Golden Apple."

New York City Theater

From his earliest undertakings in professional theater, Stevens sought out associates and projects that would bring plays of unusually high quality to the stage. While he had a sense of the commercially viable, his primary interest was in fostering the best in new plays and in the great classics of the stage. Stevens began producing in New York at the dawn of radical changes in the American theater landscape. Around 1950, Broadway was still the dominant force in the world of the stage. But theater in this country was about to undergo vast expansion. While Broadway continued to play an important role, there was a movement toward regional theaters, with more involvement by not-for-profit theater organizations with new financing mechanisms. Stevens was active on all these fronts—at the same time that he continued to be a major figure around the country in real estate investment.

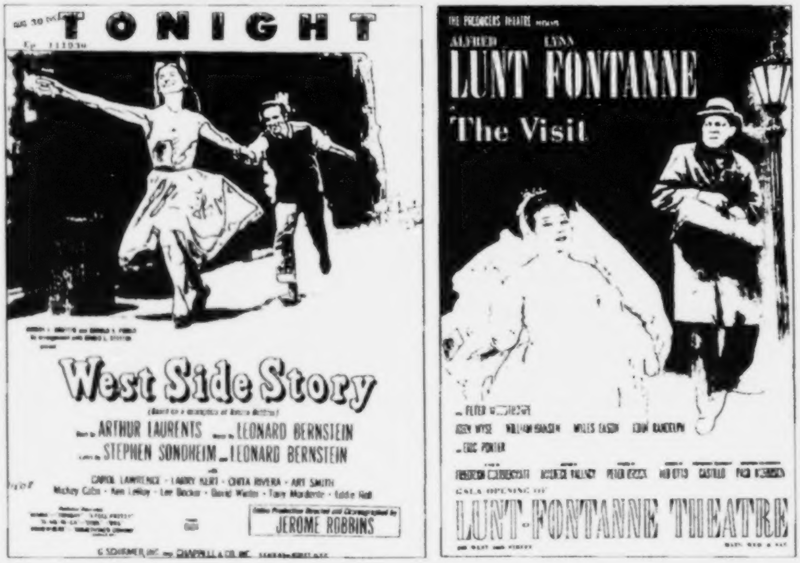
Roger Stevens and Real Estate

Stevens came to national attention as a realtor in 1951 when he engineered the purchase of the Empire State Building, then the world's tallest structure, at a price said to be the highest ever paid for a single building at the time: $51.5 million. Stevens had begun his career in real estate in his native Detroit, becoming one of the two most famous men in the industry (along with William Zeckendorf), while still a relatively young man.

During his years in Detroit, Stevens joined with Alfred R. Glancy Jr. and Ben Tobin to acquire a 50-year-old company called Realty Associates. They merged this into a holding company, Glastest Corporation. From this came Realty Associates Securities Corporation, with properties that included Brooklyn's Paramount Theatre and substantial interests in the real estate firm of City Investing Company of New York, where Stevens was one of the directors. City Investing had a financial stake in a number of theaters in New York City, and these figured in Stevens' theatrical ventures. Stevens moved his offices to New York around 1950, when he became more involved in theatrical production.

Stevens was also a partner in a number of large-scale redevelopment projects intended to remake central areas of urban communities into superior living and/or working environments. Among these were 28 acres in Boston's Copley Square district, a major tract in downtown Seattle, and housing in Southwest Washington, D.C.

Over time, Stevens' passion for the theater was mirrored in his real estate life. He was involved with a variety of projects in theatrical real estate, foreshadowing his role in the development of Washington's John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Around 1957, Stevens was involved with a plan to erect six theaters under a single roof in Manhattan's Lincoln Square neighborhood as part of a redevelopment project. The Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts was ultimately constructed just south of that site, but its final configuration no longer included Stevens' six-theater project.



A selection of the plays with which Roger Stevens was associated as a producer

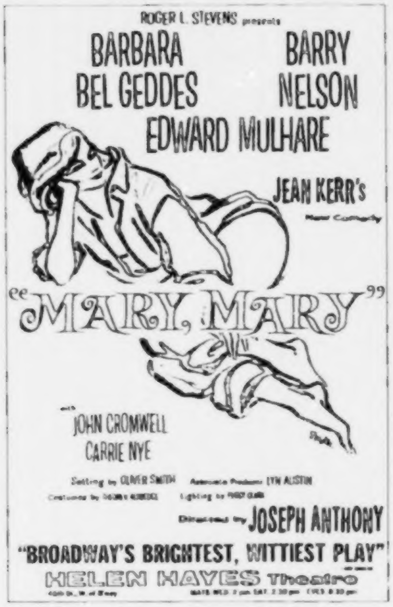
Playwrights' Company

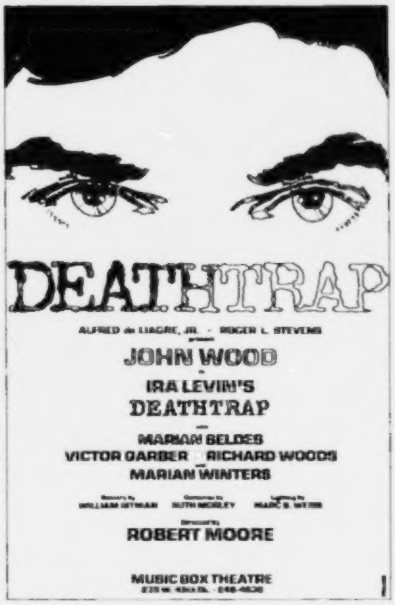
On April 25, 1951, Roger Stevens was elected to full membership in the Playwrights' Producing Company Inc. The New York producing firm was established in 1938 by attorney John F. Wharton and five of the nation's leading playwrights: Robert Sherwood, Samuel Behrman, Elmer Rice, Sidney Howard and Maxwell Anderson (see photo, page 79). The original intent was to create an organization that would give member playwrights an opportunity to produce their own works and to share more fully in the profits. Stevens' immediate duties included functioning as executive producer for two productions scheduled for the 1951-1952 season: Maxwell Anderson's "Barefoot in Athens" and Robert E. Sherwood's "Girls with Dogs."

Stevens wasted no time in becoming an active member. Soon after joining Playwrights', he traveled to a summer theater in Falmouth, Mass., to see a production of Jan de Hartog's "The Fourposter," with Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy. Stevens and Playwrights' colleague Robert Sherwood were enthusiastic about the play, and they brought it to New York. It opened at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre on Oct. 24, 1951, and was a smash hit, running for 632 performances.

In the 1950s, Playwrights' had a number of other notable successes, some touching on controversial topics. "Tea and Sympathy," a work by Robert Anderson, who became a member of the company, dealt with the subject of homosexuality. It is difficult to understand in 2002 just how shocking the play's subject and treatment were to audiences in 1953. Homosexuality as a topic, combined with the depiction of the schoolmaster's wife's decision at the drama's end to foster a young man's sexual maturing by giving herself to him, was bound to fire discussion. The play was turned down by a number of producers. Playwrights' asked for an option and went ahead with the production. In the out-of-town tryout period, there was considerable debate whether the final moment and its curtain line, now famous, should stand. Stand it did, and the play became a hit, opening in New York at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre on Sept. 30, 1953, with Deborah Kerr as the wife of the schoolmaster. Another success was Tennessee Williams' "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," which also dealt with homosexuality.

In the course of his career, Stevens was connected with the presentation of a number of high-comedy plays, includ-





ing works by Somerset Maugham, William Douglas Home, A. R. Gurney and Enid Bagnold. With the death of Philip Barry in 1949, S. N. Behrman and Samuel Taylor were perhaps the best-known American dramatists writing high comedy. During the Stevens years, Playwrights' had two hits written by Taylor: "Sabrina Fair," with a cast that included Margaret Sullavan, Joseph Cotten and Cathleen Nesbitt in 1953; and, in 1958, "The Pleasure of His Company," coproduced with Frederick Brisson, with Cornelia Otis Skinner and Cyril Ritchard in the leading roles.

The Playwrights' Company was also responsible for production of significant European writers. In 1954, Stevens told director Albert Marre that he would ensure the production of a play that Marre chose. The next year Marre brought him a script for "Time Remembered," a version of Jean Anouilh's comedy "Leocadia." Anouilh's work was little-known at the time in the United States, but Stevens kept his word. The play had originally been scheduled for production in 1955, but casting problems set it back considerably. Stevens was tenacious, and "Time Remembered" was a critical success, with a cast that included Helen Hayes, Richard Burton and Susan Strasberg, and lavish sets by Oliver Smith.

"Ondine," a play by Stevens' great favorite Jean Giraudoux, was directed for Playwrights' by Alfred Lunt. This was Stevens' first association with the renowned actor/director. Audrey Hepburn starred as the water sprite who falls in love with a human, a knight played by Mel Ferrer. "Ondine" opened at the 46th Street Theatre in New York on Feb.18, 1954. The production did well so long as Hepburn remained in the starring role, achieving 117 performances before she withdrew.

The Playwrights' Company dissolved in 1960. Its last venture was a play that was a special favorite of Stevens, Gore Vidal's "The Best Man," a political drama that has been revived recently to critical acclaim.

Producers Theatre

In 1953 Stevens and Robert Whitehead, who was a leading New York producer with some estimable productions to his credit, formed the producing firm of Whitehead-Stevens, which then joined with the business firm City Investing Inc. to form Producers Theatre. Robert Dowling was president of City Investing Inc. City Investing owned three of New York's playhouses outright—the Fulton, Morosco and Coronet—part of another, and held a lease on a fifth. City Playhouses Inc., a subsidiary of City Investing, managed all five, as well as the American National Theatre and Academy (ANTA) on which City Investing held a mortgage. Producers Theatre made heavy use of City Investing's theaters.

The Playwrights' Company invested in the new Producers Theatre and gained advantages for its productions through the new firm. Producers Theatre began with $1 million in capital, with Whitehead as executive producer. The group presented work of the highest quality as well as commercial vehicles. Its production of T. S. Eliot's comedy, "The Confidential Clerk," brought the much-loved actress Ina Claire, famed for her brilliance in high comedy, back to Broadway. "Confidential Clerk" opened at New York's Morosco Theatre, one of the City Investing playhouses, in February 1954, but it was not a financial success.

Producers Theatre also presented the New York premiere of Eugene O'Neill's "A Touch of the Poet," with Helen Hayes, Kim Stanley and Eric Portman. It opened at the newly renamed Helen Hayes (formerly Fulton) Theatre in 1958. Stevens had earlier contributed financial support to an O'Neill production at Circle in the Square, one of the early off-Broadway groups noted for superior work, and he played a role in presenting O'Neill vehicles in years to come.

A number of other plays from noted writers came to New York via Producers Theatre. These included Anouilh's "The Waltz of the Toreadors"; Terrence Rattigan's "Separate Tables" and "The Sleeping Prince;" and Friedrich Duerrenmatt's "The Visit," which opened at New York's Lunt-Fontanne Theatre in May 1958 with the legendary acting couple, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne.

"The Visit" was one of the most astonishing and powerful plays of modern time. The story of an old woman's relentless search for revenge for wrongs done to her as a young girl, it was directed in New York and London by Peter Brook. After Lunt and Fontanne refused to do it in New York under the auspices of the Theatre Guild, Stevens acquired the rights and tried to interest them again, but the couple refused. Eventually, however, Lunt and Fontanne did "The Visit" in England for the powerful West End producer Hugh Beaumont and Stevens was able to bring the play to New York, where it became a great critical success. After a run in New York, it toured, then came back to New York for a brief run at New York's City Center. Its final curtain brought the active presenting life of Producers Theatre to a close.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Off-Broadway

During the 1950s, the movement of American theater beyond Broadway became ever more evident. Roger Stevens was an early participant in the broadening of the theater beyond Times Square. Together with Norris Houghton and T. Edward Hambleton, Stevens was a backer of the Phoenix Theatre, one of the first successful ventures in the history of what became known as off-Broadway. Begun in 1953 with $125,000, Phoenix was to present an entire season of several plays. Stevens offered to help finance the venture.

John Latouche had written the libretto for a musical based on Homer, set in the state of Washington at the end of the 19th century. "The Golden Apple" opened at the Phoenix on lower Second Avenue on March 11, 1954, to mostly enthusiastic notices. Done entirely in song composed by Jerome Moross, the musical received the Drama Critics Circle Award for best musical of the 1953-54 season and subsequently transferred uptown to the Alvin Theatre.

The Phoenix was home to many notable productions. The first season began with a revival of Maxwell Anderson's comedy "Madam, Will You Walk," with Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy. Then came Shakespeare's "Coriolanus," staged by John Houseman. After "The Golden Apple" came Chekhov's "Seagull," with Montgomery Clift as Konstantin.

In 1957, after the Phoenix had lost considerably more money than its original capitalization, its financial administration was assumed by Theatre Inc., a non-profit producing organization that had been inactive for some years. Roger Stevens became the president of a new board, with Hambleton and Houghton continuing as board members and managing directors. The reorganized company's first presentation in October 1957 starred Eva Le Gallienne and Irene Worth in Schiller's "Mary Stuart," under the direction of Tyrone Guthrie.

The career of the young playwright Arthur Kopit was given a considerable boost by presentations of his plays at the Phoenix. Stevens had encouraged Kopit and was connected with his career in the years to follow. Kopit's play, "Oh, Dad, Poor Dad, Mama's Hung You in the Closet and I'm Feelin' So Sad," was first presented in New York at the Phoenix Theatre (in another space which was on East 74th Street) by arrangement with Stevens in February 1962; it was directed by Jerome Robbins. It subsequently had a run on Broadway at the Morosco Theatre.

Stevens also helped support productions of the Circle in the Square, which became one of the most important theaters in off-Broadway history. He became head of the Actors' Studio Theatre, another mainstay of the New York theater scene, and was a founding member of the American Shakespeare Festival in Stratford, Conn.

National Endowment for the Arts

Roger Stevens had long been active in the Democratic Party. He supported Adlai Stevenson in his bids for the presidential nomination and became the party's finance chairman in 1958. In 1961, President John F. Kennedy asked Stevens to become chairman of the National Cultural Center, the performing arts complex being planned for Washington D.C. Stevens headed the efforts to raise funds for the project.

After the assassination of President Kennedy, President Johnson signed legislation naming the National Cultural Center in honor of the late president. And on April 16, 1964, President Johnson announced the appointment of Stevens as his advisor on the arts. In February 1965, Johnson made appointments to the new National Council on the Arts and named Roger Stevens chairman. Members included composer Leonard Bernstein, actor Gregory Peck, violinist Isaac Stern, scenic designer and producer Oliver Smith, and Anthony Bliss, president of the Metropolitan Opera. In September 1965, Stevens became director of the new National Endowment for the Arts (NEA).

The NEA first received funding in 1965. One of the original departments created within the endowment was the Theatre Program, which quickly began to support new playwrights through its Playwrights Experimental Theatre project. One of the plays that emerged from that project was Howard Sackler's "The Great White Hope," which premiered at Washington's Arena Stage in1967, with James Earl Jones as the boxer, Jack Jefferson, and Jane Alexander as Eleanor Bachman. The play received ecstatic notices and soon moved to Broadway.

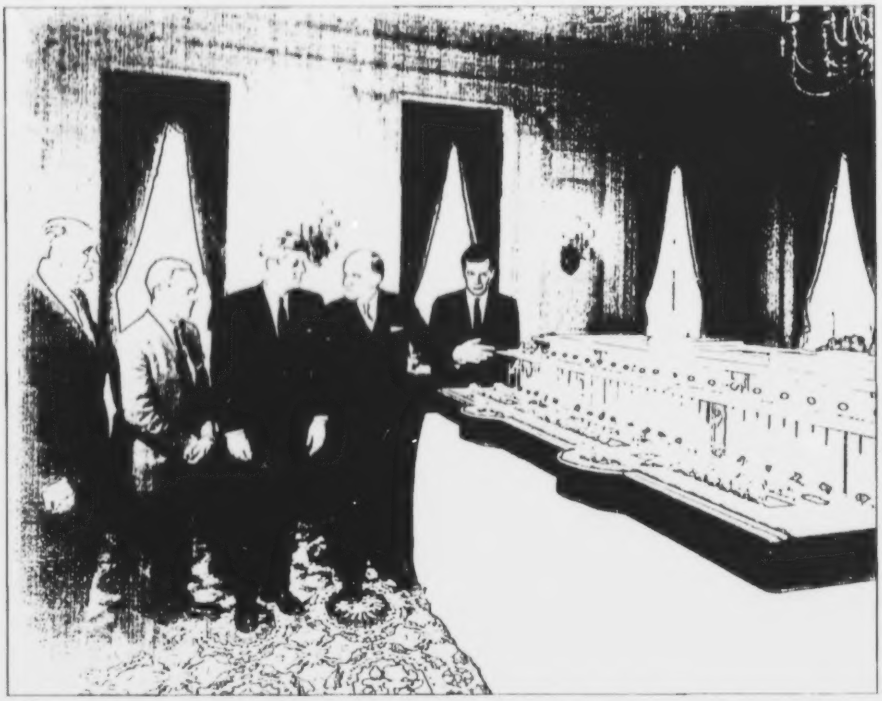
The Theatre Program also provided support for professional nonprofit theaters. This support began modestly with grants made to a small number of regional theaters; much broader assistance was provided in later years. Thus, the NEA was in the forefront of the broad movement that saw increasing growth in independent regional theaters—a trend, which, over the years, led to their becoming as vital a force in American theater as Broadway.

One of the earliest regional theaters to establish a reputation for general excellence was the Tyrone Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis. It became the first regional theater company to bring plays to New York. The NEA provided $75,000 to help finance a tour in 1968-69 of two Guthrie productions—"The House of Atreus," adapted from the "Oresteia" of Aeschylus and Bertolt Brecht's "Arturo Ui"—to New York and Los Angeles.

Other regional theater companies were able to come to New York as a result of another mechanism put in place by Stevens. As he was leaving the NEA in 1969, Stevens turned his attention to restructuring the American National Theatre and Academy (ANTA) with which he had been associated frequently since the early 1950s. He devised a plan with two objectives: to give assistance to ANTA, which did not have a large cash reserve; and to encourage regional theaters that had received support from NEA to bring their productions to New York. NEA granted ANTA $438,000 to retire the mortgage on the ANTA Theatre, which was then donated to the Endowment. Then, NEA funds were made available to plan a first season of regional theater presentations in the ANTA Theatre. The ANTA board was reconstituted to include members from regional theater as well as from the mainstream Broadway community. Producer Jean Dalrymple administered the overall operation, and Alfred De Liagre Jr., a longtime producer and associate of Stevens, put the actual theater season together. The season included productions of Edward Albee's "Tiny Alice" and Feydeau's "A Flea in her Ear," directed by Gower Champion, both from San Francisco's American Conservatory Theatre, as well as "Henry

V" from the American Shakespeare Theatre.

In addition to contributions from the regional theaters, other presentations included "Harvey," under the banner of New York's Phoenix Theatre, with Helen Hayes and James Stewart; and a production of "Our Town," which De Liagre had presented with Henry Fonda at the Plumstead Playhouse. While the latter two productions did well at ANTA, response to the rest of the season was disappointing, and the venture came to an end. Although the ANTA experiment was not ultimately successful, it was one more indication of Stevens' earnest wish to try to provide an administrative and financially sound base for the presentation of high quality theater, and to encourage broad-based production across the nation.



Architect Edward Durrell Stone shows President Kennedy and Roger Stevens (far left) a model of what was then to be called the National Cultural Center, Oct. 8, 1963. The gathering occurred just prior to a meeting of the President's Business Committee for the National Cultural Center. Stevens was appointed chair of what became the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and served as chairman of the National Council on the Arts.

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Following his appointment by President Kennedy as chairman of the National Cultural Center, Stevens vigorously pursued the fundraising necessary for the construction of the vast edifice. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts became one of Stevens' greatest accomplishments in enriching the cultural life of the nation.

The Kennedy Center opened on Sept. 8, 1971, with the world premiere of "Mass," specially commissioned from Leonard Bernstein. Presented in the Opera House, it was later dedicated to Stevens. Stevens served as chairman of the Kennedy Center until he became Founding Chairman in 1988; he maintained an office at the center until his death in 1998.

The Kennedy Center has been host to an enormous variety of presentations of plays and world-class orchestras, dance and opera companies during its three decades of operation. Not surprisingly, many of the plays were produced in association with Stevens. After his appointment as NEA chair, Stevens put aside play production to avoid any suggestion of conflict of interest. He resumed producing plays in 1969 when he left the NEA. He continued to present at the Kennedy Center a wide mix of new plays, classics and popular dramas.

In his later years, Stevens never stopped planning for the future. He pursued his dream of creating conservatories for music and drama as part of the Kennedy Center, a dream which has yet to be realized. In the 1980s, he fostered more than one effort to establish a national theater at the Kennedy Center. One of these projects was headed by the imaginative and often controversial director, Peter Sellars. Stevens was always on the alert for the new and exciting in all of the arts. He organized the Fund for New American Plays, and he remained active as a producer, presenting plays and winning a Tony Award for his part in the 1993 revival of "She Loves Me," with music by Jerry Bock and lyrics by Sheldon Harnick.

The Legacy of Roger Lacey Stevens

Stevens did a great deal over the years to promote plays he thought represented something fine in the theater. A large percentage of these were financially unrewarding, but Stevens gave the public a rare opportunity, if they cared to take advantage of it, to see remarkable productions. Stevens' commercial sense led to the presentation of a number of plays that did very well indeed, promoting attendance in theater, and perhaps helping to fund his continuing efforts to produce other less popular works. Stevens' superb sense of theater and of the subtleties of organization served the nation well. He joins the thin ranks of those producers in American theater history who dedicated themselves to giving the public the very best. ◆

Walter Zvonchenko is a theater specialist in the Music Division.

A Visit with the Curator

Behind the Scenes at the Roger Stevens Exhibition

By GAIL FINEBERG

A quick visit to the exhibition with its curator is an encounter with the genius of Roger Stevens—producer, dealmaker, and founding chairman of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts—colored by the passion of a librarian for his subject.

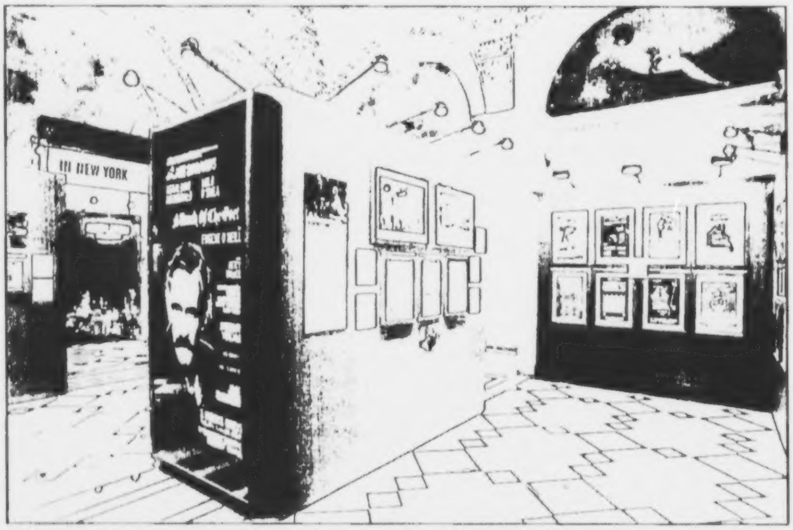
Asked to discuss his favorite items in "Roger L. Stevens Presents," curator Walter Zvonchenko, theater specialist for the Music Division, headed straight for a giant collage of 100 playbills that Christine Stevens had assembled for her husband to hang in his new office at the Kennedy Center in 1971.

With a librarian's penchant for details, Zvonchenko noted that the arrangement of the playbills in the display at the Library does not match exactly the collage pictured in a nearby photograph of Stevens at his Kennedy Center desk. After Stevens died in 1998, the Kennedy Center delivered the collage to the Library. Conservation Division staff took steps to preserve the playbills, encasing each one in Mylar and, under the watchful eye of Mrs. Stevens, reassembling them in a slightly different pattern than in the original. The collage will eventually grace a wall in the Music Division's reading room.

Pointing to bills for plays whose authors, producers, directors, casts, opening dates, and theaters he knows by heart, Zvonchenko traced Stevens' early involvement with the theater.

He pointed out a huge orange poster advertising the 1948 production of "The Madwoman of Chaillot," in which Stevens made one of his first major investments. An adaptation from a play for the French stage by Jean Giraudoux, the show was a highlight of the 1948-49 Broadway season.

Moving through the gallery of some 120 performance photographs, theater posters, music manuscripts, color renderings of set designs, letters, and other items from the Library's collections as well as from the Kennedy Center archives, Zvonchenko discussed Stevens' associations with the Playwrights' Company, the Producers Theatre, and several individuals with whom he produced more than 100 plays and musicals during the 1950s and '60s.



Travis Fullerton

The Roger Stevens exhibition now on display at the Library of Congress

Stevens had such a good eye for literature that he did not hesitate to promote works whose potential for financial success may have been problematic. "Roger Stevens had a passion for the theater, and he had a passion for quality," Zvonchenko said, noting as examples, Stevens' support of "Peer Gynt" by Henrik Ibsen (1951), "The Confidential Clerk" by T.S. Eliot (1954), "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" by Tennessee Williams (1955), and Swiss playwright Friedrich Duerrenmatt's "The Visit" (1958). His 13 productions on Broadway in 1957 included "West Side Story," with music by Leonard Bernstein. The exhibition includes the composer's holograph score for the memorable song, "Tonight."

During a period of 40 years, Stevens produced more than 200 plays and musicals, all the while brokering huge real estate developments from Boston to Seattle, serving as finance chairman for the National Democratic Party and founding chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, and guiding the Kennedy Center into existence.

"Perhaps the most incredible thing about Roger Stevens was his genius for managing so many different projects simultaneously," Zvonchenko said. "While managing his business, he was producing some of America's finest plays in New York and Washington, introducing them to Europe, bringing London plays here, and supporting theater in other American cities. He was traveling to Washington to take on the National Cultural Center, which was to be a center not only for theater and music but also for education and outreach."

Zvonchenko paused beside a drawing depicting architect Edward Durrell Stone's 1959 conception of a National Cultural Center on the Potomac River. Visiting dignitaries would be brought up the river by motor launch from National Airport to an elegant, domed edifice housing a large theater, opera house, concert hall, and two smaller theaters. Visitors would step onto a broad promenade curving into the river on the west side and depart by way of a long circular drive on the east side. That design never materialized. "Money was always the biggest problem," said Martha Hopkins of the Interpretive Programs Office, who, with Zvonchenko, selected items for exhibition and wrote the item labels.

continued on page 87

Billy Collins Reappointed

Poet Laureate Tapped for Second Term

Poet Laureate Billy Collins

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington has appointed Billy Collins to serve a second term as the Library's Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry.

The Poet Laureate concluded the 2001-2002 literary season on May 8 with a lecture on "Hedonism and the Pleasures of Poetry."

His "Poetry 180" program, available on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/poetry/180**, has been greeted with great enthusiasm across the country. He conceived the Web site to make it easy for students to hear or read a poem each day of the approximately 180 days of the school year, hence the name of the site. He selected the poems with high school students in mind.

POE
TRY
180

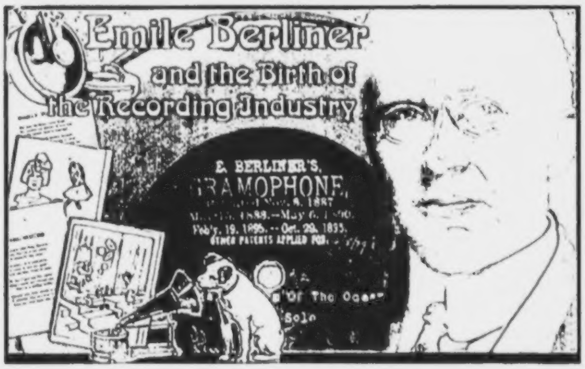
Collins' books of poetry include a volume of new and selected poems, "Sailing Alone Around the Room," which was published by Random House last September; "Picnic, Lightning" (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1998); "The Art of Drowning" (1995), which was a Lenore Marshall Poetry Prize finalist; "Questions About Angels" (1991), a National Poetry Series selection by Edward Hirsch; "The Apple That Astonished Paris" (1988); "Video Poems" (1980); and "Pokerface" (1977).

His honors include fellowships from the New York Foundation for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Arts and the Guggenheim Foundation. He has also been awarded the Oscar Blumenthal Prize, the Bess Hokin Prize, the Frederick Bock Prize, and the Levinson Prize, all awarded by Poetry magazine.

He is distinguished professor of English at Lehman College, City University of New York, where he has taught for the past 30 years. He is also a writer-in-residence at Sarah Lawrence University, and he has served as a Literary Lion of the New York Public Library. ◆

Early Days of Recording

Recording Industry Collection Debuts



"Emile Berliner and the Birth of the Recording Industry" has been added to the Library's American Memory Web site at **www.loc.gov**.

This latest addition is a selection of more than 400 items from the Emile Berliner Papers and 108 Berliner sound recordings from the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. Berliner (1851-1929), an immigrant and largely self-educated man, was responsible for the development of the microphone, the flat recording disc and gramophone player.

Although the focus of this online collection is the gramophone and its recordings, it also includes much evidence of Berliner's other interests, such as information on his various businesses, crusades for public health issues, philanthropy, musical composition and even his poetry. Spanning the years 1870 to1956, the collection includes correspondence, articles, lectures, speeches, scrapbooks, photographs, catalogs, clippings, experiment notes and rare sound recordings.

The American Memory site offers approximately 100 collections comprising more than 7.5 million items. ◆

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

'Homegrown'

NEA Heritage Fellow Opens New Concert Series

By JAMES HARDIN

Guitarist Eddie Pennington and his son Alonzo, Linda and David Lay of the Appalachian Trail Band, and David McLaughlin were the first performers in a new series of outdoor concerts presented by the American Folklife Center on April 24. The concert was held in cooperation with the Folklore Society of Greater Washington and the Kennedy Center's Millennium Stage, and with the assistance of state folklorists from around the nation.

Tourists, Library and congressional employees, and other Capitol Hill workers and visitors sat on the steps of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building in front of Neptune Plaza to enjoy the hour of "homegrown" music. On hand to introduce the artists was the Kentucky state folklorist Bob Gates. Rep. Ed Whitfield (R-Ky.) also attended.

Pennington began with virtuoso solo performances of "Guitar Rag" and "Mose's Blues" and was then joined by his son for duet renditions of "Nine-Pound Hammer," "Chicken Reel," and "Preacher and the Bear." The younger Pennington's own remarkable performance demonstrated the folk process of passing on one's skills to the next generation. Linda and David Lay and David McLaughlin, Pennington's old friends from the National Council for the Traditional Arts (NCTA) Masters of the Steel String Guitar Tour, then charmed the audience with renditions of "Angel Band," "I'll See You in My Dreams," and "I'll Fly Away," among others.

The center's new series, "Homegrown: The Music of America," will present traditional music and dance from communities across the United States throughout the summer. "We are working with federal and state folklorists, and other professionals from associated fields, to identify performing groups noted for their excellence in presenting authentic community-based musical traditions," said Peggy Bulger, director of the American Folklife Center.

James Hardin

Eddie Pennington, Alonzo Pennington, Linda Lay, and David McLaughlin, on the Library's Neptune Plaza for the opening of the center's new concert series "Homegrown 2002: the Music of America."

The "Homegrown" concerts will be audio- and video-taped and photographed, and the documentation added to the center's Archive of Folk Culture. The concerts will be broadcast at a later time on "Traditions," hosted by Mary Cliff, on Washington-area WETA 90.9 FM, an NPR affiliate.

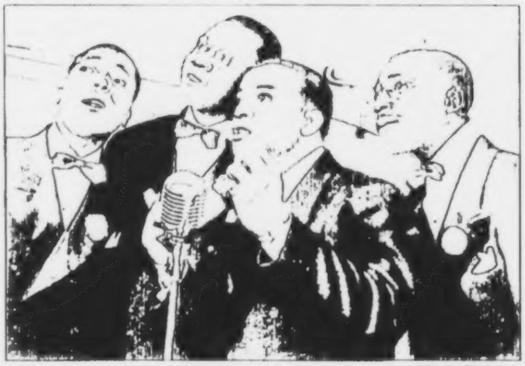
Diane Kresh, director, Public Service Collections, helped launch the new series, which revives the tradition of summer events on the Neptune Plaza. "Folklife is about community," she said, "and the American Folklife Center is devoted to preserving the ties that bind us together so that future generations will know us as we are today. Folklife connects human beings of all races, religions and ages. I can think of no better way for the Library to celebrate the center's role in preserving and presenting folk culture than by sponsoring these outdoor concerts."

The Library of Congress has a history of presenting folk music concerts that dates to Dec. 20, 1940, when Alan Lomax arranged for a Coolidge Auditorium performance of the Golden Gate Quartet, with Josh White on guitar. A month later, in January 1941, the quartet appeared at Constitution Hall at an Inaugural Gala under the sponsorship of first lady Eleanor Roosevelt.

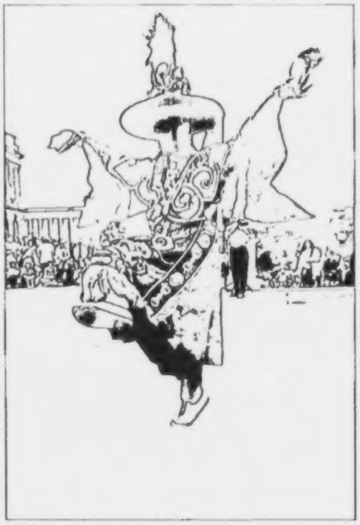
In 1948, folksong collector Helen Hartness Flanders, wife of Vermont senator Ralph Flanders, presented a lecture and concert of New England ballads with three New England folksingers, again in the Coolidge. A folk music concert, Sept. 23, 1976, on the Library's Neptune Plaza, featuring "Big Chief" Ellis, John Cephas, and Phil Wiggins, celebrated the U.S. Bicentennial and the opening of the front doors to the Thomas Jefferson Building. The success of that event led to the "Neptune Plaza Concert Series," sponsored by the newly created American Folklife Center and, initially, with the assistance of the NCTA. The series lasted for 19 years and included a culturally diverse range of performers, such as Andean singers; Egyptian, flamenco, Polish, and Hungarian dancers; blues guitarists; African drummers and African American dancers and singers; and bands representing Cajun, zydeco, klezmer, Indonesian, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Swiss, Irish, and many other cultural traditions.

Recently, folk performers have been included in the celebrations for the centennial of the Jefferson Building (1997) and the 200th anniversary of the Library of Congress (2000).

The "Homegrown Concert Series" this summer will be conducted in cooperation with the Millennium Stage at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Folk groups will appear at the Library of Congress at noon and again, at 6 p.m., at the Kennedy Center.



Libsohn-Ehrenberg



The Golden Gate Quartet was featured in Time magazine after their appearance in Washington, D.C., Jan. 27, 1941; monks from the Drepung Loseling Monastery in Tibet performed sacred music and dance on April 21, 1994.

Homegrown Concert Series

May 15: Yuqin Wang and Zhengli "Rocky" Xu are extraordinary Chinese rod puppeteers, originally from Beijing, who now live in the Portland, Ore., area. Chinese rod puppetry is an ancient traditional art form dating back more than a millennium. Many of the featured stories also have ancient origins. Wang and Xu have performed all over the United States since coming to this country in 1996. Nancy Nusz, director of the Oregon Folklife Program, will introduce and interview them.

June 5: The Blind Boys of Alabama, featuring lead singer Clarence Fountain, formed as a group in 1937 at the Talladega Institute for the Deaf and Blind. Today the group performs throughout the United States and around the world. Their recent CD "Spirit of the Century" won the 2002 Grammy Award for Best Traditional Soul Gospel Album. This performance is sponsored by the Music Division and is part of the Library of Congress program "I Hear America Singing."

June 19: Karl and the Country Dutchmen, from Trempealeau, Wis., are one of the country's finest German "Dutchman" polka bands. Led by Karl Hartwich on accordion and concertina, the band, with its thumping tuba marking the beat, plays to packed dance halls throughout the Midwest. Karl has also played at the National Folk Festival in Lowell, Mass., the Smithsonian Folklife Festival in Washington, D.C., and on Garrison Keillor's "Prairie Home Companion" radio show. Wisconsin Folk Arts Program director Richard March will introduce this band.

July 24: Chuck Brown is a Washington, D.C.-area institution and the father and inventor of the regional musical style known as "go-go," which swept the area in the 1970s. Brown will lead an eight-piece band for the "Homegrown" concert. One of D.C.'s many folklorists with expertise in this musical form will introduce and explain the traditions of "go-go."

Aug. 28: The Campbell Brothers present Sacred Steel, African American gospel music with electric steel guitar and vocal. This tradition is just now emerging from the House of God Keith Dominion Church, where for more than 60 years it has been an integral part of worship. The tradition has its roots in Florida, where folklorist Bob Stone of the Florida Folklife Program has brought it to national attention, and it is now spreading throughout the country. The Campbell Brothers, Chuck and Darick, are from Rochester, N.Y., and their lead singer, Katie Jackson, lives in Baltimore.

Sept. 19: A concert featuring a National Endowment for the Arts Heritage Fellow for 2002 will be announced later.

Oct. 8: Bob McQuillen, the dean of New England contra-dance musicians, will bring his group "Old New England" from New Hampshire to play a traditional dance on the Neptune Plaza. McQuillen has been playing accordion and piano and writing tunes for more than 50 years. He is the acknowledged master of this venerable genre and has led countless groups during his long career. Lynn Martin, New Hampshire Folklife Program Director, will introduce the group. ◆

James Hardin is the editor at the Library's American Folklife Center. The National Council for the Traditional Arts also contributed to this article.

Curator

continued from page 84

Exhibition photographs document the Sept. 8, 1971, opening of the Kennedy Center, for which Leonard Bernstein was commissioned to compose "Mass" in memory of the assassinated president. One of the exhibition items is a 1985 birthday toast that Bernstein penned on a sheet of Watergate Hotel stationery: "Thank you, Roger, for all you've done/For all of us—and me, for one;/Like West Side Story, and specially Mass—/I thankfully raise this loving glass."

Zvonchenko and Hopkins initially selected some 400 items from the Library's Roger L. Stevens collection that document Broadway's heyday. "This is a very rich collection," Hopkins said. "We hope it will become more widely known because of this exhibition, and that scholars will come to use it." ◆

Gail Fineberg is the editor of the Library's staff newspaper, The Gazette.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Guide to Motion Picture, Broadcasting, Recorded Sound

By ALAN GEVINSON

"Motion Pictures, Broadcasting, Recorded Sound: An Illustrated Guide" is the latest colorful guide to the Library's multi-format collections published by the Library of Congress.

"The rich collections of the Library of Congress Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division (MBRS) document the past 100 years—the audiovisual century, the first century to be recorded by sound and moving images," writes David Francis, former MBRS chief, in the guide's introduction. "Thanks to recorded sound and moving images, our times will be better known and understood than preceding centuries."

The guide surveys the highlights of the vast collections of MBRS through a chronological narrative of audiovisual, technological, business, and artistic developments. It also chronicles the Library's developing role in acquiring, preserving, and disseminating these materials.

Early Days

The story begins in the 1880s in the nation's capital, then on the verge of becoming "the scientific center of the world," in the words of C. Francis Jenkins, co-inventor with fellow Washingtonian, Thomas Armat, of the first motion picture projector. Scientists and businessmen in town sought to discover ways to transform sounds and images into reproducible material forms. Emile Berliner, creator of the microphone, flat recording discs and the gramophone, located his laboratory just one mile from the Library of Congress, now the home of the Berliner Collection of several hundred discs featuring music and spoken word recordings from the turn of the century.

Along with the Smithsonian Institution and the U.S. Patent Office, the Library of Congress provided critical institutional support to the city's community of inventors. In 1870, the Library had become the national repository of materials deposited for copyright protection. During the 1890s, the Library launched its unequaled motion picture collection when producers of early silent films deposited still images developed on paper prints in order to register their product. There was no provision in the copyright law at that time to protect the new medium of film. A half-century later, the Library collaborated in a project to restore these priceless stills to their original existence as moving picture films. Today, the MBRS Paper Print Collection constitutes the world's largest and most comprehensive source of American movies from the early silent era.

MBRS is the home of many collections of note from the silent film era. The Theodore Roosevelt Collection, for example, documents the activities of the first president whose life was extensively preserved on film. The division's holdings also include the collection of the most famous film star of her time, Mary Pickford, "America's Sweetheart." Pickford at one time vowed to destroy her early films, judging some of them "ridiculous," but, fortunately for future generations, her friend and fellow actress Lillian Gish convinced her that "they would be studied and appreciated in time." In later years, Pickford gratefully said of the Library's preservation efforts, "Without you, many of my films would have turned to dust."

Between the Wars

The decade of the 1920s saw a decisive transformation in popular commercial entertainment. The technology developed during World War I that allowed radio to become a major medium of mass communication also brought profound changes to both the recording and film industries. Motion pictures, radio and recordings were as integral to the "Jazz Age" as the literature of the period. During the Great Depression, these media continued to serve the mass audience in ways as diverse as those exemplified by Franklin Roosevelt's "Fireside chats" over the radio and the stunning Astaire-Rogers dance musicals of the 1930s.

Library collections contain a wealth of audiovisual materials that capture diverse expressions of the interwar period. With more than 100,000 radio and television soundtracks dating from 1935 to 1971, the Library's NBC Collection comprises the most comprehensive, publicly available broadcasting archives in the United States. The Mary Margaret McBride Collection features more than 1,100 hours of McBride's weekday talk shows, a pioneering mixture of interviews, advice, and product plugging that attracted an average of six million listeners daily. The Library's largest collection of major studio films, that of Columbia pictures, comprises more than 4,000 features and shorts. And the United Artists Collection of some 3,000 Warner Brothers films includes features, shorts and cartoons produced prior to 1949.

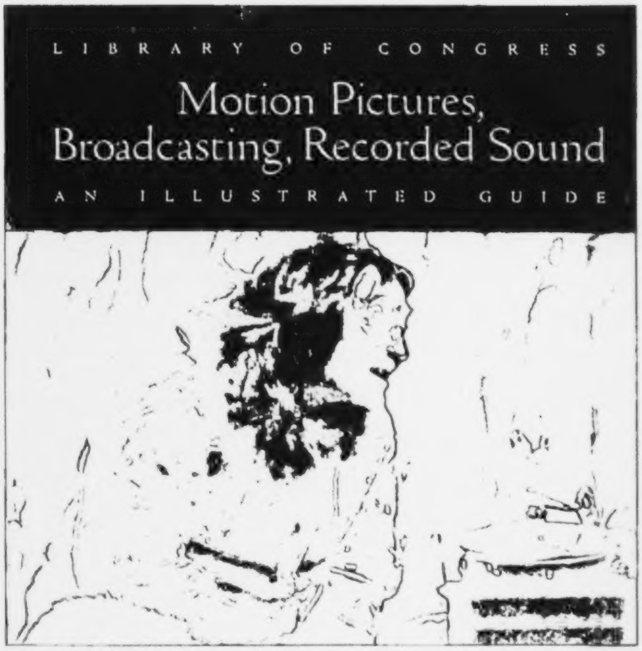
MBRS has also gathered a sizeable number of non-studio films from this period. The Library's collections are particularly strong in African-American films and in Yiddish-language films made in America. The division has collected an extensive amount of documentary film, including footage from ethnographic expeditions undertaken by Margaret Mead and Gregory Bateson; films and raw footage from the radical Workers Film & Photo League; manuscript material, stills, and films from Pare Lorentz, the premier U.S. government filmmaker of the 1930s; and footage shot by noted novelist, folklorist, and anthropologist Zora Neale Hurston.

World War II Era

When he assumed leadership of the Library of Congress in 1939, Archibald MacLeish committed the institution to a policy of national popular education. In 1940, he obtained a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to establish a recording laboratory to record and copy music, songs, stories and other aural traditions of national and international folk culture for distribution. With its state-of-the-art studio and phonoduplication facilities, the recording laboratory became the finest governmental recording facility in Washington.

In 1941, the Library began to issue a series of recordings by acclaimed poets reading their own works. Also in that year, the Library produced a set of pioneering educational and documentary radio programs using talented actors such as Walter Huston, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Raymond Massey and Agnes Moorehead. Writer Arthur Miller and composer Earl Robinson also contributed to the programs. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, they recorded hours of interviews in ten locations across the nation to capture for posterity the reactions of a varied group of ordinary Americans to their president's declaration of war.

During World War II, the Library established a motion picture repository that would, in the words of Librarian of Congress Luther H. Evans, "preserve those films which most faithfully record in one way or another the contemporary life and tastes and preferences of the American people." The Library also became a storehouse for captured World War II enemy audiovisual material. In 1966, due in part to the efforts of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the Library began to receive what was to become a flood of Armed Forces Radio Service 16-inch transcription discs, many of which were produced during World War II to educate and entertain servicemen and women. This material complements the Library's Office of War Information Collection, which includes much American network radio broadcasting not known to have survived elsewhere.


LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Motion Pictures, Broadcasting, Recorded Sound

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

The Postwar Period

The postwar period saw a phenomenal growth in the number of television sets in the nation—from one million in 1949 to 50 million a decade later. This new era of communications was both condemned and applauded. Paddy Chayevsky, noting television's promise in the early 1950s, deemed it "the marvelous medium of the ordinary." In 1961, President Kennedy's newly appointed director of the Federal Communications Commission, Newton Minow, castigated broadcasters for having squandered that potential, creating instead "a vast wasteland." Whether wonderland or wasteland, television's impact on American life and culture has been profound.

The Library's collections house NBC's entire kinescopic inventory—more than 18,000 items from 1948 to 1970, including thousands of hours of broadcast journalism covering the political and social life of the past half-century. The Library also holds the nation's largest collection of public television material, beginning with shows produced in the Washington, D.C., area in the 1950s and proceeding to the present day.

The impact of television radically transformed the radio industry. As radio shows and stars moved to television, much of the established network radio listening audience bought TV sets and followed their favorite shows to the new medium. The remaining radio audience, however, was augmented by younger listeners who now turned their car and transistor radios to their favorite disc jockey playing the latest hit songs. The Library holds the complete radio archives of the Mutual Broadcasting System's flagship station, WOR-AM, comprising approximately 15,000 discs and the station's paper archives. The rise of noncommercial radio beginning in the early 1970s is also well documented in the Library's holdings of the National Public Radio (NPR) Collection with more than 25,000 tapes of arts programs from 1971 through 1991.

Late 20th Century

The U.S. Congress in 1987 passed a resolution affirming that jazz "is hereby designated as a rare and valuable American treasure to which we should devote our attention, support, and resources to make certain it is preserved, understood, and promulgated." Although the Library's commitment to collecting and preserving jazz began long before this declaration of congressional appreciation, two of the most significant jazz collections held in MBRS were acquired in 1991. The Robert Altshuler Collection of 250,000 78 rpm records spans the years 1917 to approximately 1950. The Valburn-Ellington Collection acquired from jazz connoisseur Jerry Valburn includes every known commercially released 78 rpm recording made by Duke Ellington in its original format—with one exception—as well as 3,000 unpublished open-reel tapes.

In the last three decades of the 20th century, the Library has made a concerted effort to strengthen its international motion picture and video holdings. Recent acquisitions include important films and videos that represent significant creative and documentary efforts from Australia, Cuba, Egypt, Germany, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal, the Soviet Union, and Sweden, among other countries.

The 21st Century and the Future

In May 2000, the Library opened the Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment to honor the comedian on his 98th birthday. As a spotlight that illuminates the great popular American entertainers of the past century, the gallery features highlights from such important division collections as the Gwen Verdon-Bob Fosse Collection, the Danny Kaye and Sylvia Fine Kaye Collection, and, of course, the Bob Hope Collection.

The preservation of our nation's radio and television heritage became national policy in 1976 when the American Television and Radio Archives Act was

continued on page 91

Performing Arts: Broadcasting

The Library of Congress has recently published the final volume in its Performing Arts series, titled "Performing Arts: Broadcasting," which describes the Library's unique and comprehensive radio and television holdings. Since 1986, this series has presented articles on all aspects of performing arts in the Library's collections, as well as volumes devoted to music and motion pictures.

"Performing Arts: Broadcasting" contains 11 essays and more than 200 black-and-white images—film stills, publicity photos and scripts—that richly illustrate the golden age of radio and television. Comedian Jack Benny and radio host Fred Allen appear on the cover in a 1936 publicity shot for NBC's "Town Hall Tonight."

The book's overview of the Library's radio holdings begins with researcher and former network producer Karen Hansen's study of Mary Margaret McBride's radio interviews with newsmakers and personalities of the 1930s through 1950s, such as Harry S. Truman, Eleanor Roosevelt, Bette Davis and Mike Wallace. Writer and former diplomat Donald Kent analyzes recordings of radio advice programs from the 1950s to the present in an article that reveals the dramatic behavioral and moral differences between past and present-day callers.

Tales of the early days of radio emerge from Library of Congress cataloger Kathleen Miller's study of the Library's NBC collection as well as film historian Alan Gevinson's analysis of the Radio Research Project of the Library of Congress. Funded in 1941 by the Rockefeller Foundation, the purpose of the Radio Research Project was to produce programs that exhibited "values inherent in the American tradition."

The story of Hollywood's influence on early radio is told by Ross Care, author and composer, who describes the crossover of film stars to the airwaves that resulted in the production of radio dramas such as "Fibber McGee and Molly." And Peter Rohrbach, a freelance writer and editor, describes how radio broadcasts from the U.S. and abroad kept millions of Americans informed about the events of World War II.

The Library's rich television holdings are a springboard for four essays on the medium's impact on American culture. The section begins with Donald Kent's essay on how television producers in the 1950s created audiences for arts-related programming by developing lively ways of presenting ballet, opera and theater. Paul Mandell, who is regarded by many Hollywood composers as an authority on television background music, discusses the history and fate of recorded works by television composers. The role of jazz music in television's early years is the subject of an essay by Krin Gabbard, professor and chair of comparative literature at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Finally, Barbara Pruett, a librarian, researcher and writer, traces the career of Groucho Marx from his early days in vaudeville to his television career as host of "You Bet Your Life."

The volume ends with a tribute to jazz innovator and saxophonist Gerard "Gerry" Mulligan by Iris Newsom, editor of the eight-volume Performing Arts series. On April 6, 1999—on what would have been Gerry Mulligan's 72nd birthday—the Library opened a permanent exhibition of the Gerry Mulligan Collection in the foyer of its Performing Arts Reading Room in recognition of a career that spanned six decades.

"Performing Arts: Broadcasting"—a 209-page hardcover book with 245 illustrations—is available for $47 from the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh PA 15250-7954. Cite stock number 030-001-00181-4 when ordering. Copies may also be ordered from the Library's Sales Shop; credit card orders (888) 682-3557. ◆

PERFORMING
ARTS
BROADCASTING
NBC
NBC
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

World Treasures: Beginnings

"World Treasures of the Library of Congress: Beginnings," the first in a series of three volumes, has been published by the Library of Congress in association with Third Millennium Publishing and in conjunction with the continuing "World Treasures" exhibition, which opened in the summer of 2001.

"World Treasures of the Library of Congress" displays for the first time the Library's unparalleled international collections, which began with the acquisition of Thomas Jefferson's library in 1815," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "Jefferson's belief that 'there is no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer' led him to collect books in many languages. Now in its third century, the Library is still guided by Jefferson's universal collecting policy, which is reflected in this exhibition and its first companion publication."

An artful combination of text, color illustrations, old-world maps, and full-page quotations, "Beginnings" focuses on the first rotation in the "World Treasures" exhibition, which explores how some 60 world cultures have explained and depicted the creation of the universe, the heavens and the earth. Underlying these complex issues are three key questions: Where does it—the universe, the cosmos—all come from? How do people explain and order the universe to better cope with it? How do cultures record the experience to create a shared memory of the past?

These themes are presented in the volume with more than 130 full-color images of items from the Library's collections, including a 12th-century Taoist scroll painting titled "Ba Xian" (The Eight Immortals) by Zhao Boju; Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus' 1543 work that set forth evidence that the earth and other planets revolve around the sun; and illustrations from creation tales, myths and legends that have been passed down through the generations and remain popular themes in children's literature today. Illustrations from modern-day children's books such as "How Giraffe Got Such a Long Neck: A Tale from East Africa," "Why Mosquitoes Buzz in People's Ears: A West African Tale," and those featuring Anansi the Spider, a popular trickster in Ghanian folk literature, depict how different cultures have explained why various animals appear and behave as they do.

William Blake's renowned image of the creation, which appeared in "Europe, A Prophecy (1794)," adorns the cover of "Beginnings." This relief etching depicts the monumental figure of the Creator set within the framework of the blazing sun, engaged in measuring the material world below him with a set of calipers.

Following the sections on creating and explaining the heavens and earth, "Beginnings" concludes with examples of early writing and printing that have enabled world cultures to record the past. These include a cuneiform tablet dating from 2039 B.C. and metal movable type from 13th-century Korea.

Future thematic rotations in the "World Treasures" exhibition, which will be complemented by their own companion volumes, will focus on encounters among cultures and ceremonies and celebrations.

"Beginnings" — a 207-page softcover book with more than 130 illustrations (mostly in full color) is distributed in the United States by the Antique Collectors' Club. The compact volume (sized 5 3/4 inches x 6 1/4 inches) is available for $14.95 in major bookstores and in the Library's Sales Shop; credit card orders (888) 682-3557. ◆

Guide

continued from page 89

approved by Congress. Preservation of significant films is carried out under the terms of the National Film Preservation Act of 1988. In accordance with the act, the Librarian of Congress names 25 "culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant" films to the National Film Registry every year; and archival quality copies of the original copies of those films are added to the Library's collections to ensure their preservation. Most recently, in 2000, the National Recording Preservation Act was approved by Congress to launch an effort to preserve the nation's rich legacy of all kinds of sound recordings. The National Recording Preservation Board held its inaugural meeting at the Library on March 12 of this year (see Information Bulletin March-April 2002, p. 60).

At present, the Library of Congress is building the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Va., where a state-of-the-art archival environment will provide storage for the Library's audiovisual collections and house preservation and cataloging functions of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

The Library recognizes its enormous responsibility to maintain audiovisual materials in usable conditions for future generations. At the beginning of this new audiovisual century, the Library remains firmly committed to preserving for posterity the rich audiovisual heritage of the past.

The attractive illustrated guides to the Library's collections, featuring materials in various formats, have been made possible by support from the James Madison Council, a national, private-sector advisory council dedicated to helping the Library of Congress share its unique resources with the nation and the world. The series of volumes now includes guides to the collections of manuscripts; prints and photographs; rare books; maps; music, theater and dance; Hispanic and Portuguese, European, African and Middle Eastern, and Asian materials that can be found at the Library of Congress.

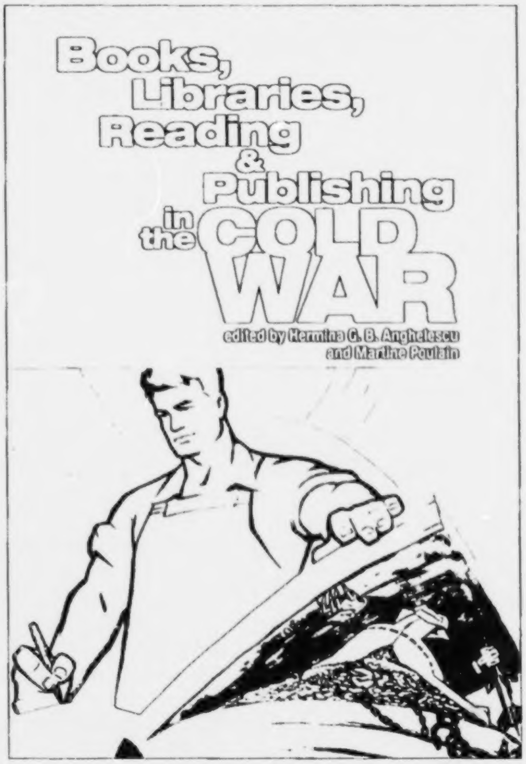
"Motion Pictures, Broadcasting, Recorded Sound: An Illustrated Guide"—an 88-page softcover book with 109 illustrations—is available for $18 from the Library of Congress Sales Shop, credit card orders (888) 682-3557; and from the U.S. Government Printing office (stock number 030-001-00162-8), telephone (866) 512-1800. ◆

Alan Gevinson is a film historian.

Book Culture During the Cold War

By JOHN Y. COLE

"Books, Libraries, Reading, and Publishing in the Cold War," a 298-page book of essays, has been published by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. The volume contains 20 scholarly papers presented by library historians at an international conference in Paris, June 11-12, 1998.


Books, Libraries, Reading & Publishing in the COLD WAR
edited by Hermina G. B. Anghelescu and Martine Poulain

Essays and their authors include: "The Overseas Libraries Controversy and the Freedom to Read: U.S. Librarians and Publishers Confront Joseph McCarthy," by Louise S. Robbins; "The Effect of the Cold War on Librarianship in China," by Cheng Huanwen; "U.S. Youth Services Librarians and Cold War Censorship, 1946-1955," by Christine Jenkins; "Reading in the Context of Censorship in the Soviet Union," by Valeria D. Stelmakh; and "Cold War Librarianship: Soviet and American Library Activities in Support of National Foreign Policy, 1946-1991," by Pamela Spence Richards.

The papers, edited by Hermina G.B. Anghelescu and Martine Poulain, were originally published in the Winter 2001 issue (Volume 36/1) of Libraries & Culture: A Journal of Library History, edited by Donald G. Davis Jr., and published by the University of Texas Press. Anghelescu is assistant professor in the Library and Information Science Program at Wayne State University. Poulain is the general conservator of the libraries and director of Mediadix, University of Paris. As a sociologist, she has published many articles on the sociology of reading, the history of libraries, and the history of censorship.

The book is dedicated to Pamela Spence Richards (1941-1999) of Rutgers University, an energetic historian who, with Poulain and Marie-Noelle Frachon, organized the 1998 conference on which this volume is based. It includes a biographical sketch of Richards by Betty Turock of the School of Communication, Information & Library Studies, Rutgers University; tributes to Richards from Donald G. Davis Jr., Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Texas at Austin, and Valeria Stelmakh, Russian State Library; and an index to the volume prepared by students in the Library and Information Science Program, Wayne State University, Detroit.

Pamela Spence Richards

The 1998 conference was organized under the auspices of the Library History Round Table of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), École nationale supérieure des sciences de l'information et des bibliothèques (ENSSIB), and the Villeurbanne Centre de Formation aux Carrières de Bibliothèques (CFCB), with assistance from the IFLA Section on Reading.

The image on the book's dust jacket is from a 1960 poster in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress (negative number LC-USZC4-3344). It depicts an idealized Soviet man crushing a militarist within a book of "history." The translated poster title is: "A new, just society is coming to replace the obsolete, capitalist society."

"Books, Reading, Libraries, and Publishing in the Cold War," a 298-page cloth-bound book, is available for $25 from Oak Knoll Press, 310 Delaware St., New Castle, DE 19720; telephone (302) 328-7232; toll-free (800) 996-2556; fax (302) 328-7274. The book can be ordered online at www.oakknoll.com/pressrel.coldwar.html.

This writer chaired one of the sessions at the 1998 conference in Paris, continuing the Center for the Book's involvement in projects examining the influence of books, reading, and libraries from World War II through the end of the Cold War. These projects include: the 1983 celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Armed Services Editions (1943-1947), followed by publication of "Books in Action: The Armed Services Editions" (1984); a conference held in Moscow on Oct. 29-31, 1991 on "The National Library in the Life of the Nation: The Lenin State Library and the Library of Congress"; "Publishing and Book Culture in Russia and the New States: Challenges for the West," a conference at the Library of Congress on March 9-10, 1993 (see Information Bulletin, April 19, 1993); and an international conference, "Libraries and Reading in Times of Cultural Change," held in Vologda, Russia on June 18-22, 1996 (see Information Bulletin, Sept. 16, 1996). ◆

John Y. Cole is the director of the Center for the Book.

News from NLS

Library, Partners Develop Standard for the Digital Talking Book

The National Information Standards Organization (NISO) has recently adopted a national standard for the Digital Talking Book (DTB), a collection of electronic files arranged to present information to the blind and physically handicapped reader through alternative media.

The five-year effort to develop the NISO DTB standard (ANSI/NISO Z39.86-2002) was coordinated by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) in the Library of Congress in partnership with an international committee. The NISO DTB standard will make electronic resources presented in DTB format more accessible to print-disabled readers worldwide.

> **"This single standard addresses the requirements of a range of agencies serving users with a wide variety of reading needs. It is truly a universal standard that will benefit the blind community for generations to come."**
>
> *—Frank Kurt Cylke, Director*
> *National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped*

"This single standard addresses the requirements of a range of agencies serving users with a wide variety of reading needs," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke. "It is truly a universal standard that will benefit the blind community for generations to come."

Although the most common medium for DTBs will be human speech, a DTB produced in accordance with the new standard can include a file containing the contents of the document in text form, thereby permitting output through synthetic speech, refreshable braille display devices, or visual display in large print.

"The effort to develop a DTB standard was completed by an international committee representing a broad range of stakeholders dedicated to providing alternative-format materials to print-disabled readers," said Patricia Harris, NISO Executive Director. "During the development process, the full committee met 11 times across the United States and Canada, and smaller working groups met countless times in person and via conference calls and e-mail."

Partners include the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies (of the American Library Association); American Council of the Blind; American Foundation for the Blind; American Printing House for the Blind; Blinded Veterans Association; Canadian National Institute for the Blind; the DAISY Consortium; Hadley School for the Blind; Assistive Devices Industry Office-Industry Canada; IsSound Corporation; National Federation of the Blind; Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic; Talking Book Publishers Inc.; Telex Communications Inc.; VisuAide Inc.; and the World Blind Union.

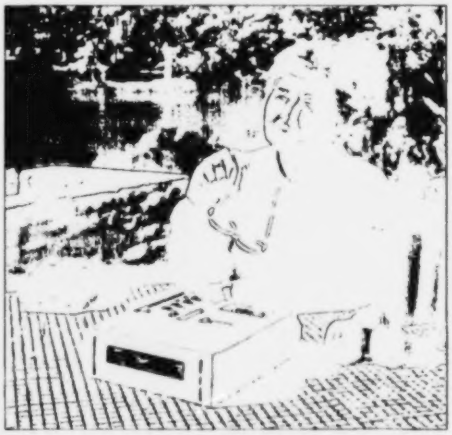
The ANSI/NISO DTB standard was built on existing standards and specifications to make use of programming skills and software tools that were originally developed for other purposes. The standard was also based on specifications formulated by blind and visually impaired users who were included in the development effort.

The standards project was coordinated by Michael M. Moodie, NLS Research and Development Officer, who chaired and organized the NISO Digital Talking Book Committee's meetings and work groups from its inception in 1997 through the final approval of the standard by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on March 6, 2002.

"This standard will facilitate the efficient presentation of information through a variety of alternative media and will make it easier for readers to navigate the digital world," said Moodie. "It provides a framework under which a person or agency can create DTBs for works ranging from a very simple novel to a complex textbook."

The standard gives users great flexibility in how they "read" DTBs, according to Moodie. Some want a straight, linear reading experience, while others prefer to use sophisticated functions that provide random access to sections of the DTB, the ability to activate certain options (e.g., footnotes), or set bookmarks, highlight portions of text, or perform keyword searches.

NISO is the only U.S. group accredited by ANSI to develop and promote voluntary technical standards for use in information delivery services for libraries, publishers and related information technology organizations. NISO standards are developed by consensus under the guidance of experts and practitioners in the field to meet the needs of both the information user and the producer. For its work on the DTB standard, NISO was one of the recipients of the 2001 Collaboration and Coordination Award presented by the International Coalition of Access Engineers and Specialists. For information about NISO's current activities or to download NISO standards, including the NISO DTB standard, visit the NISO Web site at **www.niso.org**. ◆



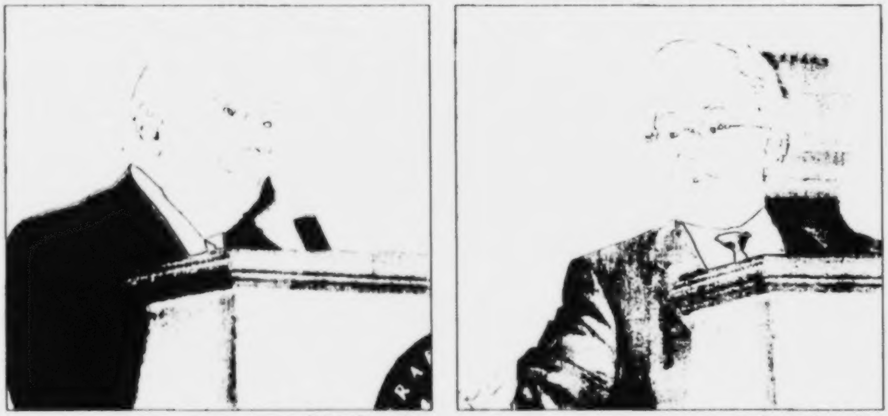
The current talking book from the Library's NLS is in wide public use.

What Went Wrong ... and Why?

Historians Discuss the Perception of Muslim History

BY MARY-JANE DEEB

Two eminent historians discussed 1,400 years of Islamic civilization in the Mediterranean during a program held at the Library on May 7. The question "What Went Wrong and Why?" was debated by Bernard Lewis, Emeritus Professor at Princeton University and author of a best-selling book with a similar title, and Mohamed Arkoun, Emeritus Professor at the Sorbonne in Paris. The program, which filled the Library's Coolidge Auditorium to capacity, was sponsored by the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division and Office of Scholarly Programs. The program was chaired by the Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, with Prosser Gifford, director of the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs and the John Kluge Center, moderating a question-and-answer period.


Charlynn Spencer Pyne
Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Bernard Lewis (left) and Mohamed Arkoun discussed Islamic civilization at a May 7 public presentation at the Library.

Lewis began his presentation by describing the Muslim civilization that emerged at the end of the seventh century in Arabia and spread to the then Christian lands of the southern and northern Mediterranean as "the greatest civilization since Greece and Rome" and the most advanced militarily, scientifically and intellectually in the known world. That civilization lasted nearly 700 years and was, according to Lewis, the intermediary stage between the classic and the modern world. Christian Europe tried to fight back, but the Crusaders were defeated, Byzantium fell, and the Empire of Constantinople was conquered by the Muslim Ottomans. In the 15th century, however, Christendom reasserted itself in Spain and Portugal, and the Muslims were expelled from Spain in 1492.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Librarian of Congress James Billington introduced Lewis and Arkoun.

The Treaty of Carlowitz (1699) between the Austrians and the Ottomans brought home to the Muslims the fact that they were no longer the dominant power they had been at one time, Lewis asserted. That treaty was "the first [negotiated] peace signed by a defeated Ottoman empire with victorious Christian adversaries." It is then, argued Lewis, Muslims began asking themselves, "What went wrong?"

It was clear that Europe's military superiority was a major factor in the Muslims' defeat. In the early part of the 18th century, the Ottomans recognized that they needed to modernize their weaponry and their military strategies and tactics. Lewis maintained that the Ottomans realized that Europeans were experimenting with new ways of doing things; they tried to emulate them but to no avail. This "modernization" was a process that many in the Muslim Ottoman empire resisted, even though some reformist leaders tried to accommodate change. The Ottomans altered the way their soldiers dressed, hired Prussian advisors, and even adopted Italian military music by Donizetti but still they continued to be defeated on the battlefield.

Lewis explained that the Ottoman empire was also falling apart economically, while Europe was growing more prosperous in the advent of the Industrial Revolution and the ability to manufacture a large quantity of cheap goods to sell around the world.

In the political arena, Europe was creating parliaments and writing constitutions that gave people many kinds of rights that were denied to citizens in the Ottoman empire. Although political reforms were introduced in Turkey and Iran, the modernization of the military, political and economic spheres did not achieve the desired parity with Europe. And so the question remained: "What went wrong?" or more to the point, "What did *they* do right?"

Arkoun began his presentation by saying that he agreed somewhat with Lewis but differed in his approach to history. Islamic history, according to Arkoun, should be viewed as a "constituted history" by both Western and Muslim scholars, meaning a history that was created selectively, depending on one's perspective. There is

continued on page 96

The Founding Fathers and Islam

Library Papers Show Early Tolerance for Muslim Faith

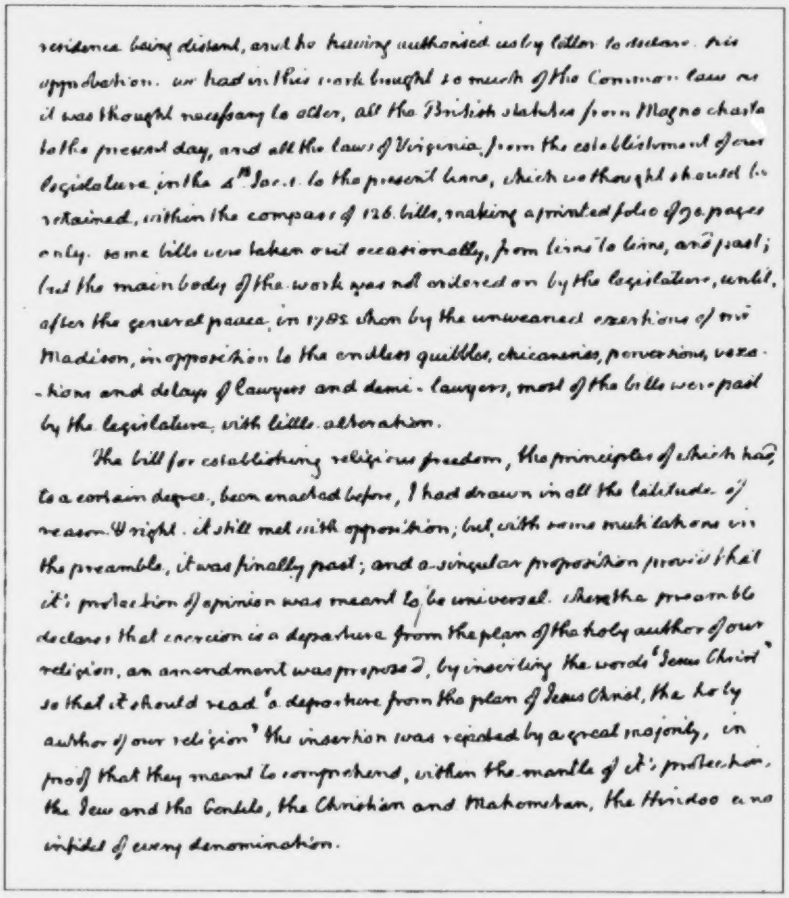
By JAMES H. HUTSON

With more than 55 million items, the Library's Manuscript Division contains the papers of 23 presidents, from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge. In this article, Manuscript Division Chief James Hutson draws upon the papers of Washington, Thomas Jefferson and other primary documents to discuss the relationship of Islam to the new nation.

Many Muslims feel unwelcome in the United States in the aftermath of September 11, according to newspaper reports. Anecdotal evidence suggests that substantial numbers of Americans view their Muslim neighbors as an alien presence outside the limits of American life and history. While other minorities—African Americans, Hispanics and Native Americans—were living within the boundaries of the present United States from the earliest days of the nation, Muslims are perceived to have had no part in the American experience.

Readers may be surprised to learn that there may have been hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Muslims in the United States in 1776—imported as slaves from areas of Africa where Islam flourished. Although there is no evidence that the Founders were aware of the religious convictions of their bondsmen, it is clear that the Founding Fathers thought about the relationship of Islam to the new nation and were prepared to make a place for it in the republic.

In his seminal Letter on Toleration (1689), John Locke insisted that Muslims and all others who believed in God be tolerated in England. Campaigning for religious freedom in Virginia, Jefferson followed Locke, his idol, in demanding recognition of the religious rights of the "Mahamdan," the Jew and the "pagan." Supporting Jefferson was his old ally, Richard Henry Lee, who had made a motion in Congress on June 7, 1776, that the American colonies declare independence. "True freedom," Lee asserted, "embraces the Mahomitan and the Gentoo (Hindu) as well as the Christian religion."



residence being distant, and he having authorised us by letter to declare his
approbation. we had in this work brought so much of the Common law as
it was thought necessary to alter, all the British statutes from Magna charta
to the present day, and all the laws of Virginia, from the establishment of our
legislature, in the 4th. Jac. 1. to the present time, which we thought should be
retained, within the compass of 126. bills, making a printed folio of 90. pages
only. some bills were taken out occasionally, from time to time, and past;
but the main body of the work was not entered on by the legislature, until,
after the general peace, in 1785. when by the unwearied exertions of mr
Madison, in opposition to the endless quibbles, chicaneries, perversions, vexa-
-tions and delays of lawyers and demi-lawyers, most of the bills were past
by the legislature, with little alteration.

The bill for establishing religious freedom, the principles of which had,
to a certain degree, been enacted before, I had drawn in all the latitude of
reason & right. it still met with opposition; but, with some mutilations in
the preamble, it was finally past; and a singular proposition proved that
it's protection of opinion was meant to be universal. where the preamble
declares that coercion is a departure from the plan of the holy author of our
religion, an amendment was proposed, by inserting the words 'Jesus Christ'
so that it should read 'a departure from the plan of Jesus Christ, the holy
author of our religion' the insertion was rejected by a great majority, in
proof that they meant to comprehend, within the mantle of it's protection,
the Jew and the Gentile, the Christian and Mahometan, the Hindoo and
infidel of every denomination.

A selection from Jefferson's autobiography where he expresses satisfaction over the Virginia legislature's expression of tolerance in its Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom.

In his autobiography (see image above), Jefferson recounted with satisfaction that in the struggle to pass his landmark Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom (1786), the Virginia legislature "rejected by a great majority" an effort to limit the bill's scope "in proof that they meant to comprehend, within the mantle of its protection, the Jew and the Gentile, the Christian and Mahometan." George Washington suggested a way for Muslims to "obtain proper relief" from a proposed Virginia bill, laying taxes to support Christian worship. On another occasion, the first president declared that he would welcome "Mohometans" to Mount Vernon if they were "good workmen" (see page 96). Officials in Massachusetts were equally insistent that their influential Constitution of 1780 afforded "the most ample liberty of conscience … to Deists, Mahometans, Jews and Christians," a point that Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons resoundingly affirmed in 1810.

Toward Islam itself the Founding generation held differing views. An evangelical Baptist spokesman denounced "Mahomet" as a "hateful" figure who, unlike the meek and gentle Jesus, spread his religion at the point of a sword. A Presbyterian preacher in rural South

BEST COPY AVAILABLE 121

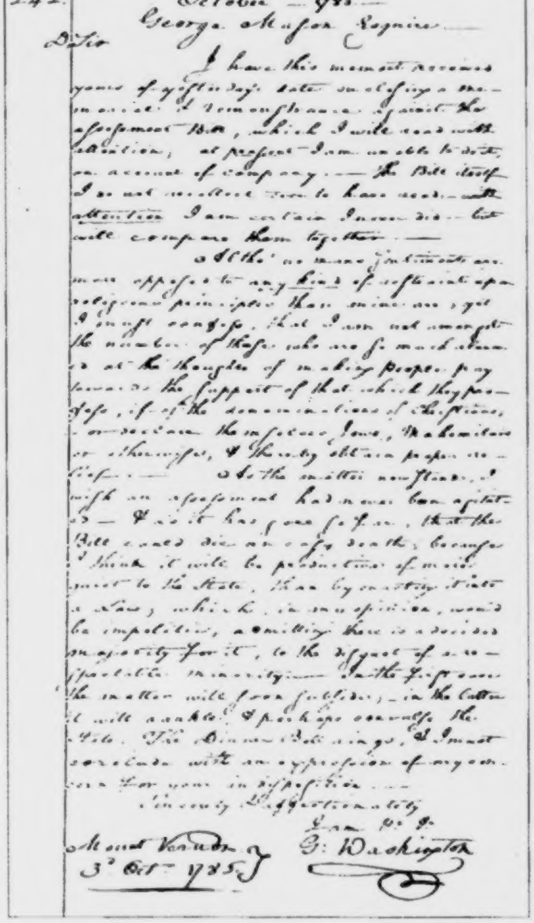
Carolina dusted off Grotius' 17th century reproach that the "religion of Mahomet originated in arms, breathes nothing but arms, is propagated by arms." Other, more influential observers had a different view of Muslims. In 1783, the president of Yale College, Ezra Stiles, cited a study showing that "Mohammadan" morals were "far superior to the Christian." Another New Englander believed that the "moral principles that were inculcated by their teachers had a happy tendency to render them good members of society." The reference here, as other commentators made clear, was to Islam's belief, which it shared with Christianity, in a "future state of rewards and punishments," a system of celestial carrots and sticks which the Founding generation considered necessary to guarantee good social conduct.

"A Mahometan," wrote a Boston newspaper columnist, "is excited to the practice of good morals in hopes that after the resurrection he shall enjoy the beautiful girls of paradise to all eternity; he is afraid to commit murder, adultery and theft, lest he should be cast into hell, where he must drink scalding water and the scum of the damned." Benjamin Rush, the Pennsylvania signer of the Declaration of Independence and friend of Adams and Jefferson, applauded this feature of Islam, asserting that he had "rather see the opinions of Confucius or Mohammed inculcated upon our youth than see them grow up wholly devoid of a system of religious principles."

That ordinary citizens shared these positive views is demonstrated by a petition of a group of citizens of Chesterfield County, Va., to the state assembly, Nov. 14, 1785: "Let Jews, Mehometans and Christians of every denomination enjoy religious liberty…thrust them not out now by establishing the Christian religion lest thereby we become our own enemys and weaken this infant state. It is mens labour in our Manufactories, their services by sea and land that aggrandize our Country and not their creeds. Chain your citizens to the state by their Interest. Let Jews, Mehometans, and Christians of every denomination find their advantage in living under your laws."

The Founders of this nation explicitly included Islam in their vision of the future of the republic. Freedom of religion, as they conceived it, encompassed it. Adherents of the faith were, with some exceptions, regarded as men and women who would make law-abiding, productive citizens. Far from fearing Islam, the Founders would have incorporated it into the fabric of American life. ◆

James H. Hutson is chief of the Manuscript Division and the author of many books, including, most recently, "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic," 1998.



242. October — 785 —
George Mason Esquire —

Dr Sir

I have this moment received yours of yesterday's date enclosing a memorial & remonstrance against the Assessment Bill, which I will read with attention, at present I am unable to do it, on account of company. — The Bill itself I do not recollect ever to have read — with attention I am certain I never did — but will compare them together. —

Altho' no mans sentiments are more opposed to any kind of restraint upon religious principles than mine are; yet I must confess, that I am not amongst the number of those who are so much alarmed at the thoughts of making people pay towards the support of that which they profess, if of the denominations of Christians; or declare themselves Jews, Mahomitans or otherwise, & thereby obtain proper relief. — As the matter now stands, I wish an assessment had never been agitated — & as it has gone so far, that the Bill could die an easy death; because I think it will be productive of more quiet to the State, than by enacting it into a Law; which, in my opinion, would be impolitic, admitting there is a decided majority for it, to the disgust of a respectable minority. — In the former case the matter will soon subside; — in the latter it will rankle, & perhaps convulse the State. The Dinner Bell rings, & I must conclude with an expression of my concern for your indisposition. —

Sincerely & affectionately
I am &c &c
G: Washington

Mount Vernon
3d Oct. 1785

George Washington's 1785 letter wherein he declared that he would welcome "Mohometans" to Mount Vernon if they were "good workmen."

Islam

continued from page 94

no one Muslim society in the singular, but rather a number of quite different Muslim societies, such as Morocco and Indonesia. Therefore, when one asks what went wrong, Arkoun maintains that one must specify *where* and *when*.

Arkoun pointed out that there was no real history of the Mediterranean region—a region that included Europe as well as a Turko-Arab "space" incorporating Iran because of that nation's significant impact on the Mediterranean. It was in that region that Islam became the dominant power and remained so for almost 800 years. Historians, Arkoun argued, never really explained what happened during that period, particularly in terms of the acquisition and transfer of knowledge. According to Arkoun, the end of the Muslim era of dominance came in 1492, when Muslims and Jews were expelled from Spain, not at the time of the peace treaty of Carlowitz in 1699 as Lewis claimed. From 1492 onward, Europe became the hegemonic power in the Mediterranean, and European countries such as France were able to rewrite not only their own history but also that of the countries they dominated. Arkoun observed that Lewis wrote about what went wrong with Muslim societies, with the assumption that things went right with Europe (in spite of two world wars).

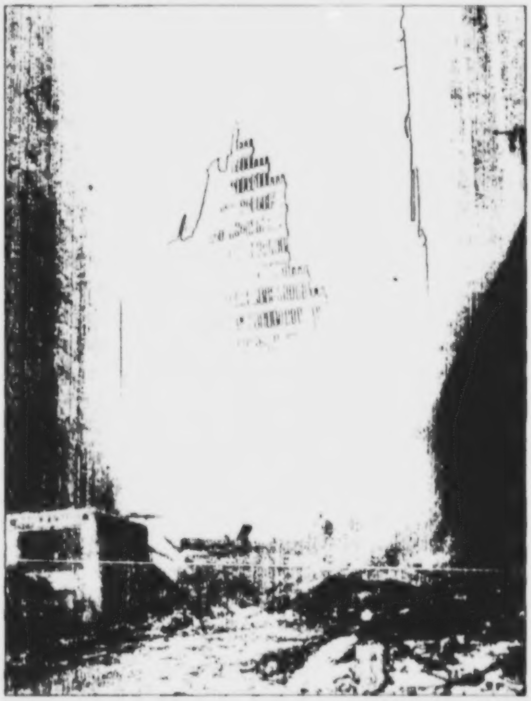
Finally, Arkoun advocated that historians take a new approach to the history of the Muslims and the West that calls for an "intellectual and spiritual subversion" of existing systems of thought. Referring to the title of a 1999 Library of Congress conference in which he participated, he called this new approach a new "frontier of the mind." ◆

Ms. Deeb is an Arab world area specialist in the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division.

Responding to September 11

Symposium on Legal and Policy Reactions to Terrorism

By JANICE HYDE



G.N. Miller for the New York Post

"Resurrection Within," a photo of the wreckage of the World Trade Center in New York

Panelists speaking at the Library during a symposium on terrorism noted that the existing laws of war—while not perfect—apply to acts of terror, even though terrorist acts do not appear to follow the rules of "traditional" wars.

This was the view of one of three panels convened for the symposium, "New Policies and Realities in the Wake of The Terrorist Attacks on September 11th," held in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium on April 8.

Cohosted by the Law Library and American University Washington College of Law, the symposium featured panels on "The War on Terrorism: Its Implications for the Laws of War," "What Patriotism Means Today," and "Foreign Legal Responses to Terrorism." Speakers included academics, government officials, representatives of international and nongovernmental organizations, private law practitioners, and senior legal specialists from the Law Library.

Robert Goldman, a professor at American University Washington College of Law, moderated the first panel focusing on terrorism and the laws of war. John Cooke, a retired brigadier general and director of judicial education at the Federal Judicial Center, noted that although it appears that the United States is now dealing with criminal syndicates, these have many "state-equivalent" features, such as the ability to mobilize resources and define political ideologies.

Several panelists made reference to the confusing legal status of detainees at Guantanamo Bay. James Ross, a senior legal advisor for Human Rights Watch, suggested that it would cost nothing to declare the detainees as prisoners of war and suggested that the "best way to promote the laws of war is to adhere to them."

In examining "What Patriotism Means Today," the symposium's second panel, Walter Berns of the American Enterprise Institute made multiple references to Abraham Lincoln. Berns suggested that Lincoln was "the American who taught us what it means to be American, who taught us what it means to be a patriot."

Roger Wilkins, a professor of history at George Mason University, related an incident during the time of the Vietnam War in which he argued that "dissent is the highest form of patriotism and the highest form of loyalty." Wilkins said his patriotism still hinges on that statement and suggested that Americans need to be "active, wise, informed" citizens and participate in the debates the United States is facing.

In contrast, Col. John Ripley (retired), suggested that, however imperfect, the U.S. government has been put in place by its people and now is not the time to come up with individual interpretations of what the government should do. Rather than question the government, Ripley asserted, "the patriot supports his or her government in every possible way."

Jamin Raskin, a law professor at American University Washington College of Law moderated the panel.

The final panel featured a group of senior legal specialists from the Law Library. Moderated by Kersi Shroff, chief of the Western Law Division, the panelists addressed the impact that terrorism and the events of September 11 have had on the laws and policies of a number of different countries. In his introduction, Shroff discussed the elusive task of developing a legal definition of terrorism and noted that a British statute has recently incorporated this new definition: "Violent acts that are designed to advance religious or ideological causes."

Edith Palmer, a senior legal specialist in the Western Law Division, noted the prompt and strong German response to the attacks on September 11; within a week, Federal Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder's promise of military assistance to the United States received parliamentary approval. Legislation was enacted a month later to allow the German authorities to prohibit religious associations with a terrorist agenda. And, by the end of 2001, a reform package had been enacted that enhanced the investigative powers of law enforcement and intelligence agencies. The new legislation constituted a shift in the balance between privacy and security interests that nevertheless attempted to stay within the German constitutional framework, Palmer noted.

Ruth Levush, a senior legal specialist in the Eastern Law Division, discussed Israel's international cooperation in the area of counterterrorism, as well as its domestic legislation on terrorist prevention, information gathering, detention of suspected terrorists and assis-

continued on page 99

The Children of Sally Hemings

Genealogist Gives Annual Austin Lecture

By REBECCA GATES-COON

Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, was most likely the father of all of Sally Hemings' children, genealogist Helen F. M. Leary, an expert on early families of the Upper South, reported at the Library's 2002 Judith P. Austin Memorial Lecture on April 16. Leary's talk was based on her research into the available genealogical evidence concerning Hemings' children, the results of which were published in a September 2001 issue of The National Genealogical Society Quarterly.

Stephen E. James, chief of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division (HSS), welcomed an overflow audience to the lecture in the Madison Building's West Dining Room. Barbara Walsh, reference librarian in the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, introduced Leary, who is a frequent contributor to major genealogical journals. Leary has served as editor and primary author of the handbook "North Carolina Research: Genealogy and Local History" (first published in 1980, followed by a second edition in 1996) and served four terms as president of the Board for Certification of Genealogists. She is a fellow of both the American Society of Genealogists and the National Genealogical Society.

Leary began her lecture by observing that the complex character of Thomas Jefferson as both public leader and private individual has challenged historians and biographers over the years. She said the Jefferson-Hemings relationship most likely began in Paris in the late 1780s; Jefferson traveled to France as American envoy in 1784 with his elder daughter Martha. Three years later, Sally Hemings (1773-1835), a young Monticello slave, accompanied Jefferson's younger daughter Maria to France to join her father.

Carlynn Spencer Pyne

Genealogist Helen Leary spoke at the Library April 16.

Hemings gave birth to her first child in early to mid-1790, not long after her return to Monticello from France. Her final, seventh, child was born in 1805. (According to Leary, the seven children born to Hemings did not include Thomas Woodson, believed by many of his descendants to have been a son of Hemings and Jefferson.) All of Hemings' children were born at Monticello. Some of them, according to contemporary reports, bore a striking resemblance to Thomas Jefferson. Leary remarked that, during Jefferson's lifetime, and even at the height of his political career, rumors circulated and occasionally surfaced in print that Jefferson was maintaining a clandestine relationship with his slave.

The relationship between Jefferson and Hemings was most likely a "businesslike" arrangement, based on persuasion and mutual agreement—not a traditional "romance" or, at the other extreme, forced on Hemings by Jefferson, according to Leary.

She also noted that Jefferson's grandchildren, as well as many historians over the years, considered the existence of a Hemings-Jefferson relationship improbable or even impossible and suggested alternative interpretations of the circumstances. Leary acknowledged that differences of opinion remain concerning the evidence. She asserted, however, that the accretion of extensive genealogical and circumstantial evi-

Thomas Jefferson's Monticello estate, where, according to Helen Leary, Sally Hemings bore the third president seven children.

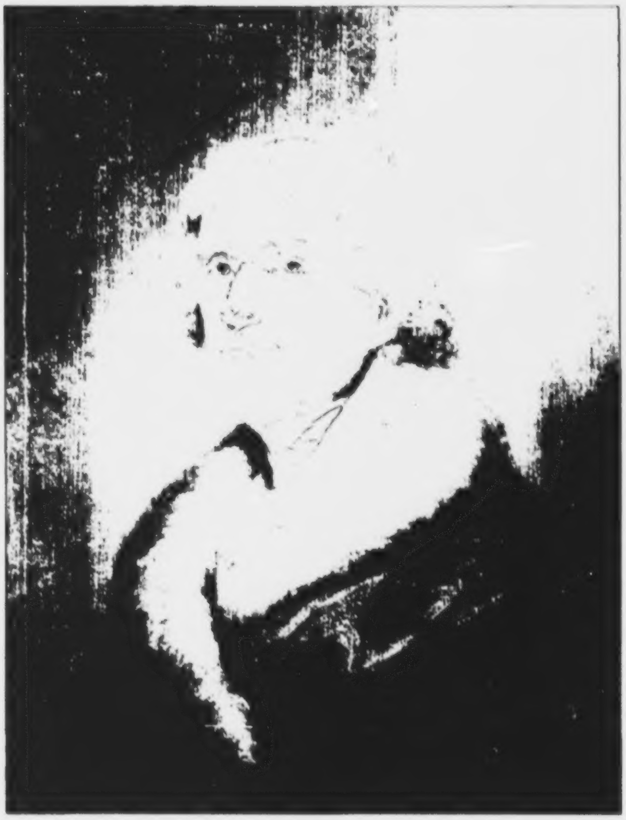
dence, as unearthed by historians and genealogists (and examined more fully in her own 2001 article), has made alternative theories concerning the paternity of the Hemings children increasingly untenable.

Recent DNA evidence has established a genetic link between Hemings' youngest son Eston and a Jefferson male, though the actual identity of the father cannot be fixed by DNA markers. Leary said that the estimated conception dates of each of Hemings' children coincided precisely, and indeed exclusively, with Jefferson's visits to Monticello. She noted that credible family traditions handed down through generations of the Hemings family, as well as Jefferson's own treatment of Hemings' offspring (all of whom were eventually freed), argue in favor of a Hemings-Jefferson connection.

Leary contended that much of the evidence marshaled against the Hemings-Jefferson relationship has proved to be flawed by reason of bias, inaccuracy or inconsistent reporting. Too many coincidences must be accounted for and too many unique circumstances "explained away," she said, if a competing theory is to be accepted. She concluded by saying that the sum of the evidence points to Jefferson as the father of Hemings' children.

The Humanities and Social Sciences Division of the Library created and sponsored the Austin Memorial Lecture series as a tribute to Judith Austin, who was the head of the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room for many years. Her 20 years of Library service included her May 1996 appointment as head of the Main Reading Room. She died on Aug. 2, 1997. Attending the April 16 lecture were her husband, Alan, and their daughter, Jennifer Austin Luna. ◆

Rebecca Gates-Coon is a reference librarian in the Local History and Genealogy Section, Humanities and Social Sciences Division.



Thomas Jefferson, one of the subjects of this year's Austin Memorial Leture in genealogy, in a 1805 portrait by Rembrandt Peale. Courtesy New York Historical Society

Terrorism

continued from page 97

tance to victims. She described how Israeli law balances the public's right to security with the right to protect their civil liberties. This balancing act, as declared by the chief justice of the Israeli Supreme Court, is achieved within the law and involves a compromise between competing interests. Levush discussed an example of this rule in a leading case that outlaws torture in interrogations of terrorism suspects.

The Russian Federation's reaction to terrorism was the topic of panelist Peter Roudik, a senior legal specialist in the Eastern Law Division. Noting that Russia is well versed in responses to terrorism because it has experienced all manner of terrorist acts, Roudik said that Russia has taken the position that international terrorism must be stopped because it poses a threat to the stability of Russia. He described a 1998 law that established the framework for combating terrorism and made the president directly responsible for stopping terrorist acts. Despite the focus of the executive and legislative branches on terrorism, Russia still remains vulnerable to terrorist acts, according to a recent analysis.

The final panelist, George Sfeir, a senior legal specialist in the Eastern Law Division, discussed how a number of Arab states have responded to the events of September 11. Sfeir opened by stating that terrorism was a well-known phenomenon in the Arab world before the terrorist attacks. Arab states in general have treated terrorism as a criminal matter subject to penal codes, or as a threat to national unity and security governed by various emergency acts. Sfeir noted that there have been more changes in attitude rather than laws since September 11. He said events of that day illustrated that local groups, which modern Arab governments previously thought were manageable, could potentially be drawn into well-organized international terrorist groups. The September 11 events also caused several states to reexamine their laws related to financial disclosure and the transfer of funds. One point of contention between the U.S. and Arab states was the focus of the United States on traditional methods of transferring funds and charitable contributions, which in the Arab world have deep historic and cultural roots based on notions of trust. ◆

Janice Hyde is the Law Library's program officer.

ABA/Rob Crandall

Marcia Coyle, Supreme Court correspondent for The National Law Journal; David Tatel, Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; Paul Kahn, Yale Law School; and Christine Corcos, Louisiana State University, participated in a Law Day panel at the Library May 1.

The Lawyer as Judge

Law Library Commemorates Law Day May 1

BY JANICE HYDE

The Law Library in cooperation with the American Bar Association Division of Public Education commemorated Law Day on May 1 at the Library with a panel discussion titled "The American Lawyer as Judge." The program was the third in the Leon Jaworski Public Program series, "Representing the Lawyer in American Culture."

Additional cooperating institutions included the American Bar Association Standing Committee on the Law Library of Congress, the Friends of the Law Library of Congress, and the Federation of State Humanities Councils. Judge William S. Sessions, former director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and chairman of the American Bar Association's National Law Day observance, presided over the evening's program.

In welcoming remarks, Law Librarian Rubens Medina noted that the Law Library has made it an annual tradition to celebrate Law Day by taking time to reflect upon the law and those who make law their profession. "In a world that is currently embroiled in conflict and crisis, it is more important than ever to rededicate ourselves to the principle that law is the foundation of peace and justice," said Medina.

American Bar Association President Robert Hirshon then reflected upon the legacy of Leon Jaworski, for whom the public program series is named, and highlighted Jaworski's dedication to informing the public—especially young people—about how the work of lawyers reflects and affects society.

Gail Leftwich, president of the Federation of State Humanities Councils, said that the humanities councils seek to examine the law in a humanistic context. She observed that the Jaworski series of public programs looks at how lawyers help people in their daily lives.

Marcia Coyle, Washington Bureau chief and Supreme Court correspondent for The National Law Journal, served as moderator for the panel. She opened by posing three basic questions to frame the evening's discussion: What are the habits of heart and mind that make American judges judges? What are the habits of heart and mind that make American judges American? Who, specifically, exemplifies the American judge?

Coyle showed a set of slides depicting numerous judges, including Chief Justice John Marshall, as well as Mills Lane, who presides over a television courtroom. In each instance she asked, "Does he exemplify American judges?"

Acknowledging that judges may be looked upon with great esteem, Coyle quoted William Howard Taft, who said that judges "typify what we here on earth will meet in heaven." Showing a slide of Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Coyle asked the panelists to consider the significance of the confirmation hearing in the process of becoming a judge. Noting that the Supreme Court is to consider a Minnesota case about campaigning for judgeships, she said the Law Day discussion was timely. She showed a brief video clip of a television advertisement depicting three judges literally "in the pocket" of a wealthy interest group.

The three panelists took strikingly different approaches to the subject. Christine Corcos, associate professor of law, Louisiana State University, opened her remarks by reading a headline from The National Enquirer concerning adjudication of marital problems by Judge Judy, another popular "television judge." This set the stage for her review of how judges are portrayed in popular culture, including television and films. In her view,

JUDGE JUDY DIVORCE BLOW-UP!
THE NATIONAL ENQUIRER
JULIA ROBERTS ATTACKS LOVER'S WIFE

ABA/Rob Crandall

Christine Corcos used an example from popular culture to illustrate her discussion of "television judges."

Americans' perceptions of judges are based largely on their portrayal in the media. Corcos said Americans tend to have a "schizophrenic view" of judges, believing they should be both impartial and empathetic in deciding appropriate remedies to people's problems.

Television judges, such as Judge Judy, do not always explain their decisions, leaving some viewers to believe that judges simply make up the law as they go along, Corcos said. There is also a sense, perhaps a holdover from the days of the "hanging judges" such as Judge Roy Bean, that "a good lawyer knows the law, but a great lawyer knows the judge," she said. Both ideas may relate to a fear that the average citizen will not get justice before a judge. A contrasting image is the "judge as hero"—one who votes his or her conscience, Corcos said. Ultimately, she said, the public credits judges with much more or much less power than they actually have.

Corcos suggested that many of the public's ideas about judges stem from a lack of understanding of the separation of powers. The public has trouble believing that judges can separate themselves from politics and other influences.

The second panelist was Paul Kahn, the Robert W. Winner Professor of Law and the Humanities at Yale Law School. Kahn observed that judges are asked to mediate or negotiate between contradictory demands. The particular contradictions that judges mediate are common to the human condition; thus, in mediating these tensions judges embody the ideal of citizenship. He noted five tensions or contradictions that judges must balance: First, judges move back and forth between anonymity and personality. They observe traditions, such as the wearing of black robes, and ritualized proceedings to emphasize their anonymity; yet, a great judge may become a personality or a democratic hero. Second, judges are always subordinate to a source of authority outside themselves and yet, the public prefers judges who show some autonomy of thought. Third, in negotiating a contradiction between the past and the future, judges look to the past—citing precedent and original intent—and yet they are supposed to make clear their intent to guide future rulings. Fourth, although judges are "political actors" in the broadest sense, they are not supposed to have a political identity, Kahn said. Fifth, judges must mediate between reason and will: the law should have reason behind it, but reflect the will of the people.

After hearing about judges, the audience had the opportunity to hear from an actual judge—David Tatel, a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Judge Tatel said he was intrigued by one of Marcia Coyle's questions, "How do judges themselves understand their own essential qualities as judges?" He quoted former Supreme Court Justice Byron White, who declared that the role of judges is "[to] decide cases."

Expanding upon Justice White's definition, Tatel said judges apply a set of legal principles—whether set by statute, regulation, provision of the Constitution, or case law—to a set of facts to resolve a controversy or dispute "as objectively as we can with as little political input as possible."

From his point of view as an appellate court judge, the system works remarkably well. He described his own thought processes in two cases, explaining that he bases his decisions upon the law and the facts of a case rather than his personal view as a citizen with a policy perspective.

In responding to a question from the audience, Kahn touched upon the issue of the process of transformation from lawyer to judge. He noted that much of that process is a mystery, but that the confirmation process is a step toward "suppressing the self"—a self with private opinions and knowledge—in order to become an impartial judge who must maintain and articulate the rule of law on behalf of society.

Corcos noted that other countries are now paying a great deal of attention to the way U.S. judges balance these tensions. She suggested that the "uniqueness" of American judges may not be true for too much longer. ◆

Janice Hyde is the Law Library's program officer.

News from the Center for the Book

Lectures and Author Talks

The Center for the Book will be 25 years old in October 2002. This is the sixth in a series of articles that summarizes its activities during its first quarter century.

Measured by quantity alone, lectures on book-related topics and talks by authors of newly published books have been the Center for the Book's dominant method of promoting books, reading and libraries for the past 25 years. Under the center's auspices, from 1977 to mid-2002, approximately 130 speakers from the book, reading, library, literacy and books arts communities have presented individual talks at the Library of Congress.

Four different lecture "series" reflect the Center for the Book's varied interests: the Engelhard Lectures on the Book, cosponsored by the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, emphasized the historical role of books, printing, reading and scholarship; the National Children's Book Week Lectures, cosponsored by the Children's Literature Center, highlighted outstanding writers of books

Fern Underdue

At a Books & Beyond talk on Nov. 6, 2001, Sharon Robinson, Jackie Robinson's daughter, spoke about her book, "Jackie's Nine: Jackie Robinson's Values to Live By." The talk was held in conjunction with the donation of the Jackie Robinson Papers to the Library. Here Robinson (left) signs a book for Library employee Sharon Holland Gray.

Children … Depression

John Y. Cole

N. Alicia Byers

Authors Kathleen Thompson and Hilary Mac Austin from the Library's Books & Beyond talk on February 13, 2002; William Styron answers a question from the audience at a Books and Beyond discussion in the Montpelier Room, Nov. 4, 1998.

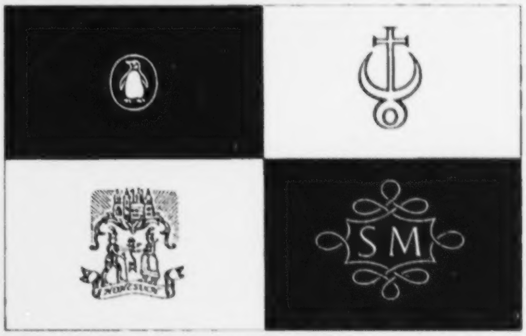
for children; and the National Book Award series, cosponsored by the National Book Foundation, features National Book Award winners. The fourth, the Books & Beyond author series, started in 1996, focuses on new books that have a special connection to the Library's collections or programs; each talk usually is cosponsored by another Library of Congress office or custodial division or one of the Center for the Book's national reading promotion partners.

The Engelhard Lectures on the Book, inaugurated by the Library in 1976 with a gift from Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard Jr., became a Center for the Book project in 1977 as soon as the center was established. Most of the talks in the Engelhard and National Book Awards series have been published by the Center for the Book; they are listed on the center's Website (**www.loc.gov/cfbook**), which also provides general information about the center's activities. Many of the talks in the Books & Beyond series have been filmed by C-SPAN, broadcast on C-SPAN 2's "Book TV," and are currently available from the network (**www.booktv.org**).

Beginning with the Books & Beyond program of Nov. 8, 1998, featuring author William Styron and his biographer, James L. W. West III, the Library began making selected Center for the Book lectures and book talks available on the Library's Web site, with links to the Center for the Book's home page. For information about these cybercasts, including the May 30, 2001, program featuring Louis Menand discussing his 2002 Pulitzer Prize-winning book, "The Metaphysical Club: A Story of Ideas in America," see **www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc**. ◆

John Y. Cole

Joanne Freeman at a Books & Beyond talk on Dec. 12, 2001.



On Oct. 23, 1978, the center sponsored an evening of illustrated talks by two distinguished typographers, John Dreyfus and Hans Schmoller. The invitation cover depicted the work of the four "masters of modern typography" discussed by Dreyfus and Schmoller. Clockwise from the upper left, they were Jan Tschichold, Giovanni Mardersteig, Stanley Morrison, and Francis Meynell.

Jim Higgins

Mary Wolfskill of the Manuscript Division talks with historian Jack Rakove before his March 23, 2000, talk in Madison Hall.

Engelhard Lectures on the Book Speakers

Nicholas Barker (1976); Philip Hofer (1977); Elizabeth L. Eisenstein (1977); Edwin Wolf (1977); Ian Willison (1980); Robert Darnton (1981); Dan H. Lawrence (1982); James D. Hart (1983); William P. Barlow Jr. (1983); Anthony Rota (1984); John P. Feather (1985); David McKitterick (1985); Harrison Hayford (1986); Lawrence Clark Powell (1986); David L. Vander Meulen (1987); R. Kathleen Molz (1987); Lotte Hellinga (1987); Ward Ritchie (1987); D.W. Krummel (1987); Bernhard Fabian (1989); G. Thomas Tanselle (1991).

National Children's Book Week Speakers

Jill Paton Walsh (1978); Elaine Konigsburg (1979); Peter Dickinson (1980); Natalie Babbitt (1981); Astrid Lindgrin (1982); Madeleine L'Engle (1983); Katherine Paterson (1988).

National Book Award Winners

Richard Rhodes (1988); Thomas L. Friedman (1990); Ron Chernow (1991); Orlando Patterson (1992); Paul Monette (1993); Nathaniel Philbrick (2000).

Selected Books & Beyond Speakers

Kevin Starr, Morris West, Jules Feiffer, Lynne Schwartz (1996); Roy Jenkins, Phyllis Theroux, Pauline Maier, Stanley Karnow (1997); Taylor Branch, Anne Fadiman (1998); Henry Mayer, J.S. Holliday, John F. Callahan, Paul Conrad (1999); Juan Williams, E. Ethelbert Miller, Harold Bloom, Joseph Ellis and Annette Gordon-Reed, Theodore Zeldin (2000); Catherine Allgor, Robert M. Sapolsky, William MacLeish, Daniel Schorr, Sharon Robinson, Allen Kurzweil, Joanne B. Freeman (2001); Kathleen Thompson and Hilary Mac Austin; Jill Lepore; Akasha Gloria Hull, Lucile Clifton and Dolores Kendrick (2002).

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 6, June 2002

American Beauties

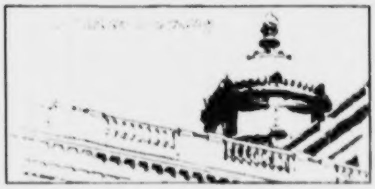
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

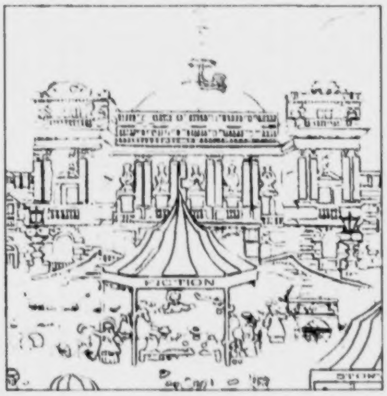
Vol. 61, No. 6 June 2002

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



111

112



114

122

On the Cover: "Head of Girl with Long Blonde Hair," ca. 1923, by Wladyslaw T. Benda, is part of a new Library exhibition.

Cover Story: A Library exhibition features "American Beauties" from the Golden Age of American illustration. 107

Calling All Kids: The Library's Web site for children and families has received more than 300 million hits since its launch in 2000. 110

A New View: The Library of Congress has redesigned its home page on the Internet, as well as several subsidiary sites. 111

Keynote Speaker: In his address for the Library's Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, Rep. Mike Honda said his job was to supply a "voice for people who historically do not have a voice." 112

Cyber Collaboration: The Libary and OCLC have developed QuestionPoint, a new collaborative online reference service. 113

The Digital Desk Reference: A teleconference on the future of virtual reference services was sponsored by the Library April 19. 113

Come One, Come All!: The second annual National Book Festival will be held on Oct. 12. 114

Cataloging on the Web: Classification Web, a new Internet-based cataloging and reference product, is now available. 115

News from the NLS: The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has issued a progress report on digital talking books. 115

Staff in the News: Retiring Associate Librarian Winston Tabb has received honors from the DCLA; Beacher Wiggins has been named acting associate librarian for Library Services; and Jean Hirons has been awarded the ALA's Margaret Mann Citation. 116

Intellectual Freedom Fighter: Judith Krug of the American Library Association's Office for Intellectual Freedom spoke on free speech in difficult times at the Library May 23. 119

Ideas from the States: State centers for the book gathered for an annual meeting and idea exchange May 1. 120

News from the Center for the Book 122

The Library of Congress Information Bulletin (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

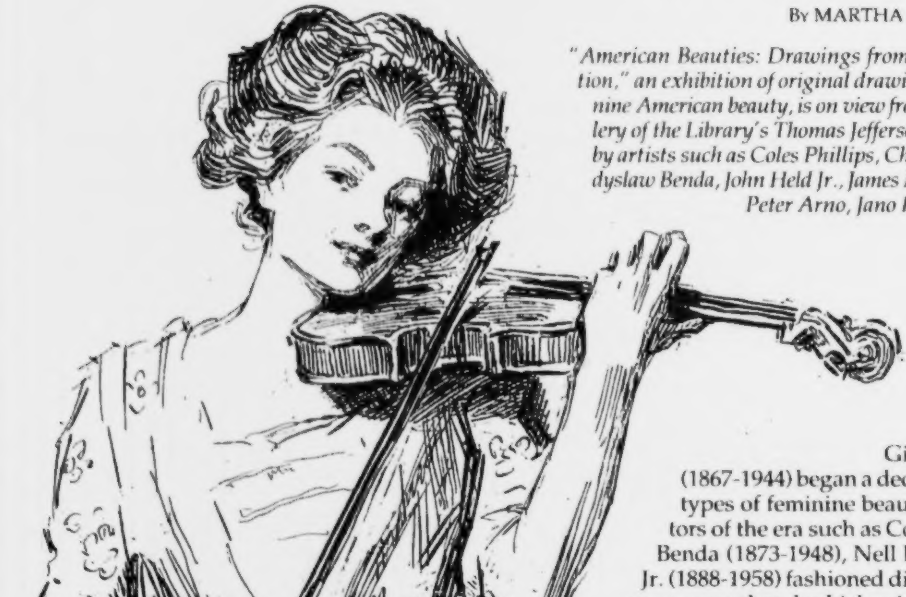
Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the Bulletin on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Information Bulletin, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

HELEN DALRYMPLE, Editor
SAMUEL L. MCLEMORE, JR. & JOHN H. SAYERS, Designers
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor

Swann Gallery Exhibition Features "American Beauties"

By MARTHA KENNEDY

"American Beauties: Drawings from the Golden Age of American Illustration," an exhibition of original drawings that features idealized types of feminine American beauty, is on view from June 27 to Sept. 28 in the Swann Gallery of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building. The drawings were created by artists such as Coles Phillips, Charles Dana Gibson, Nell Brinkley, Wladyslaw Benda, John Held Jr., James Montgomery Flagg, E. Simms Campbell, Peter Arno, Jano Fabry and Harry Beckhoff.



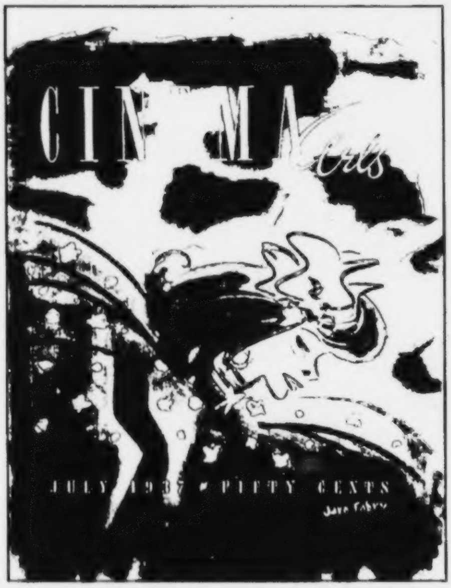
Charles Dana Gibson, "The Sweetest Story Ever Told," ca. 1910

Arresting and gorgeous icons of feminine beauty from America's "golden age of illustration" (1880-1920s) dazzled viewers with an intensity, vividness and variety which captivate audiences today. The creation in the 1890s of the "Gibson Girl" by Charles Dana Gibson (1867-1944) began a decades-long fascination with idealized types of feminine beauty in America. Other gifted illustrators of the era such as Coles Phillips (1880-1927), Wladyslaw Benda (1873-1948), Nell Brinkley (1886-1944) and John Held Jr. (1888-1958) fashioned diverse portrayals of idealized American womanhood which mirrored changing standards of physical beauty. More profoundly, however, these popular images highlighted transformations in women's roles in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During what historians call the era of the "New Woman," increasing numbers of women sought higher education and pursued romance, marriage, leisure activities and a sense of individuality with greater independence.

With support from the Swann Memorial Fund, this exhibition highlights 17 original drawings selected from outstanding recent acquisitions; they are supplemented with premier examples of graphic art from the Library's Cabinet of American Illustration and the Swann Collection of Caricature and Cartoon, and two rare, bound illustrated volumes.

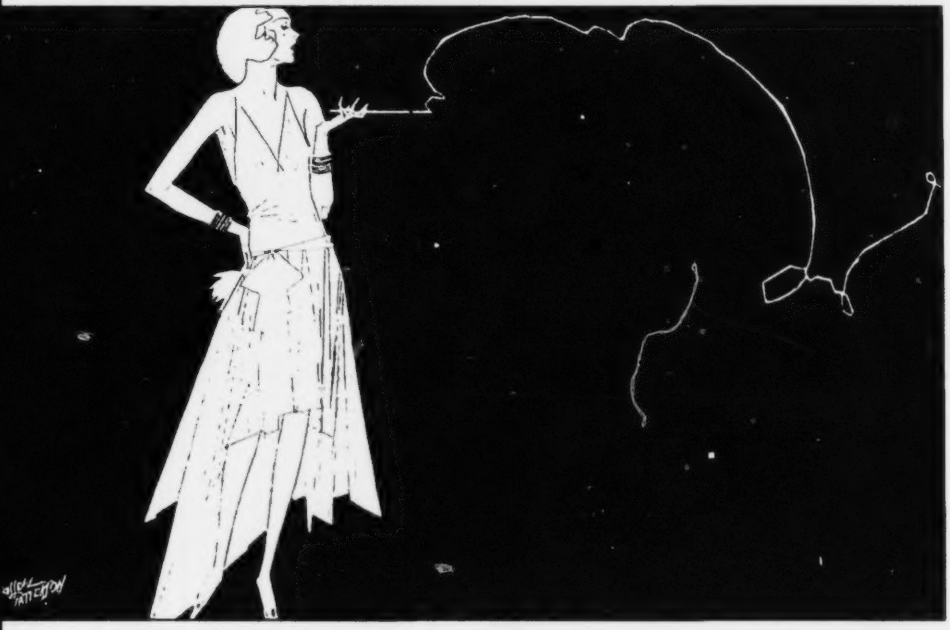
Charles Dana Gibson invented the Gibson Girl in the 1890s. She first appeared in Life magazine and rapidly set a standard for feminine beauty that endured for two decades. Gibson drew his tall, narrow-waisted ideal in black and white, portraying her as a multifaceted type, always at ease and fashionable. He depicted her as an equal, sometimes teasing, companion to man and highlighted her interests or talents such as violin-playing in "The Sweetest Story Ever Told," ca. 1910. Gibson's influence on fellow artists can be seen in the stately beauty of "A Quick Change," ca. 1901, by Charlotte Harding (1873-1951). Others created rival icons. Coles Phillips, for example, developed his "Fade-away Girl" through innovative use of negative space—his full-figured beauties blend into backgrounds of colorful, tightly composed designs that graced the covers of Life and Good Housekeeping in the early 1900s. Typically involved in domestic tasks or appraising suitors' gifts as in "Know All Men by These Presents," 1910, the "Phillips Girl" projected a warm allure that differed from the Gibson Girl's winsome reserve. Neither idealized image seriously challenged the patriarchal tradition of separate spheres—public and professional for men, private and domestic for women.

The influence of Gibson's and Phillips' romantic ideals waned markedly as the American public and artistic communities were introduced to modern European and American art at the time of the Armory Show of 1913 in New York City. American society also became increasingly urban as cities burgeoned in size. Modernist styles and urbanism influenced younger artists such as Ethel Plummer (1888-1936) and Rita Senger (active 1915-1930s) as they drew new types of beauties. Plummer drew her young women as slim silhouettes, clad in tighter, form-fitting clothing. Shown in an urban setting, they convey a consciousness of themselves as fashionable beings in their attitudes and communicate a poise and confidence that became hallmarks of the modern woman. Rita Senger's lithe beauty dancing on a shore (ca. 1916) embodied a freedom based on insistent individuality. Compared with their predecessors, Plummer's and Senger's figures move freely in more public, open spaces. Both artists also depicted their slender beauties as stylish, flattened figures, defined by sophisticated use of line, color and pattern in drawings that are contemporary with the introduction of modernist styles. Their work possesses a bold, modern simplicity that was prized by Vanity Fair and Vogue. Images from magazines' covers, short story illustrations and advertisements exerted widespread influence, for readers looked not only for entertainment and enlightenment from these visual sources, but also regarded them as examples to be admired and imitated.



Jaro Fabry, "Katherine Hepburn," ca. 1937

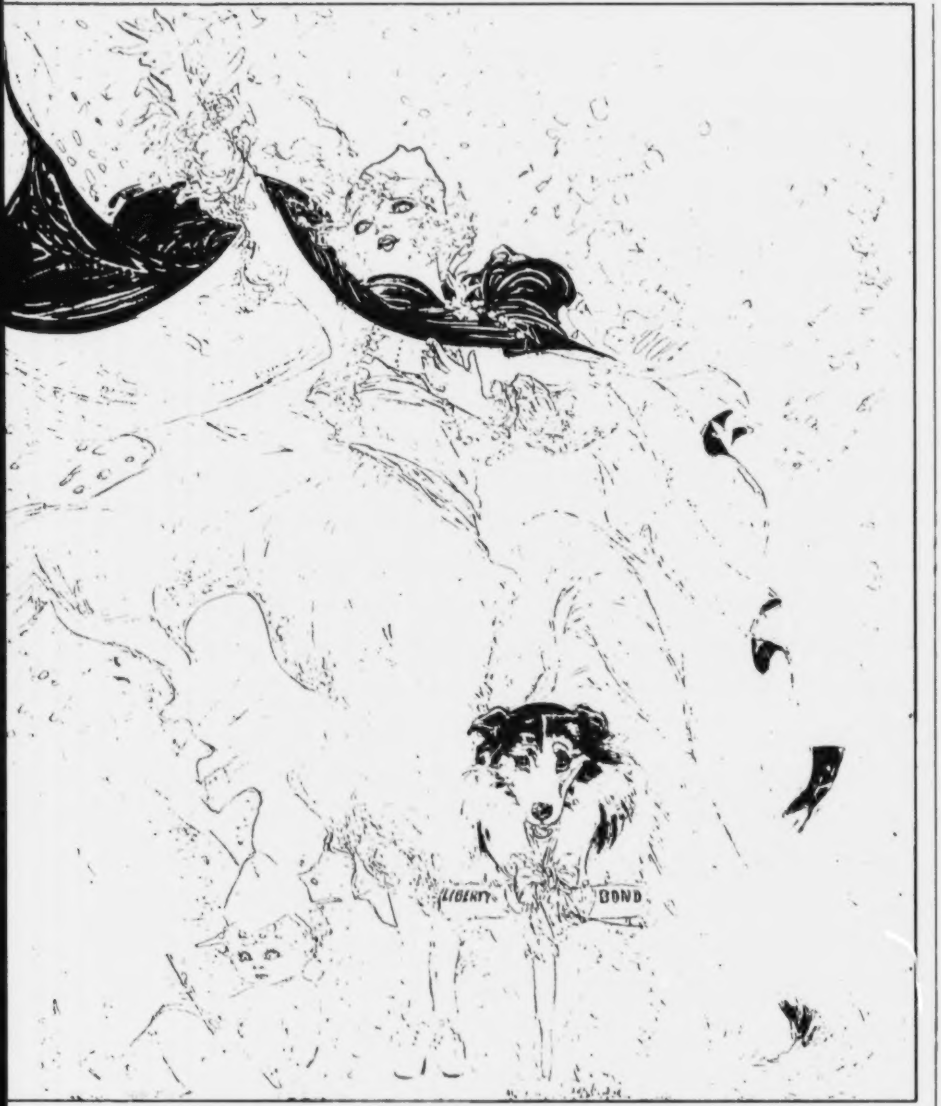
During the World War I era, "new women" sought equality and opportunity through more active roles in the public realm. Nell Brinkley stood out during this period as a female pioneer in the field of illustration—a woman artist who created the "Brinkley Girl," a highly popular icon. She drew active idealistic young women in illustrations for newspaper feature stories that she wrote. "Golden Eyes," a World War I heroine who promoted the sale of Liberty Bonds and supported overseas war efforts, emerges as one of Brinkley's most memorable creations. In her fine-lined Art Nouveau manner, Brinkley portrayed her heroine as a dynamic, windblown symbol of women's active patriotism.



Russell Patterson, "Where There's Smoke There's Fire," 1920s

John Held Jr.'s creation, the flirtatious, flippant flapper, exemplified a revolutionary type of beauty. He delineated her as a stylish, carefree, boyishly slender figure, capturing her assertive, pleasure-seeking nature in a lively, refined style. Held's flapper pervaded popular culture, appearing in Life, Judge, Liberty, College Humor, The New Yorker, and Harper's Bazaar. The flapper's dynamic open outline departed radically from Gibson's calm, long-haired ideal. Demure in dress and manner, the Gibson Girl originated from the more structured, socially choreographed milieu of the Gilded Age of the 1890s. In comparison, the Jazz Age icon, with her scanty clothing, short hair, and forward ways, appeared brazen. She interacted directly and boldly with men, whether dancing or joining them in sports, sometimes with humorous, witty effect as seen in "The Girl Who Gave Him the Cold Shoulder," ca. 1925.

Wladyslaw Benda, Georges Lepape (1887-1971), and Russell Patterson (1893-1977) skillfully incorporated elements of glamour and current fashion into their compelling visions of



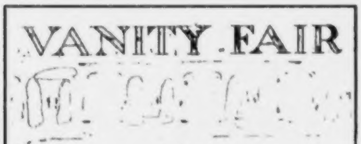
Nell Brinkley, "Golden Eyes with Uncle Sam (dog)," ca. 1918

beauty in the second decade of the 20th century. Fashion and glamor intertwined as women avidly followed the latest trends in clothing, jewelry, and cosmetics through popular art. Polish-born Benda, working in charcoal and watercolor, created the "Benda Girl," whose flawless features and bejeweled form reflected the glamorous taste of the time. Strengths of his distinctive style—skillful modeling of forms, attention to detail, and use of strong color—served him well in drawing the vivid images which adorned the covers and pages of Hearst's International magazine, Cosmopolitan and Liberty. In contrast with Benda, Lepape and Patterson rendered their beauties as stylized figures who indulge in smoking, a pleasure seen as mildly risqué and glamorous. Both make minimal use of modeling and depend heavily on the graphic power of elegant, outlined forms, linear patterns of clothing, and trailing smoke to compose strongly decorative, eye-catching designs.

Jaro Fabry (1912-1953) employed a modernist approach related to Held's and Patterson's beauties in creating his drawing of Katharine Hepburn for the cover of Cinema Arts. Applying watercolor with loose, free brushwork, Fabry achieves a fresh, spontaneous portrayal of Hepburn. Thoroughly all-American, she is a fitting choice to appear as an icon. She personifies a singular, individual beauty, yet projects star quality and universal appeal.

These artists' images reveal change and variety in women's roles in society as seen in Gibson's violin player, the heroic Brinkley Girl, Held's flapper, Patterson's smoker, and the actress Hepburn. They also reflect significant shifts in manners and mores. Far from superficial, solely concerned with surface beauty, these images illuminate the complex trajectory traced by the evolution of the modern woman. ◆

Martha H. Kennedy is the exhibition curator and Swann Curatorial Project Assistant in the Prints and Photographs Division. The Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial Fund for Caricature and Cartoon supports a continuing program at the Library of Congress of preservation, publication, exhibition, acquisition and scholarly research in the related fields of cartoon, caricature and illustration.



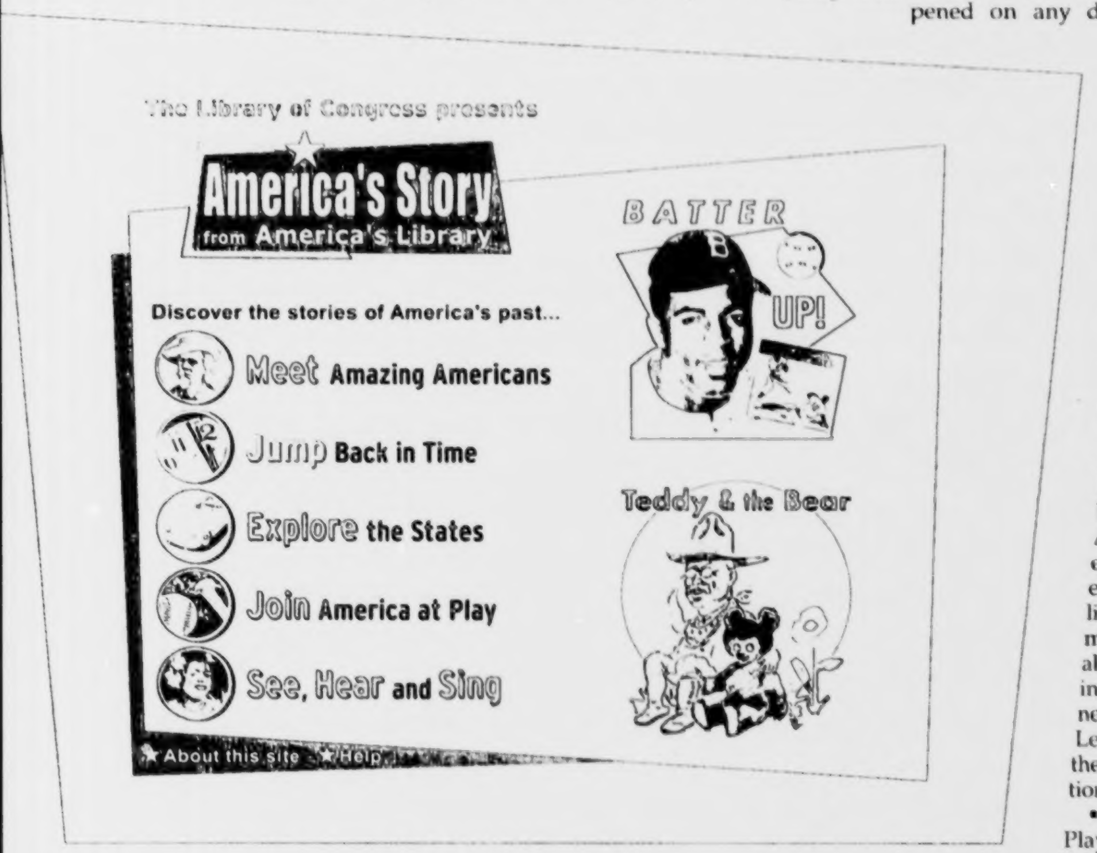
Ethel Plummer, "Vanity Fair on the Avenue," ca. 1914

America's Library a Hit

Site for Kids & Families Surpasses 300 Million 'Hits'

The Library of Congress' Web site for children and families, America's Library (**www.americaslibrary.gov**), has handled more than 300 million "hits" in the two years since it went online. The Web site, which debuted on the 200th birthday of the Library, April 24, 2000, is now averaging more than 24 million hits per month.

"We are extremely gratified that this major educational outreach program of the Library of Congress has been so widely used and enthusiastically accepted by our nation's youth," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "Through its interactive and colorful pages, this Web site brings alive important materials from the American historical collections of the Library."



The site is in five sections and offers more than 4,500 items from the Library's collections:

- "Meet Amazing Americans" introduces kids to some two dozen of the nation's most fascinating historical figures, such as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Thomas Edison, Amelia Earhart, Harry Houdini and Frank Lloyd Wright. It also offers "Scavenger Hunt" and "Dynamite Presidents" games that encourage users to explore the Web site while learning about America's presidents. For example, players of "Dynamite Presidents" will learn that Thomas Jefferson is famous not only for writing the Declaration of Independence but also for selling his personal library to the Library of Congress.
- "Jump Back in Time" lets users learn what happened on any day in history. The section also asks users to become a "Super Sleuth" as they identify "what's wrong with this picture." At first glance, nothing seems wrong with a photo of Calvin Coolidge—until one notices that he is holding a cell phone.
- "Explore the States" provides interesting facts and stories about each of the states and the District of Columbia. A "Treasure Hunt" encourages kids to explore and discover little-known facts. Even more can be learned about the states by reading the more than 260 new stories called "Local Legacies," which reflect the unique cultural traditions of the nation.
- "Join America at Play" wants users to "play ball" in the "Batter Up" game. The "pitcher" blows a bubble gum balloon, winds up and asks, "On Opening Day of the 1916 Major League Baseball season, who threw the first ball?" The user finds out that President Woodrow Wilson made that historic pitch."
- "See, Hear & Sing" makes many of the Library's multimedia collections of sound and audio available. A "Jammin' Jukebox" lets kids hear such popular tunes of the past as "Over There." While listening, they will learn that the composer, George M. Cohan, also wrote the patriotic "I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy" and "You're a Grand Old Flag."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Lists of related books encourage children to read more about what they have learned. The lists were compiled by the Center for the Book (**www.loc.gov/cfbook**) in the Library of Congress. The center's current reading promotion campaign is "Telling America's Stories."

America's Library is a project of the Public Affairs Office and the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress and was designed by 415 Productions of San Francisco. The site draws upon the flagship American Memory collections (**www.loc.gov**), which offer more than 7.5 million important historical items online, in collaboration with other institutions. More than 100 American Memory collections are available in topics ranging from presidential papers, Civil War photographs and early films of Thomas Edison, to panoramic maps and documents from the women's suffrage and civil rights movements.

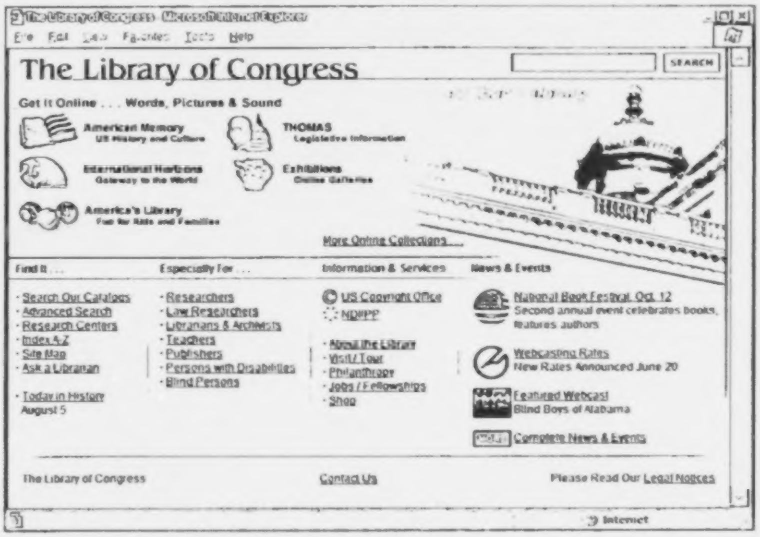
America's Library marks the first time in its history that the Library of Congress has created a public service advertising campaign in partnership with the Ad Council. This campaign—"There Is a Better Way to Have Fun with History ... Log On. Play Around. Learn Something"—was produced through the Ad Council, with creative services donated by DDB Chicago. The spots have been distributed to 3,200 television stations and more than 6,000 radio stations nationwide. DDB won the silver award in the Non-Profit/Pro Bono/Public Service category of the New York American Marketing Association's 2001 EFFIE Awards for these spots. To date, the site has received an estimated $63 million in free advertising support on television, radio and the Internet.

The Ad Council is a private, nonprofit organization that has been the leading producer of public service communications programs in the United States since 1942. The Council supports campaigns that benefit children, families and communities. Its communications programs are national in scope and have generated strong, measurable results. Ad Council campaigns, such as "Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk," "Take a Bite Out of Crime" and "A Mind Is a Terrible Thing to Waste," have helped to educate the public about important issues and concerns of the day.

DDB Chicago is the largest of the DDB agencies worldwide, with more than 725 employees and 2,000 billings of $1.5 billion. It is one of the world's most awarded agencies in terms of creativity and effectiveness. The agency works for a strong roster of blue chip clients, including Anheuser-Busch, McDonald's, Dell, State Farm, FTD, JCPenney, Unilever, QWEST Communications and Wrigley.

415 Productions is an interactive design firm headquartered in San Francisco. From Fortune 500 enterprises to internationally recognized cultural institutions, 415's clients include 3Com, Credit Suisse, Intel, KQED, Levi Strauss & Co., McGraw-Hill, Macromedia, Providian Financial, Robert Mondavi Wineries, the San Francisco Symphony and the Seattle Symphony. ◆

Library Launches Redesigned Web Site


The Library of Congress - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
SEARCH
Internet

The Library of Congress

Get It Online . . . Words, Pictures & Sound

American Memory
US History and Culture

THOMAS
Legislative Information

International Horizons
Gateway to the World

Exhibitions
Online Galleries

America's Library
Fun for Kids and Families

More Online Collections . . .

Find It . . .
- Search Our Catalogs
- Advanced Search
- Research Centers
- Index A-Z
- Site Map
- Ask a Librarian
- Today in History
August 5

Especially For . . .
- Researchers
- Law Researchers
- Librarians & Archivists
- Teachers
- Publishers
- Persons with Disabilities
- Blind Persons

Information & Services
US Copyright Office
NDIIPP
- About the Library
- Visit / Tour
- Philanthropy
- Jobs / Fellowships
- Shop

News & Events
National Book Festival, Oct. 12
Second annual event celebrates books, features authors
Webcasting Rates
New Rates Announced June 20
Featured Webcast
Blind Boys of Alabama
Complete News & Events

The Library of Congress
Contact Us
Please Read Our Legal Notices

The Library of Congress unveiled its redesigned Web site at the annual conference of the American Library Association (ALA) held June 13-19 in Atlanta. The site retains its current address (**www.loc.gov**), but pages will feature new layouts, color graphics drawn from the Library's own architectural and decorative details, and more efficient navigational paths, all developed with the user in mind.

At the forefront of the new Web site is the Get It Online section, which includes links to the Library's digital collections. These pages include the award-winning American Memory; THOMAS (legislative information); Exhibitions, a presentation of the Library's major exhibitions over the years; and America's Library, a site created especially for kids and families. In addition, links to the Library's electronic catalogs and other databases help users locate books, photographs, films, sound recordings and other assets that are available either online or physically at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

The redesigned home page and sub-pages reflect the complexity of the Library and the diversity of its collections and services, making them more accessible without compromising their content.

"These pages have been redesigned to appeal to a broad cross-section of users, to attract them to the Library's Web site and keep them coming back," said Jill Brett, Public Affairs Officer.

The Library's Web site received more than a billion hits last year and has been recognized for excellence by a number of publications. ◆

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

A Voice in Congress

Rep. Honda Delivers Asian-American Keynote

By AUDREY FISCHER

As a member of Congress, Mike Honda "makes sure we have a voice for people who historically do not have a voice." At least that is how he explains his job to his mother who, according to Honda, does not quite understand that politics is a profession.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Rep. Mike Honda (D-Calif.)

Honda, a third-generation Japanese-American who represents the 15th Congressional District of California, delivered the Library's 2002 Asian Pacific American Heritage month keynote address on May 24. His district, which includes San Jose, contains one of the largest Asian Pacific American populations of any congressional district in the continental United States.

For Honda, the road to Congress began in a Japanese internment camp during World War II. Although he was a native of California, he "had the face of the enemy" and was, therefore, "guilty until proven innocent."

"We were told we were placed in camps for our own safety," said Honda. "But as my father always asked, if this were true, why were the machine guns pointed in, not out?"

The incarceration had a profound effect on him as a young boy.

"Children are affected not only by their immediate environment, but also by historical actions against a particular person or group," said Honda.

For his part, the experience made him self-conscious about his cultural heritage. By way of example, he recalled a painful childhood memory.

"My mother came to my classroom and said, 'Here is your coat. It's cold. It's snowing.' I told her to speak in English."

Regretful to this day about his actions, Honda asked, "What drove a little boy to be embarrassed by his mother? Japanese was my first language, but it was not nurtured by the school system. We always hear people say, 'If you want to be an American, speak English.' But then how can we become global competitors?"

For Honda, the unfairness in the classroom led to a life-long interest in education. It would be years before he saw pictures of people he had known in books produced by the War Relocation Authority, and he wondered why he did not learn about the internment camps in school.

"I wanted to learn about other educational systems from beginning to end," he said.

His interest in education was furthered by his experience in the Peace Corps. During the mid-1960s, he built schools and health clinics in rural communities in El Salvador. He later earned bachelor's degrees in biological sciences and Spanish at San Jose State University, and a master's degree in education from the same institution. After conducting educational research at Stanford University, he became a science teacher, then a principal in the San Jose public school system.

Honda's foray into public policy began in 1971, when he was appointed to the San Jose City Planning Commission. Ten years later he was elected to the San Jose Unified School Board, and in 1990 he became the first and only Asian Pacific American to serve on the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors. He was elected to the California State Assembly in 1996 and re-elected in 1998. In November 2000, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives where he serves on the Budget, Transportation & Infrastructure, and Science committees.

"The first Asian in Congress was Dalip Singh Saund, a native of India," said Honda proudly. "I learned that from you at the Library of Congress. The Library is a repository of history and information, and a keeper of the facts. When I used the Library I learned that 50 people of Chinese descent served in the Civil War." Honda has been involved in an effort to secure citizenship, albeit posthumously, for these soldiers.

"Even though they are dead and their descendants may be dead, it is important to correct this wrong," said Honda. "After September 11, I think the point has been made that we can criticize without being considered unpatriotic. In fact, it is patriotic to speak up."

Referring to observations about the Library's Asian American employment statistics made in opening remarks by Jacqueline Pak, president of the Library's Asian American Association, Honda said, "You can only make it better if you speak up, but understand that you can move forward, make changes, and make things better. While you must stand up to be heard, you must sit down together to mediate."

On the subject of correcting past wrongs, Honda predicted that in the future there will be much "gnashing of teeth" about the issue of reparations for slavery.

"Many people feel they should not suffer for the sins of their fathers," noted Honda. "But the point of it is the debate. The debate is about self exploration, like the process of psychotherapy. We must take the lessons of the past and apply them to the present for the future of our country."

Echoing the reason he entered public service, he said, "I will be your servant, your voice. I am dedicated to change. Change is good, it is healthy, and it makes us a much more perfect union." ◆

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Complementing the Desk

Teleconference Looks to the Future of Reference

BY LAURA GOTTESMAN

Is the reference desk going to disappear? Not if the participants in a recent teleconference titled, "Virtual Reference Services...What, Why and How?" have anything to say about it.

In the second of this two-part series on the changing face of reference librarianship, participants discussed ways in which virtual reference will complement traditional reference desk functions.

The conference, which was broadcast nationally on April 19 from the College of DuPage in Glen Ellyn, Ill., was viewed live by a group in the Library's National Digital Library Learning Center.

The first part of the series, broadcast from the college on Feb. 8, provided an overview of current virtual reference initiatives. Part two gave viewers a realistic picture of the pros and cons of setting up a virtual reference service. Each of the session's four presenters " librarians and library administrators recognized for their pioneering work in the digital reference field" had implemented some kind of virtual reference service in their own institution.

The speakers included Diane Kresh, director of the Library's Public Service Collections Directorate; Tracy Strobel, Cleveland Public Library; Jana Ronan, University of Florida's George A. Smathers Libraries; and Nancy O'Neill, Santa Monica Public Library. They shared the benefit of their experience with the audience—itself "virtual"—which was scattered among different broadcast sites throughout the country.

Kresh, who developed the Library's Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS) and its successor, QuestionPoint at **www.questionpoint.org**, stressed the importance of collaboration. "Collaboration is useful so that institutions do not have to reinvent the wheel," she said. She also emphasized that the online environment offers the opportunity to collaborate with international partners in developing new resources, and to provide a way "to keep libraries in the public eye."

Strobel reasoned that "technology is synonymous with change" and, therefore, it is important to use technologies that are adaptable enough to change with the times. She encouraged librarians to be flexible, and to take advantage of the tools now available to them to create new kinds of partnerships with experts in their community. Cleveland Public Library has done this with its KnowitNow online "live-chat" reference service (**www.knowitnow24x7.net**) which expands its reference network to include experts such as law librarians, nurses, and tutors to bring new kinds of resources to their patrons and community. The Web site is designed to give the same standard of service that patrons would receive by speaking with a librarian.

Jana Ronan, who was instrumental in establishing RefeXpress (**http://smathersnt11.uflib.ufl.edu/**), a similar, online assistance service for students, faculty and staff at the University of Florida, spoke about her belief that staff training is key to the success of a digital reference project. When asked about the time commitment necessary, Ronan acknowledged that, "Start-up is time-intensive, but things begin to fall into place with practice."

Nancy O'Neill represented Santa Monica Public Library, which participates in the 24/7 Chat Reference Service sponsored by the Greater Los Angeles Area Metropolitan Cooperative Library System. One of the original 16 libraries that participated in CDRS, the Santa Monica library also allows patrons to submit reference questions online at **www.smpl.org/library/forms/refques.htm**.

The speakers all shared the viewpoint articulated by O'Neill: "Virtual reference should be considered a core service meeting the client where they are, when they need us." ◆

Laura Gottesman is a digital reference specialist in the Public Service Collections Directorate.

QuestionPoint Released

Libraries Invited to Join Global Reference Service

The Library of Congress' Public Service Collections Directorate (PSCD) and the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) of Dublin, Ohio, have developed a new collaborative online reference service, QuestionPoint, which was released on June 3.

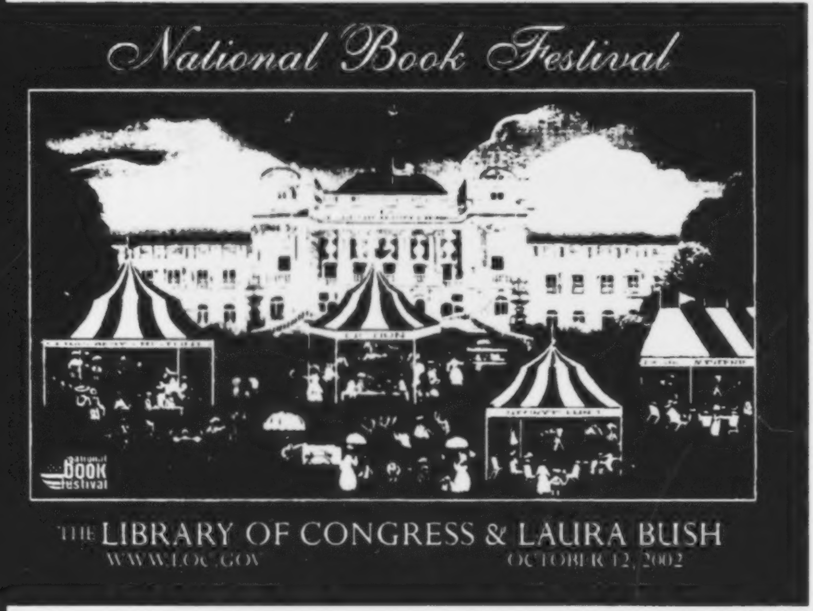
The QuestionPoint service provides libraries with access to a growing collaborative network of reference librarians in the United States and around the world. Library patrons can submit questions at any time of the day or night through their library's Web site. The questions will be answered online by qualified library staff from the patron's own library or may be forwarded to a participating library around the world. Available to libraries by subscription at **www.questionpoint.org**, the service enables reference librarians to share their resources and expertise with each other and with their patrons free of charge in unprecedented ways. QuestionPoint is now in use in the majority of the Library's 21 reading rooms. ◆

QuestionPoint
Collaborative Reference Service

2002 National Book Festival

Second Annual Event To Be Held October 12

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and Laura Bush have announced that the second National Book Festival will be held on Saturday, Oct. 12, 2002. The festival is free and open to the public and is scheduled to run from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.



Carol Dyer

Free posters will be available at the National Book Festival.

Hosted by Laura Bush and sponsored by the Library of Congress, the event will take place on the West Lawn of the U.S. Capitol. The festival is made possible by charter sponsors AT&T, WorkPlace USA and The Washington Post with additional support from patron sponsors: the James Madison Council of the Library of Congress, PBS, Target and other contributors.

"America was transformed three days after the first National Book Festival was held Sept. 8, 2001," said the first lady. "But one thing that did not change was our love of spending time with friends and family—especially our children. The second annual book festival will give us an opportunity to celebrate and share our love of books, reading and storytelling."

Building on the success of last year's inaugural National Book Festival at the Library of Congress, this year's event will feature more than 70 award-winning authors, illustrators and storytellers. Events will include author readings and book discussions; performances by storytellers; book sales and signings; appearances by children's storybook characters such as Clifford The Big Red Dog; a conservation clinic for books, family letters and albums; and performances representing a wide range of America's musical traditions.

"Reading and libraries are crucial to our national well-being. We want this National Book Festival to stimulate interest in authors, reading and the world of books and ideas," Billington said.

Author and storytelling presentations and other activities will take place in pavilions on the West Lawn of the Capitol, thanks to support from Congress. Pavilions will be devoted to "Storytelling," "Fiction & Imagination," "Mysteries & Thrillers," and "History & Biography," with two pavilions for "Children & Young Adults." Players from the National Basketball Association and Women's National Basketball Association's "Read to Achieve" program will again be participating in one of the children's pavilions. A Library of Congress pavilion will include information on its popular Web site and other services to the public.

The areas between the reflecting pool and 4th Street N.W. on the National Mall will house tents for food sales, musical performances, book signings and sales, as well as a "Pavilion of States" (which will highlight state reading programs and local libraries) and a "Let's Read America" pavilion that will provide practical information about reading and literacy promotion activities throughout the United States. The festival was moved from its 2001 location on the East Lawn of the U.S. Capitol due to the construction of the U.S. Capitol Visitors Center.

In late summer and early fall, the National Book Festival will be promoted across the country at events sponsored by 22 state centers for the book, which are affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. These events will be supported by grants from AT&T and the Carnegie Corporation.

For more information about the National Book Festival, call toll-free (888) 714-4696 or visit the festival's Web site at **www.loc.gov**. ◆

Classification Web Now Available

Cataloging and Reference Product on the Web

Classification Web, the first Web-based cataloging and reference product from the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) of the Library of Congress, has recently been released.

Classification Web lets users access, search and browse all Library of Congress Classification (LCC) Schedules and Library of Congress Subject Headings. It speeds the process of verifying and assigning classification numbers to library materials by providing up-to-date access through any Web connection. The product also provides automatic calculation of classification table numbers, permanent personal or institutional notes file, the ability to link to a local Web online public access catalog (OPAC) for many major vendor systems, and links to a pre-set list of institutional OPACs.

After a successful pilot test in 2001, which drew 6,978 users worldwide and often more than 400 users daily, CDS fine-tuned Classification Web based on user response to the test.

"The response to the pilot test was fantastic, not only in level of interest, but also in enthusiasm for the product," said Cheryl C. Cook, Classification Web product manager at CDS. "Class Web will meet a real need in the library community," she said. "Having both Library of Congress Classification and Subject Headings in one product makes it easy to see the relationships between the two schemas and find the precise information you need."

Pilot tester Shelby E. Harken of the University of North Dakota reported that "Classification Web is easy for copy and original catalogers to use, and it will prompt more consistent assignment of subject and class numbers." Harken also said that the product's "speed and correlations help to quicken the decision-making process."

Library of Congress Director for Cataloging Beacher Wiggins said that "Classification Web will be of keen interest to any library that classifies its collection according to the LCC, and its importance to the cataloging community will continue to grow now that the Web is becoming integral to cataloging activities."

As part of the 100th anniversary celebration of CDS, Classification Web was displayed at the Library of Congress booth at the Georgia World Congress Center during the annual conference of the American Library Association (ALA), June 13-19.

In addition, a new video on the evolution of CDS premiered at the Library of Congress booth at the ALA conference, tracing the history of cataloging from cards to book-form catalogs and microfiche to online databases to the Web.

Classification Web is available by annual subscription. Prices start at $375 for individual users and $575 for one to four concurrent users. For subscription options, prices and complete product and ordering information, visit **www.loc.gov/cds/classweb.html** or contact: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, 101 Independence Ave., S.E., Washington D.C. 20541-4912. Telephone (800) 255-3666 (toll-free in U.S.), outside U.S. (202) 707-6100, TDD (202) 707-0012, fax (202) 707-1334, e-mail: cdsinfo@loc.gov. ◆

Library Issues Report on Digital Talking Books

Digital Talking Books

Progress to Date

May 2002

The National Library Service (NLS) for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in the Library of Congress recently issued a progress report on its Digital Talking Books (DTB) project. "Digital Talking Books: Progress to Date—May 2002" updates the project's initial publication, "Digital Talking Books: Planning for the Future-July 1998."

A DTB is a collection of electronic files arranged to present information through alternative media to readers who are blind and physically handicapped. A DTB can include a file containing the contents of the document in text form, thereby permitting output through synthetic speech, refreshable braille display devices, or visual display in large print. DTBs will provide end users with more flexibility in navigating through a document than was previously offered by analog audio cassettes.

"Production of current titles in DTB format is scheduled to begin in 2004," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke. "The effort to convert from an analog to a digitally-based program will be completed by April 2008. At that time, approximately 20,000 retrospective audio titles will be available in digital format."

NLS has been working on the development of a DTB since 1997, when it took the lead in the collaborative effort to develop a national standard for this new medium. In December 2001, members of the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) voted to approve "Specifications for the Digital Talking Book" as an American National Standard.

continued on page 118

Tabb Receives Spofford Award

Retiring Associate Librarian Honored by DCLA

By SUSAN MORRIS

Winston Tabb, associate librarian for library services, has added another honor to his long list of achievements—the Ainsworth Rand Spofford President's Award from the District of Columbia Library Association (DCLA). Director for Acquisitions Nancy Davenport accepted the award on Tabb's behalf at the DCLA Spring Banquet held at the Willard Hotel in Washington on May 22.

Tabb, who recently announced plans to retire from the Library to move to Johns Hopkins University in September to become Dean of the University Libraries and Director of the Sheridan Libraries, including the Milton S. Eisenhower Library, reflected on the meaning of this award after receiving so many others.

"Looking back on 30 years of service at the Library of Congress, during which I have met librarians all over the world, I find myself deeply moved by this award from my local library association," said Tabb. "Membership in DCLA gives me a chance to interact in a personal, spontaneous way with other local librarians, including some Library of Congress colleagues who find time to serve on DCLA committees. Seeing what can be accomplished at the local level gives me real satisfaction and will provide some of my warmest memories as I prepare to take on new challenges at the Johns Hopkins University Libraries."

Named in honor of the Librarian of Congress and first president of DCLA (1894-95), the Spofford President's award is the highest honor conferred by DCLA. It recognizes contributions to the development or improvement of library and information services as evidenced by outstanding achievement in one or more of the following areas: innovative leadership in the advancement of library or information services; promotion and development of improved public understanding of library and information services; significant influence on attitudes of public or private officials who are in a position to support the improvement of library and information services; promotion of a sustained legislative approach to improving the ability of libraries to provide for expanded services to users; promotion or development of a program resulting in a sustained increase in voluntary support of library and information activities; and creative application of technology to the delivery of library and information services. Tabb was selected for this year's award by the DCLA Awards Committee chaired by Kathryn Ray, librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library's Tenley branch.

Gail Fineberg

Winston Tabb

Tabb has been active in academic and professional library associations throughout his career. As a student, he joined Beta Phi Mu, the library science honor society, while earning a second master's degree at the Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science in 1972. (He also earned a master's degree in American literature as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow at Harvard University in 1964.)

On the national level, he has served on the Research Libraries Advisory Committee of the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), the Visiting Committee for Harvard Libraries, and the National Digital Library Federation Policy Committee; he has also represented the Librarian of Congress on the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

Internationally, Tabb has served the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) in many capacities: as vice-chairman of the Professional Board, chairman of the National Libraries Section, and chairman of the Coordinating Board for the Division of General Research Libraries. At the 67th IFLA Council and General Conference held in Boston in August 2001, he was elected chairman of the newly formed IFLA Professional Committee and will serve on the IFLA Executive Committee. He is the Library's representative

continued on page 117

New Acting Library Services Head

Beacher Wiggins Named to Post

Beacher J.E. Wiggins, director for cataloging since June 1997, will serve as acting associate librarian for Library Services upon the Sept. 1 retirement of Winston Tabb, announced James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, on June 19. Wiggins will serve while the Library recruits and appoints a permanent associate librarian.

Gail Fineberg

Beacher Wiggins

"Mr. Wiggins has made significant and valuable contributions both to the national cataloging mission of the Library and to the Library itself. He has deep experience in and commitment to Library Services. I look forward to his participation in agency-wide decision-making at this important time of transition. Beacher Wiggins will ably sustain the goals and initiatives to which Winston Tabb has devoted so much of his energy during his distinguished tenure in Library Services," said the Librarian.

Tabb, who leaves to head libraries at Johns Hopkins University (see story, p. 116), warmly welcomed Wiggins' appointment. "Beacher has been an invaluable source of wise counsel and support during my leadership of Library Services. I have unreservedly counted on his professional expertise and standing, especially as we implemented the Integrated Library System. I am eager to begin working with Beacher immediately to ensure the smoothest possible transition," he said.

Wiggins was appointed director for cataloging at the Library in June 1997, having served as acting director since January 1995. Prior to that, he was chief of the Library's Arts and Sciences Cataloging Division (1992 to 1995) and assistant to the associate librarian for collections services from 1986 to 1991. His entire library career has been at the Library, starting in 1972 as a cataloger and moving into more responsible positions in cataloging and technical services. An active member of the American Library Association (ALA), Wiggins was elected recently to the ALA Council as a member at large.

Most recently, he served as the Library's chief negotiator in the new Collective Bargaining Agreement between the Library and the Guild, AFSCME Local 2910. He currently represents the Library on the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Standing Committee on Bibliography.

Reflecting on his appointment, Wiggins said, "I am extremely honored by the confidence placed in me by the Librarian and by my departing boss, Winston, to step into this interim role. Succeeding Winston will not be easy, even on an acting basis. With the support of my fellow directors in Library Services, along with that of the exceptional staff in the service unit office and the rest of the divisions, I will work to keep Library Services on track to realize some of the important initiatives started by Winston." ◆

Tabb

continued from page 116

to the Conference of Directors of National Libraries and the G7 Global Digital Library Project.

The American Library Association (ALA) presented Tabb with its Melvil Dewey Medal in 1998, for creative leadership in, and distinguished contributions to, the national and international library communities.

The DCLA was founded in 1894 and became a chapter of ALA in 1922. Other Library staffers have also received significant honors from DCLA. John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, received the Spofford President's Award in 1996. Shirley Loo of the Office of Information Resources Management in the Congressional Research Service received the DCLA Distinguished Service Award in 1991 and the DCLA Community Service Award this year. Loo has just been elected to the DCLA Board of Directors. Michael W. Kolakowski, Government and Finance Division, Congressional Research Service, is in his second year on the board. Gail Sonnemann, now an information technologist in the Copyright Automation Group, Copyright Office, was honored with the Community Service Award in 1998. Trellis Wright, Copyright Office, served as DCLA President in 1994-1995.

The current secretary of DCLA is Barbara Conaty, senior instructor in the Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office. She noted, "DCLA does a lot of good in the local library community, through scholarship assistance, informal mentoring, and partnering with the American Library Association Washington Office to organize ALA Legislative Day, which brings librarians from other communities to Capitol Hill. Membership in a local ALA chapter like DCLA is an opportunity to energize your profession and to focus, in a small way, on topics of big interest." ◆

Susan Morris is assistant to the director for cataloging.

Staffer Wins Mann Citation

Jean Hirons Awarded ALA Honor

Jean L. Hirons, coordinator of the Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) Program in the Serial Record Division at the Library of Congress, received the Margaret Mann Citation from the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS), a division of the American Library Association (ALA).

Gregory Cannon

Jean Hirons

The award was presented June 17 at the ALCTS President's Program, during the ALA Annual Conference, June 13–19 in Atlanta.

The Margaret Mann Citation Committee presented the award to Hirons for her "extraordinary contributions to serials cataloging." According to the citation, Hirons has influenced both the theory and practice of serials cataloging in a changing environment.

Hirons' most notable contribution has been revising the "Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules" (AACR) to accommodate serials and developing the Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program, a new concept in library training. She enlisted the help of colleagues from the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, Germany and Canada in order to explore and propose broad changes to the cataloging rules. They expanded the existing AACR2 Chapter 12 for serials to cover a new concept of "continuing resources" by introducing new rules for the cataloging of Web sites, databases and looseleafs. The new rules will be issued in August and implemented by libraries later this year.

Hirons holds a master's degree in library science from the University of Rhode Island and a bachelor's degree in fine art from Marietta College, Ohio. From 1997 to 1999, she worked with colleagues nationwide to develop a new concept in training, which built on the collaborative model of CONSER. CONSER is a cooperative program consisting of 30 libraries, including the Library of Congress and the National Library of Canada, which builds and maintains a master database of authoritative bibliographic records for serials and creates and promulgates serials cataloging standards for the United States and other countries. To date, three courses have been released, and two more are in the works for release in 2002-2003.

Established in 1951, the award is named after Margaret Mann, a pioneer in library cataloging and classification whose contributions in the first half of the 20th century continue to have influence today. It recognizes "outstanding professional achievement in cataloging or classification, either through publication of significant professional literature, participation in professional cataloging associations, demonstrated excellence in teaching cataloging, or valuable contributions to practice in individual libraries." The award also includes a $2,000 donation from the Online Computer Library Center to the library school of the winner's choice. Hirons will give the scholarship to her alma mater, the University of Rhode Island, which named her alumna of the year in 2002. ◆

Talking Books

continued from page 115

On March 6, 2002, the standard was approved by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) as ANSI/NISO Z39.86-2002.

NLS completed a life-cycle cost analysis model to compare the costs of the current audio cassette program with projected costs for the proposed DTB program. In 2001, NLS established the Digital Long-Term Planning Group, made up of consumer representatives and network librarians, to plan for the deployment of digital information technology through the national network of 136 cooperating libraries.

NLS has also designed and programmed a software-based DTB player that runs on a personal computer. In cooperation with the Industrial Designers Society of America, NLS is sponsoring a contest for industrial design students, challenging them to design the exterior of a portable DTB player. The contest winners will be announced in July.

Free copies of the 54-page report are available in large print, braille, and recorded cassette from the Reference Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, 1291 Taylor Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20542. To expedite requests, telephone (202) 703-5100, fax (202) 707-0712, or e-mail: **nls@loc.gov/ref**. The report is also available on the NLS Web site at **www.loc.gov/nls**. ◆

Krug on 'Interesting Times'

Free Speech Advocate Discusses Intellectual Freedom

By LAURA GOTTESMAN

Libraries play an important role in protecting Americans' First Amendment right to free speech, and free access to information is the cornerstone of the democratic process. These were the twin messages delivered by Judith Krug, director of the American Library Association's (ALA) Office for Intellectual Freedom, in a May 23 lecture at the Library.

The lecture in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium was the first in a new series titled "Luminary Lectures @ Your Library" sponsored by the Library's Public Service Collections Directorate.

"When I think about our world today and, particularly, what's happening in the intellectual freedom arena, I can't help but remember the old Chinese proverb, 'May you live in times that are interesting,'" said Krug. "In truth, the issues confronting librarians today really are interesting and affect everything we do. They range from confidentiality and privacy to advocacy and access to ideas, from diversity to development, to name only a few. These issues are a part of our landscape, and that landscape encompasses the oldest medium—books—and the newest—the Internet."

Krug, a long-time free speech activist and one of the founders of ALA's "Banned Books Week," spearheaded a legal action (American Library Assn. Inc. vs. the United States) that challenged the Children's Internet Protection Act. On May 31, a federal appeals court in Philadelphia struck down the law, which would have required public libraries to install Internet filters to prevent younger patrons from encountering potentially objectionable content online. Libraries not in compliance with this law would have been denied federal funding for computers and Internet access.

The ALA, the American Civil Liberties Union, and several public libraries joined forces and took the U.S. Department of Justice to court to block enactment of the legislation. If the government appeals, the Supreme Court would decide whether to hear the case.

Judith Krug

Three judges on a special panel declared the Children's Internet Protection Act "invalid under the First Amendment" because it would have required libraries to use technology that blocks access to legitimate sites on the World Wide Web, while still giving access to some pornographic sites, reported The Washington Post.

Krug placed this particular case in the context of a long line of legal challenges that have emerged in response to the evolution of the Internet as an unprecedented medium of free speech. She described an earlier ruling on the Communications Decency Act, which the U.S. Supreme Court struck down in 1997 because, according to Krug, the justices found that:

- Adults cannot be limited in their reading material to only that which is suitable for children;
- There are alternate means, such as filters, for parents to use at home, to protect their children; and
- The Internet is more like the print medium than like the broadcast medium and deserves the same, if not more, First Amendment protection enjoyed by print.

"As librarians, our job is to bring people and information together," Krug observed. "We do this by making sure libraries provide information and ideas across the spectrum of social and political thought, so people can choose what they want to read or view or listen to. Since libraries provide information to all of the people in their community, we find, from time to time, that not all of our users agree with all of the material we acquire. Some users find materials in their local library collection to be untrue, offensive, harmful or even dangerous. But libraries serve the information needs of all of the people in the community—not just the loudest, not just the most powerful, not even just the majority. Libraries serve everyone."

Krug concluded her presentation with an aptly chosen quotation from James Madison, who contemplated the importance of "popular information"; it is engraved on the wall at the entrance of the Library's Madison Building.

"A popular Government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a Prologue to a Farce or a Tragedy; or, perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance: And a people who mean to be their own Governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives." ◆

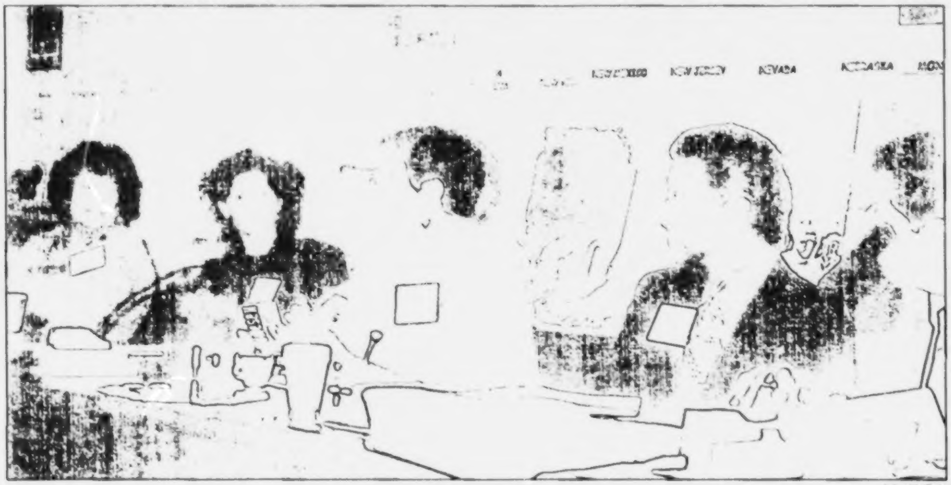
Laura Gottesman is a digital reference specialist in Library Services.

Communities Reading Together

State Centers for the Book Idea Exchange

By JOHN Y. COLE

At the Center for the Book's annual state center "idea exchange" on May 1, 2000, the Washington Center for the Book, located at the Seattle Public Library, won the Boorstin Award for a significant contribution to the national program. The citation for the $5,000 award highlighted "If All of Seattle Read the Same Book," a pioneering reading promotion project that has inspired similar projects in other cities and states. In fact, at the same meeting, the Virginia Center for the Book announced its sponsorship of a year-long "All Virginia Reads" project.



John Y. Cole

Nancy Pearl (center), coordinator of the Washington Center for the Book at the Seattle Public Library, talks about the "One Book" project phenomenon at the May 6 annual meeting of state center coordinators. Others in the photo (left to right) are Marcie Cate (New Mexico), Jay Lamar (Alabama), Stanley Romanstein and Paul Druckman (Minnesota).

Today, community projects to read and discuss "One Book" are rapidly growing in popularity. A featured section of the Center for the Book's Web site (**www.loc.gov/cfbook**) lists 63 such projects in more than 30 states.

"If All Seattle Read the Same Book" was started in 1998 by Nancy Pearl, coordinator of the Washington Center for the Book. Designed to broaden and deepen appreciation of literature through both reading and discussion, the project was supported for its first three years by a grant from the Wallace-Reader's Digest Funds, with additional support from KUOW Public Radio. Thanks to private gifts to the Seattle Public Library Foundation and a major grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, "If All of Seattle Read the Same Book" is now a continuing annual program of the Washington center. For more information, contact the Washington Center for the Book at the Seattle Public Library, 800 Pike St., Seattle, Wash. 98101, telephone (206) 386-4184 or e-mail: **nancy.pearl@spl.org** or (206) 386-4650, e-mail: **chris.higashi@spl.org**.

"If All of Seattle Read the Same Book" brings the author of the selected work to Seattle for a residency that includes a live discussion on public radio, a free program for the general public, "meet the author" programs at selected area libraries, a reception with donors to the Seattle Public Library Foundation, videorecordings for cable television and videotapes, which are added to the Seattle Public Library's collection for checkout by patrons. The Washington Center for the Book lends hundreds of copies of the featured work to book discussion groups during the two months prior to the author's visit.

The Washington Center for the Book also develops study guides (called "reading group toolboxes") in advance and encourages book groups and individuals throughout the Seattle region to read and discuss the featured book. The toolboxes are available at all 25 Seattle Public Library locations as well as at many local bookstores. Toolboxes are also available on the Washington Center for the Book Web site, **www.spl.lib.wa.us/wacentbook/centbook.html**.

Pearl and her colleagues have developed specific criteria for selecting the book and its author. First of all, he or she has to be a major, well-established writer who has produced a body of work. Next, the author needs to be a person who is willing to talk to readers at several different events and, in all probability, at several different levels of discussion. Finally, the book itself must be a work that provokes discussion, most likely through well-developed characters who are dealing with issues in their lives with which readers can identify.

The featured "If All of Seattle Read the Same Book" authors and books have been: 1998, "The Sweet Hereafter" by Russell Banks (HarperCollins, 1991); 1999, "A Lesson Before Dying," by Ernest Gaines (Vintage Books, 1997); 2001, "Fooling with Words," by Bill Moyers (Morrow, 1999); and 2002, "Wild Life," by Molly Gloss (Mariner Books, 2001).

Across the nation, the most popular book for "One Book" projects is "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee (featured thus far by ten different

District of Columbia Center for the Book

libraries or library systems), followed by Ernest Gaines' "A Lesson Before Dying."

Each library or sponsoring group develops its own criteria for selecting a book and author. Many organizations look to local authors. In 2001 the Arkansas Center for the Book, based at the Arkansas State Library, picked "To Dance With the White Dog" by Arkansas author Terry Kay. In Hawaii for the opening of the Hawaii Center for the Book this February, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole participated in the launch of "If All Maui Read the Same Book" at the Kahului Public Library on Maui. The featured writer, Maui author Deborah Iida, gave potential readers an enticing preview of her book, "Middle Son." This year, the Georgia Center for the Book, based at DeKalb County Library, is featuring "Ecology of a Cracker Childhood" by Janise Ray, a title chosen from the center's Georgia Top 25 Reading List. North Carolinia's Asheville-Buncombe Library System is focusing on Wilma Dykeman's "The French Broad," a volume in the Rivers of America series.

Washington
Center for the
Book
at the
Seattle Public Library

HAWAI'I
CENTER
FOR THE
BOOK

The District of Columbia Library chose "Having Our Say" by Sarah and A. Elizabeth Delany for its "One Book" project for the summer of 2002. Hartford, Conn.'s "One Book for Greater Hartford" project was "Breath, Eyes, Memory," a novel by Edwidge Danticat. The Virginia Center for the Book's ambitious "All Virginia Reads" project in 2000 featured a nationally known author who was born and raised in Virginia, William Styron. His book, "Sophie's Choice," was read in book clubs and discussed in many Virginia schools and libraries throughout the year. Styron himself made several appearances, usually with his biographer, James L.W. West III. The year culminated with a black-tie event at the Virginia State Library honoring Styron and attended by celebrities such as his personal friends Peter Mattheissen and Mike Wallace and actors Kevin Kline and Meryl Streep, who starred in the 1982 movie version of the novel.

The choice of a book and author is not always easy. In many cities, it has been controversial. In New York, it didn't work at all. A committee of 15 librarians, bookstore owners and educators could not agree on a single title, finding itself deadlocked between "Native Speaker," a novel by the Korean-American writer Chang-Rae Lee, and "The Color of Water," a memoir by James McBride.

And what does Pearl think of the evolution of "One Book"? At the 2002 state center "idea exchange" meeting on May 6, she explained that her feelings were mixed. On one hand, she is pleased that the "one book idea" is popular, but she worries that its original purpose, at least as she envisioned it, is becoming obscured by public relations considerations and the occasional controversy. "This was never intended to be a civics lesson," she said. Pearl restated the project's purposes: to deepen an individual's understanding of literature by introducing people to good new books and their authors and "bringing strangers together to talk about a work of literature." ◆

CONNECTICUT

CENTER FOR THE BOOK

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

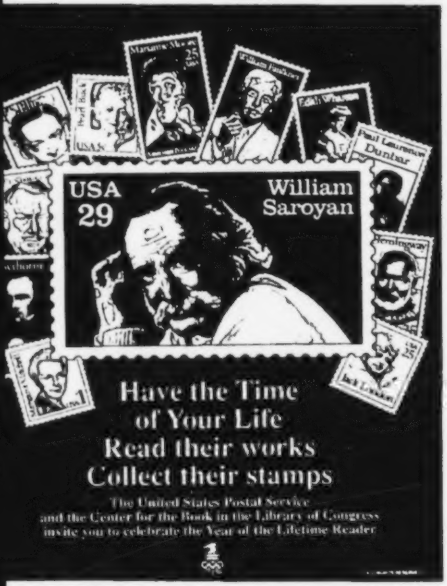
News from the Center for the Book

Reading Promotion Partners

The Center for the Book will be 25 years old in October 2002. This is the seventh in a series of articles that summarizes its activities during its first quarter century.

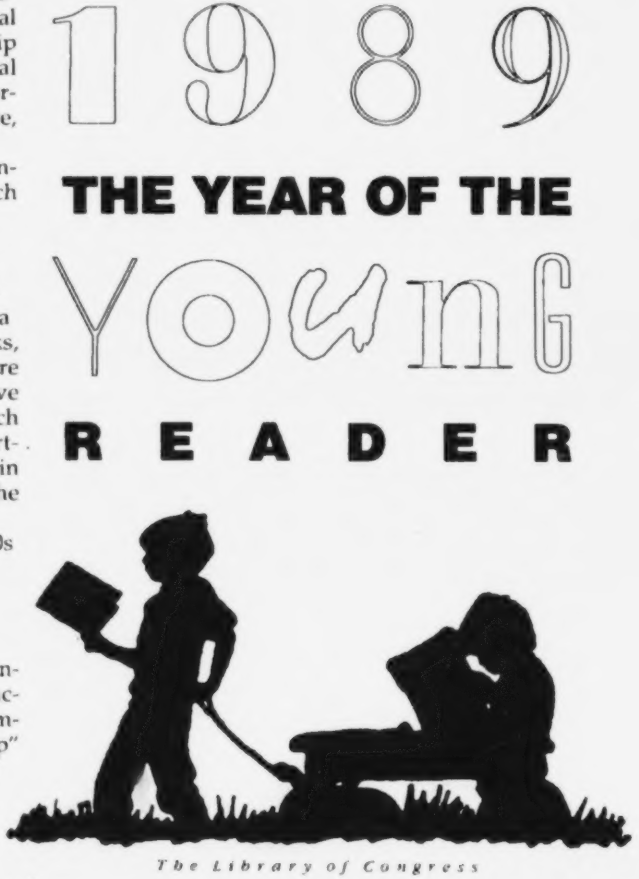
The Center for the Book promotes reading through its affiliated state center network and its reading promotion partnership program. More than 90 civic, educational and professional organizations are part of the partnership program, which includes both national and international groups. For a list of participating organizations and information about their activities, see the center's Web site, **www.loc.gov/cfbook.**

The reading and literacy promotion activities of the center's organizational partners vary in accordance with each group's overall purpose, but each has developed a cooperative relationship with the Center for the Book and its program of reading promotion themes and projects. Each partner is invited to the Library of Congress once a year for a reading promotion partners' "Idea Exchange Day," where good ideas for promoting books, reading, literacy and libraries are shared, new projects are introduced, and new partnerships are formed. Forty-five organizations participated in this year's meeting, which was held at the Library on March 18. Many of the partners also present their projects and distribute literature in the "Great Ideas for Promoting Reading" pavilion at the National Book Festival.


USA
29
William
Saroyan
Have the Time
of Your Life
Read their works
Collect their stamps
The United States Postal Service
and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress
invite you to celebrate the Year of the Lifetime Reader

Three Center for the Book projects in the 1980s moved the center towards a partnership program. Each resulted in a publication: "U.S. International Book Programs 1981" (1982), which described the programs of 31 U.S. government and international agencies; "Reading and Successful Living: The Family-School Partnership" (1983), based on a 1981 symposium at the Library; and "The Community of the Book: A Directory of Selected Organizations and Programs" (1986), which outlined the programs of 89 private-sector and government organizations.

The partnership program formally started in 1987 when the center launched "The Year of the Reader," its first national reading promotion campaign. Momentum grew through the 1989 "Year of the Young Reader" and 1991 "Year of the Lifetime Reader" campaigns; more than 80 organizations promoted the "Lifetime Reader" theme. By the end of the 1992 "Explore New Worlds—READ" campaign, more than 100 organizations had become reading promotion partners. The enthusiasm and skill of Michael Thompson, a Center for the Book consultant from 1989-1995, put the partnership program on a firm footing for the future. In the mid-1990s, many literacy organizations joined the program for the first time.



"The Year of the Young Reader" campaign in 1989 brought the Center for the Book nearly 20 new organizational partners, each interested in promoting reading and literacy for children and young adults.

THE COMMUNITY
OF THE BOOK

Reading Promotion Partnership Highlights (1987 to date)

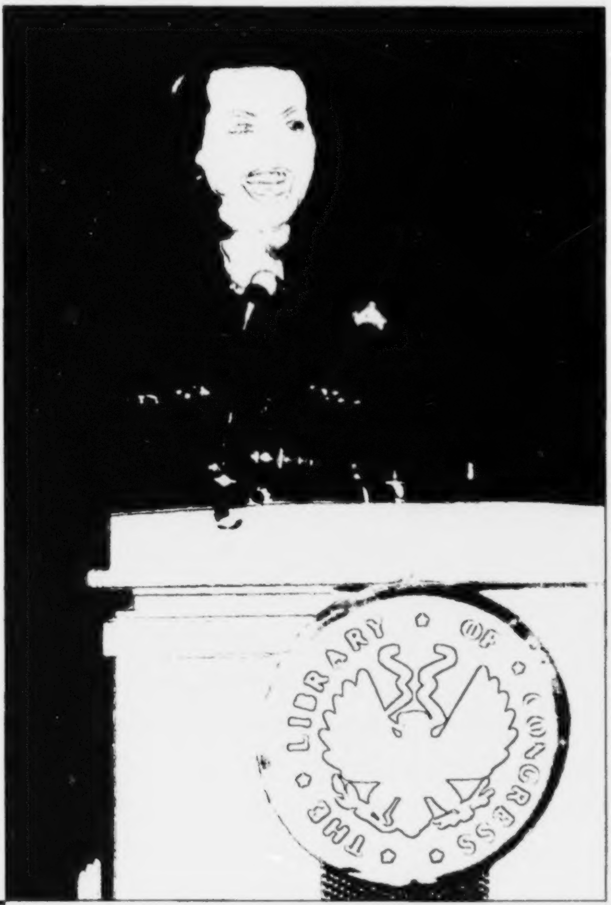
1987. The Center for the Book begins enlisting organizational partners to support the "Year of the Reader," its first national reading promotion campaign. The center produces "The Reader," by New York artist Will Barnet, its first reading promotion poster.

Nov. 15-16, 1989. Plans for future partnerships are formulated at the conference "Learning Opportunities for Children: Libraries and Their Partners," the final Library of Congress event of the "Year of the Young Reader" campaign. The conference, cosponsored with the Association for Library Service for Children, begins with a White House reception hosted by first lady Barbara Bush, honorary chair of the "Year of the Young Reader."

April 1, 1991. At the White House Easter Egg Roll, Center for the Book staff members pass out more than 6,000 "I'm Going to Be a Lifetime Reader" lapel stickers.

1993. The center publishes "Developing Lifetime Readers: A Report on a National Reading Promotion Campaign."

Jan. 19, 1994. The center hosts its first annual "Idea Exchange Day" for partners focusing on ideas to promote "Books Change Lives," the national reading promotion theme for 1993-1994. Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole announces that the number of partners has increased to 128, an all-time high.



Tara Holland, Miss America 1997, was the official campaign spokesperson for "Building a Nation of Readers," the Center for the Book's sixth national reading promotion campaign.

Be A
Lifetime
Reader

Jim Higgins

The Center for the Book staff distributed "I'm Going to be a Lifetime Reader" lapel stickers on April 1, 1991, at the White House Easter Egg Roll. Pictured from left to right are: Michael Thompson, John Cole, Anne Boni, Maurvene Williams and Pat White.

1996. The center publishes "Books Change Lives: A Report on a National Reading Promotion Campaign."

March 20-21, 1997. Tara Holland, Miss America 1997, launches the center's "Building A Nation of Readers" national reading promotion campaign.

Sept. 8, 2000. With support from organizational partners interested in promoting literacy and reading internationally, the Center for the Book hosts the U.S. commemoration of International Literacy Day. This successful cooperative effort leads to the creation of the International Literacy Network; the center is a founding partner.

Sept. 8, 2001. Sixty of the Center for the Book's organizational partners promote their projects in the "Great Ideas for Promoting Reading" pavilion at the first National Book Festival, hosted by first lady Laura Bush and sponsored by the Library of Congress. ◆

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 7-8 July - August 2002

NAVAJO
CODE
TALKER

VETERANS
HISTORY
PROJECT

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS

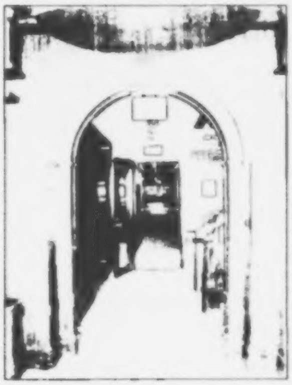
Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 7-8 July-August 2002

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

VETERANS HISTORY PROJECT
800-315-6300

127



132

139

144

On the Cover: Sam Billison, president of the Navajo Code Talkers Association, answers questions at a press conference for the Veterans History Project.

Cover Story: Veterans share their stories with the world through the American Folklife Center's Veterans History Project. 127

Hoosiers at War: Sen. Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) shared a wealth of his state's veterans' information with the Library. 130

A Call to Action: Librarian of Congress James H. Billington dedicates a "living momunent." 131

A Home for Scholars: The Library has unveiled the new John W. Kluge Center for resident scholars in the Jefferson Building. 132

New Fellows: Two members of the Library staff have been selected as Kluge Staff Fellows. 134

King Gesar's World: Kluge Scholar Robin Kornman discussed the Tibetan Gesar of Ling epic at the Library May 23. 136

Webcasting Rates: New rates for transmission of audio on the Internet have been announced by the Copyright Office. 137

Remembering September 11: The Library will mount an extensive exhibition and host several programs commemorating the anniversary of terrorist attacks on America. 138

Save Our Sounds: A new grant will help the Library restore and digitize endangered audio recordings. 139

Live Chat: The Library has introduced real-time reference through the Web. 140

Cartoon and Caricature Fellowship: The Swann Foundation at the Library has selected a fellow for 2002-2003; also, applications are being accepted for 2003-2004. 141

A New Musical Season: The Library has announced its 2002-2003 schedule of free concerts. 142

News from the Center for the Book 144

The Library of Congress Information Bulletin (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at **www.loc.gov/today**.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the Bulletin on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Information Bulletin, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

Helen Dalrymple, Editor
Samuel L. McLemore Jr. & John H. Sayers, Designers
Audrey Fischer, Assignment Editor

Veterans Hear the Call

Folklife Center Sponsors History Project

By CRAIG D'OOGE

"Finally, I have the time to type these notes and letters. In retrospect, they seem as from an age out of the distant past. I sit here listening to a stereo hi-fi radio that was built in Korea. When I was there, they didn't even have electricity. Japan has since become a leading power in the world. ... I wonder if they are grateful for our contribution in blood?"

These are the words written by John Berlo of Gardner, Mass., in his introduction to a journal he kept during military service in Korea from July 1951 to May 1952. At first glance, it seems like a simple question: "I wonder if they are grateful...?" But behind these words lies a sense of bitter irony. A man sits in his living room, surrounded by things manufactured in countries he once thought of as "defeated." He wants to make some sense of his life, so he pulls out a journal he kept during the war. But he finds no answers here, only the daily record of the comings and goings of a naive young man, someone he barely recognizes anymore. So he puts his journal in a box and sends it to the Library of Congress. Maybe somebody there can make sense of it.

All over America, veterans are sending their stories to the Library of Congress. Once again, they are answering a call to serve their country. But this time they are answering not with their bodies, but with words and pictures. Photographs, letters, videotapes, diaries and bound volumes are beginning to flow into the offices of the Veterans History Project at the Library of Congress.

In spite of recent problems in receiving mail on Capitol Hill, an astonishing variety of material is arriving, including many original letters and photographs that would otherwise be considered treasured family keepsakes. There are now more than 1,000 personal histories documented in the collection. The project gets more than 100 telephone calls and e-mails a day. About the same number of instruction kits on how to participate are mailed out daily.

VETERANS
HIS ORY
PR

Roy Stubblebine

David Dombrowski, a high school sophomore from New Jersey, interviews Sam Billison, president of the Navajo Code Talkers Association at a D-Day Commemoration on the USS Intrepid.

The Veterans History Project began with a conversation between a young member of Congress and his family. Rep. Ron Kind, D-Wis., was at a family gathering a few years ago and began to ask his father and uncle about their military service in Korea and World War II.

"I was so impressed by what they said that I thought more Americans should have the opportunity to share their stories with future generations," the congressman said.

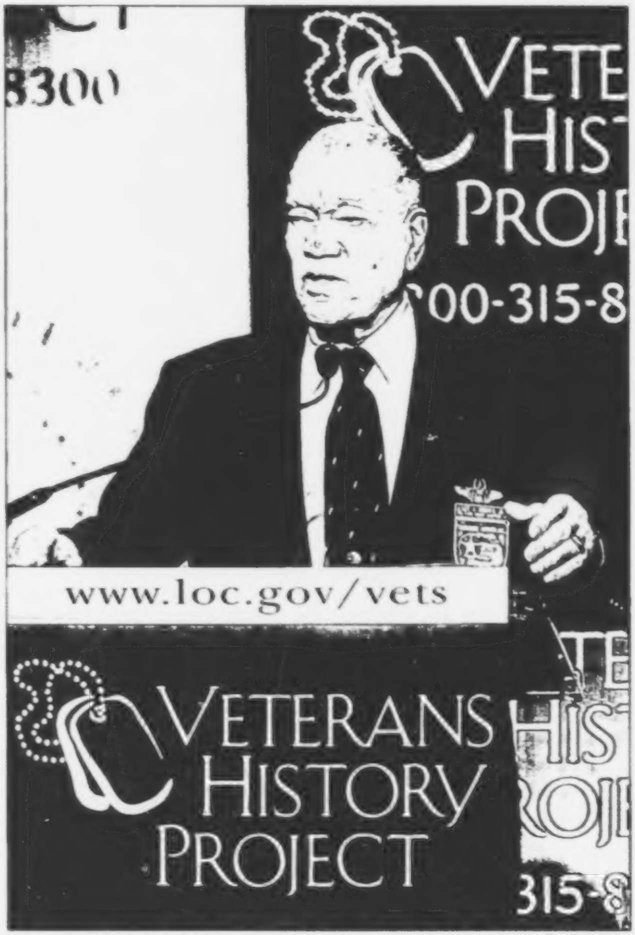
When Kind returned to Washington, he introduced a bill to establish the Veterans History Project in the Library of Congress, under the auspices of the American Folklife Center. With hundreds of co-sponsors, primarily Rep. Amo Houghton (R-N.Y.), Sen. Max Cleland (D-Ga.) and Sen. Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.), the bill received broad bipartisan support and passed both houses in less than a month. President Clinton signed it into law on Oct. 27, 2000.

The project was officially announced by the Library on Veterans Day, Nov. 11, 2000, with a press release noting that more than 19 million war veterans are now living in the United States but almost 1,500 die each day. The legislation called upon the Library of Congress to collect the stories of all veterans, from all ranks and all branches that served in World War I, World War II, and the Korean, Vietnam and Persian Gulf wars. This was later expanded to include those who gave their support on the home front as civilian volunteers, support staff and war industry workers.

After the legislation passed, the first order of business was to find a director for the program. Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, former director of the White House Millennium Council, was recruited for the position. A former chief of staff to Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), McCulloch-Lovell has more than 30 years of experience in creating cultural and historical programs in the public sector, including the White House "Save America's Treasures" program that attracted millions of dollars to save hundreds of important historical sites and artifacts such as the "star-spangled banner" and the USS Missouri.

Recently asked what she first thought about the project, McCulloch-Lovell said, "I knew it was important, and I knew the task would be huge. But what I didn't anticipate was all the steps along the way."

Those steps have included finding office space, hiring staff, recruiting partners, raising funds, attracting press coverage, establishing procedures, starting a database, creating a Web site, cataloging material, training interviewers and reassuring all the veterans who call that their stories are important. All this has been accomplished, and more, and now the results are starting to show.



Ray Stubblebine

Lt. Col. Lee Archer Jr. (Ret.) speaking at the June 6 event in New York City

"I am really starting to see the momentum build as the project gets more established," McCulloch-Lovell said.

The project's founding sponsor, AARP, a nonprofit membership organization for persons 50 and older with some 35 million members, has pledged $1 million a year to support the project for three years, in addition to mobilizing participation by its many state and local chapters. The small amount of appropriated funds available for the project ($250,000 annually) has been supplemented by a grant for $80,000 from the Disabled American Veterans Charitable Trust to produce large print and audio versions of kits for participants. AARP helped with a special printing of some 50,000 kits, which are "flying out the door" according to McCulloch-Lovell. The group also helped establish a toll-free number, (800) 315-8300, for automated fulfillment of kit requests.

There are now 13 full-time staff members working on the Veterans History Project. About half are on temporary assignment or detail from other areas of the Library. Four program officers are assigned to work with the different types of organizations that have signed on as official project partners.

More than 250 organizations are involved in the project, ranging from national groups such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion, and the American Historical Association to local organizations like the Adult Learning Programs of Alaska, the Montana Heritage Project, and individual schools and historical societies from almost every state in the union. A recent analysis showed that about a quarter of the partners are veterans organizations, with the next largest group comprising archives and historical societies.

Thanks to a recent arrangement with the American Folklore Society and the Oral History Association, official partners and congressional offices can call the Veterans History Project and arrange for one of these organizations to conduct a training session in their local community. For example, the Portsmouth Naval Hospital recently called to find an interview trainer for their nurses and hospital workers. Working with the Oral History Association, project staff were able to put the hospital in touch with someone who could help them in nearby Norfolk, Va.

To date, about 100 congressional offices have participated in the project directly. A mass mailing of special participation kits went out to every congressional office just before Veterans Day last year and in advance of Memorial Day 2001 and 2002. Each kit contains a letter from the Librarian of Congress inviting members to become involved with their constituents, as well as a list of things to do, a sample letter, a speech and a press release that can be adapted for local use. In addition, two special congressional briefings on how to participate were held at the Library this spring, attracting some 80 staffers who were given kits and a tour of the project's Web site, **www.loc.gov/folklife/vets**.

A group of 26 prominent leaders, called the "Five-Star Council," has been named by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington to advise the project and help bring it increased national visibility. Members of the council held their first meeting at the Library on Nov. 8, 2001.

Speakers included Billington, Sen. Hagel, Rep. Kind, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), former Rep. Sam M. Gibbons (D-Fla.), Deputy Librarian Donald Scott, Secretary of Veterans Affairs Anthony J. Principi, former AARP President Tess Canja and Lt. General Julius Becton (Ret.). During his remarks, Sen. John Warner, (R-Va.), told Billington, "I cannot think of any charge given to you by Congress of greater significance than this one."

That significance was underscored most recently at a special D-Day commemoration and call to action that the Veterans History Project held on June 6 aboard the USS Intrepid's "sea-air-space museum" in New York City. More than 500 area veterans, partners and school children turned out to see a new video about the project produced by the AARP. They learned about the importance of the project from the Librarian, AARP President Jim Parkel, and Five-Star Council member Lt. Col. Lee Archer Jr. (Ret.). Peggy Bulger, director of the American Folklife Center, discussed the principles of a good interview. Her talk was followed by a demonstration, as high school sophomore David Dombroski interviewed Sam Billison, one of the celebrated Navajo "code-talkers" who developed and used a secret code based on the Navajo language during World War II.

The June 6 event received wide coverage in the media. Willard Scott mentioned the project on the "Today Show," and ABC radio carried a report of the event nationally. U.S. News and World Report ran a story in its June 10 issue with pictures of two of the letters that Jerry Brenner, 82, donated to the project, part of an amazing collection of 1,261 letters that he and his wife exchanged during his two years of service in World War II. That collection alone, bound in 11 notebooks, takes up about three feet of shelf space in the offices of the Veterans History Project.

Why is this project so successful? Why, after all these years, are so many people sitting down for interviews or boxing up cherished mementos and sending them to the Library of Congress?

"We seem to be at the end of a historical cycle," says McCulloch-Lovell. "Many people are now in their 80s, and they are saying, 'I went over' or 'I was drafted. I fought, and it changed my life. But when I returned, I was so glad just to be alive that I just wanted to live my life. Now I want to go back to my experiences and reconnect.' So many people have told me 'my kids never asked me about the war,' or 'my dad never talked to me about it.'"

McCulloch-Lovell also thought that part of it may be the baby boomer generation getting older and learning to appreciate what their parents and grandparents did, as evidenced by the popularity of films such as "Saving Private Ryan," or Tom Brokaw's book, "The Greatest Generation."

"But I think it's also that we are living in a time of national crisis and we want to learn how other people handled a time of crisis. One woman told me after September 11 she asked her grandmother about Pearl Harbor for the first time. She said she never thought to ask about it before. We have a lot to learn from these people. And then there is also just the ordinary human urge to hear people's stories, to try to understand what someone else's life was like."

Or, as Paul Skogsberg of Winter Park, Fla., writes of a collection of old love letters he once wrote to a certain Army nurse during World War II who later became his wife: "It is a true story, and if it is told in an unorthodox fashion, I know of no other way to tell it. As you will see, it is my story."

Whatever the reason, the Veterans History Project is well on its way to creating an important body of documentary materials that will inspire and educate for many years to come. ◆

Craig D'Ooge is media director in the Public Affairs Office.

Excerpts of Interviews from the Veterans History Project

"When I enlisted, I wanted to get into the Navy; I wanted PT boats because I had a background on the water. But when I went into the Navy area where they were taking enlistments, I couldn't see the end of it. I never saw so many people. I think every man that was available was volunteering and signing up. So I walked out into the lobby and there I saw a sign, and it had a picture of airplanes in formation flying over in it, and I said, 'Boy, that's for me.'"

Art Cressman
Air Force, World War II
Recorded at the Lakeview Village
retirement community
Lenexa, Kan., April 2001

"I remember one of the mothers telling me, 'I am so thankful that my daughter went into the service because now she stands up straight and looks wonderful'...and I had several mothers who told me the same thing. It was just how they were involved and wanted to show just how good women were. And I think they did."

Mary Louise Rasmuson
Member of the first WAC
class of World War II
Recorded at her home in
Fairbanks, Alaska, May 2001

"All the heroes from Vietnam are dead. ... Those of us who came home that were decorated...are heroes in their own right, and they suffered too. But the real heroes are dead."

Samuel Miller Jr.
Combat security policeman, Vietnam
Recorded by a student interviewer
Columbia College
Chicago, Ill., May 2001

*A selection of video interviews from the Veterans History Project is available in RealMedia and Quicktime formats at **www.loc.gov/folklife/vets/sights**.*

Hoosier Histories

Lugar Gives Library Indiana Veterans' Stories

By GAIL FINEBERG

Indiana's growing interest in interviewing its war veterans for the Library's Veterans History Project will contribute to the flow of veterans' tape-recorded interviews, letters, memoirs, diaries and photographs to Library of Congress archives.

Sen. Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.), presented the Library and Veterans History Project managers from the American Folklife Center with several packets of Indiana veterans' materials during a brief ceremony in the Members Room of the Thomas Jefferson Building on June 28. Lugar has engaged 15 of his staff members in organizing the project in Indiana and in interviewing veterans.

Veterans History Project

Greg Cannon

Senator Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.)

"We have exceeded 500 interviews," Lugar said. "The good news is that we now have 30 partners, including Purdue University and a number of high schools, as well as a number of veterans' organizations who, as I speak, are interviewing more Hoosier veterans."

"We are just at the beginning," Lugar said. "The 500 is a very small down payment on all that is to follow; this is certain to move in geometric proportions as the enthusiasm in Indiana increases for this project."

Lugar said Hoosiers appreciate the Library's role of collecting, preserving, and making accessible the personal histories of veterans who fought in World War I, World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam War and the Persian Gulf conflict.

"I think the people of Indiana take this [project] very seriously because of the partnership with the Library of Congress," Lugar said. "The thought is ... that we will bring these tapes and records and photographs to the Library of Congress, where they will be appropriately ... processed in all the ways that you do so well, so that the friends and relatives of these veterans in perpetuity will be able to gain access, through the marvels that are now available in technology, to these stories."

Lugar said he thinks it is appropriate to involve high school and college students in the project to interview veterans and capture their memories on tape. The project brings people of two and three generations together and gives students an understanding of "what life was like in the forties or during the periods of the Korean or Vietnam wars, the outlook of people who were living lives in our communities then, who were attempting to do their part for their country," Lugar said.

He said he had witnessed "vivid discussions" in three high schools, in which students planning their interviews expressed their own sense of service to their country.

Lugar noted that an Austin, Ind., newspaper carried a front page story about the town's high school participating in the project. "The paper in Austin considered this to be a very significant event; it got front-page coverage because of its importance to people," he said.

The senator, a Navy veteran, later told a group of reporters that he had interviewed two veterans himself. "They had remarkable stories, and vivid memories of events that occurred over 50 years ago. One, telling his story of the Battle of the Bulge, was able to recollect the circumstances remarkably," Lugar said.

He predicted that "these nuggets of history," many of them never before shared by reticent veterans, will enhance the knowledge that historians have of events that shaped the 20th century.

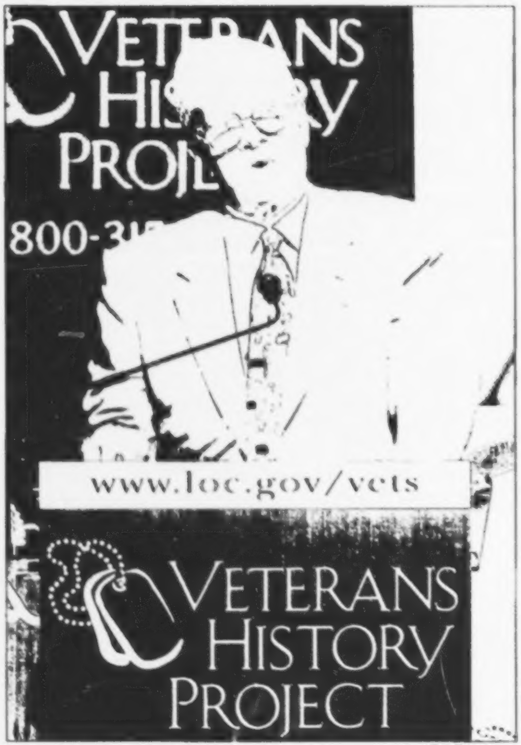
Accepting the Indiana veterans' histories on behalf of the Librarian, Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb noted that, in the "mere 17 months" since the Library accepted Congress' unanimous charge to lead the project, the Library had amassed "an army, and a navy, of volunteers" to help, among whom were 291 partner organizations and members of Congress.

"We particularly wanted members of Congress involved in the project, but it was beyond our wildest dreams that we would ever have a member who would be as enthusiastic and deeply involved on a personal level as you have been—all the more remarkable because of all the responsibilities you have as a senator," Tabb said, thanking Lugar for his contributions. ◆

Gail Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

'A Living Monument to All Who Served'

James H. Billington's Remarks at June 6 Event



Ray Stubblebine

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress

"Distinguished speakers and guests: It is inspiring to see you all here today, to honor those who fought the decisive battle on D-Day, 58 years ago, and to carry on their memories and the histories of those who fought in other wars that changed the world, earning us the freedoms we have today. It is especially moving to be on board the USS Intrepid, a ship that fought in three wars, and to be near the site of the September 11 attack on America.

With your help, and the help of children, grandchildren, and volunteers across the country, the Veterans History Project of the Library of Congress will become a living monument to all who served, who sacrificed, who changed the course of history.

Fifty-eight years ago, the United States and our Allies hurled an unimaginable force against the tyranny of the Nazis: over 5,000 ships and landing craft; 1,500 tanks; 10,000 airplanes; and 150,000 troops. Behind them, thousands more men and women —military and civilian alike—who planned and executed Operation Overlord, directed by General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

But more than that overwhelming power, it was the courage of those who fought that won the day. Over 4,000 in the landing force died during the invasion and during the days after June 6—on the beaches, on the cliffs, in the fields of France. Fortunately, many lived through those harrowing hours to tell us what they did, and what it means to them almost 60 years later.

People like Philip Russell of Kirkwood, N. Y., whose videotaped interview for the Veterans History Project tells us about his parachute landing into a field of cows, and what he did that fateful day, in vivid recall.

[Like] Sam Gibbons, a young soldier from Florida, who led the parachute infantry forces of the101st Airborne in that pre-dawn invasion, and went on to serve in Congress for 34 years. Congressman Gibbons is a member of our distinguished Five-Star Advisory Council. Today he is speaking in France, in a small town he helped liberate 58 years ago.

Each of the stories enriches our history and brings it to life for our children and their children, who must remember what was done on their behalf. That is why Congress unanimously created the Veterans History Project in the Library of Congress' American Folklife Center.

Members of Congress wanted the national library to collect the personal accounts of veterans and civilians who served our nation in wartime. We can all read the history books. But hearing the firsthand experiences is living history. If we are to protect our future, then every generation has much to learn from those who served.

As World War I and World War II veterans leave us, we want to be sure they leave their stories behind.

Almost six decades ago, citizens answered a call to arms. Now I ask you to answer a different call: a call to action to ensure that these stories of service are heard—and preserved —for future generations.

If you are a veteran of World War I, World War II, or the Korean, Vietnam or Persian Gulf wars, we want to hear from you. If you served in any of the service branches, the Coast Guard or Merchant Marine, and if you served as a civilian to support the war effort, we want to collect your story.

The Veterans History Project is enlisting veterans organizations, libraries, museums, classrooms and civic organizations to identify and interview veterans, and to send the Library their audio or videotaped accounts, or written memoirs, letters, diaries and photographs.

There is a complete instruction kit on how to do an interview, ask for these documents, and send them to the Library. The Veterans History Project is talking to hundreds of veterans and their families each week and mailing them the kit, or letting them know about all the information on the Web site.

The result will be a living memorial of personal accounts whose value will increase over the years, as students, teachers, family members, researchers and others extract the experiences recorded here. The Library of Congress and the American Folklife Center will preserve these stories and make them available to the public, as a legacy of honor for generations to come.

To forget is to jeopardize the future of our democracy; to remember is to be good citizens.

Thank you very much." ◆

Kluge Center Has Open House

New Scholars Occupy Renovated Space

By GAIL M. FINEBERG

Finished and furnished in mahogany, staffed to assist scholars, and equipped with new computers, a scanner, and a microfilm reader, the John W. Kluge Center is ready to receive the world's top scholars. The center celebrated on July 17 with an open house in its renovated Thomas Jefferson Building space.

Lisa Whittle

The new John W. Kluge Center

Library curators, research specialists and reference librarians, as well as other staff members, came to tour the quarters—26 cubicles for Kluge fellows on the upper level of the colonnade and 13 offices below for visiting senior scholars, plus staff offices and space for conferences and small-group meetings or demonstrations.

Prosser Gifford, director of the Office of Scholarly Programs who heads the center, observed that the design and location of resident scholars' offices "combine privacy and congeniality. Both eminent senior scholars and younger post-doctoral fellows will be in residence, sharing intellectual and social space while using the Library's vast research collections," Gifford said.

Completion of the center's renovation, together with the arrival this summer of the first group of scholars to use the space, is the realization of a dream that James H. Billington had nurtured since 1987, the year he was appointed Librarian of Congress.

"When I was sworn in, I said I hoped that the Library would go out more broadly, using digital technology to make its magnificent collections available more widely, and that scholars would go in more deeply, interacting with the Library's diverse, multicultural, multimedia collections," the Librarian recalled.

He thanked three people: his wife, Marjorie, for encouraging him to pursue his ideas; John Kluge for believing in his ideas and endowing five chairs for distinguished senior scholars, up to a dozen post-doctoral fellowships, staff fellowships, and a prize to be awarded to a scholar for lifetime achievement in the human sciences; and Gifford for overseeing the project and attending to all the details that made the dream come true.

"Prosser is the sort of public servant who is able to talk to the best minds in the world, but who will take a screwdriver and see to the smallest detail," the Librarian said. "And behind him is the great staff of the Library, who know the depth of the collections, are dedicated to scholarship, and have an aptitude for asking questions that serve as a catalyst for ideas and interaction with the materials," he said.

Later, Billington recalled one Saturday morning during the spring of the Library's bicentennial year, in 2000, when he sat at his kitchen table musing about the state of the Library over a cup of coffee with his wife, "as I often do."

The Library's bicentennial celebration had been a headline-grabbing success, with a year-long succession of symposia, exhibitions, publications, commemoratives, congressional proclamations, gifts to the nation, concerts, local legacies and more. Information in digital format was beginning to flow from the Library's historical collections to the Internet like champagne from a bottle—to use the metaphor Billington had repeated often since 1987 to describe his goal of making the Library's collections more easily accessible to researchers and the public. Congress and generous donors were supportive of his vision, and millions of dollars in private and appropriated funds were flowing into the Library to enhance and preserve the collections and build a library without walls.

But there was one more major thing he wanted to accomplish, he told his wife. He envisioned the world's scholars gathering at the Library to interact with the collections and the Library's own scholars and curators. He envisioned scholars in residence "going deep" into subjects that fascinated them, searching for answers among the Library's manuscripts, maps, prints, photographs, music, newspapers, broadsides—materials in some 460 languages. He pictured them thinking, writing, testing their theories on one another, and engaging in informal conversations with members of Congress as well as with one another and Library staff.

In his mind's 18th-century eye, he saw the framers—the thinkers and doers of their time—as they applied their knowledge of world history, governments and new political theories to the creation of American self-government. He imagined that a center for scholars within the Library could revive that interplay of ideas and actions, that the world's thinkers of today could share their knowledge, insights and wisdom with the nation's doers—the legislators who formulate national policy and oversee the bureaucracies, who are the defenders of the homeland and declarers of war and peace.

"Well, write it all down," his wife said. And so he did. For two days he sat typing at his computer at home and drafted his vision of a Library of Congress center for scholars.

Then he called John W. Kluge, who as the founding chairman of the Library's Madison Council in 1990 had given generously to one Library project after another. Billington explained the rationale and particulars of his vision. "He seemed to like the idea," he recalled.

In a few days, Kluge called back with an unequivocal "Yes," he would help the Librarian realize his dream.

"John Kluge is the exemplar of a benefactor," the Librarian said. "He framed not a single condition, not a single question. And he did not even ask that his name be given to the center."

On Oct. 5, 2000, the Librarian joined with Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), then chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and of the Joint Committee on the Library, to announce that Metromedia President John Kluge had given $60 million to the Library to establish the scholars' center and prize.

About his gift, Kluge said then, "I hope the free exchange of ideas that will take place here between scholars and lawmakers will enhance our democratic society."

On that occasion, Billington said: "This magnificent gift by John W. Kluge will enable us to make an added contribution to restoring that wonderful, creative interaction between the world of thought and the world of action, between knowledge and the power of the mind, which is embedded in the very nature of the Library of Congress itself."

Kluge Center Welcomes New Scholars

The first group of residential scholars to occupy the center's renovated location are arriving during July and August of 2002; five are recipients of grants through the Library's Kluge Fellowship program, the Rockefeller Humanities Fellowships in Islamic Studies program, and the Library of Congress International Studies Fellowship-Mellon Program. The fellows include Susan Hirsch, Jennifer Keene, Helgard Mahrdt, Mina Marefat and Pamela Swett. In addition, the center will host several other distinguished visiting scholars during the summer, including Edward Ayers, Derrick de Kerckhove and Jean Bethke Elshtain.

Susan F. Hirsch, Rockefeller Humanities Fellow in Islamic Studies, will focus on "The Embassy Bombings Reframed: Constructing Identities, Legal Meanings, and Justice" during her stay at the Library of Congress. She hopes to produce a volume of essays drawing on her personal experiences confronting tragedy in the embassy bombing in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, as well as her research in New York City after September 11, 2001. Hirsch received her doctorate from Duke University in 1990. In 1997-98, she was a Fulbright Fellow at the University of Dar es Salaam, and she is currently chair of the department of anthropology at Wesleyan University. Hirsch is the author of numerous articles on law and society in Islamic culture; her book, "Pronouncing and Persevering: Gender and the Discourses of Disputing in an African Islamic Court," was published in 1998.

Jennifer Keene, a Library of Congress International Studies-Mellon Program Fellow, will be working on a project titled "La Force Noire: African American and West African Soldiers in the Great War"—an attempt to compare the experiences of African Americans to those of West African colonial troops in France during the First World War—in order to test the widely-held belief that France was a colorblind society. Keene, who has been on the faculty of the University of Redlands since 1996, previously taught at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, Université de Paris XII and Carnegie-Mellon University.

Helgard Mahrdt, recipient of a Kluge Fellowship, will be studying "Hannah Arendt's Political Thinking in the Mirror of Her Literary Portraits." A German scholar working in Norway, Mahrdt was trained in literature and political science at the universities in Göttingen and Bremen. She received her doctorate at the University of Tromsø and is on the faculty of the German department at the University of Oslo. Her studies have been funded in part by the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, the Norwegian Research Council and the German Literature Archive.

Library of Congress Rockefeller Humanities Fellow in Islamic Studies, Mina Marefat, will be examining "Zaher va Baten: Complexity and Contradiction in Islamic Architecture: A Case Study of Teheran." Marefat spoke at the Library's conference on Globalization and Identity in Muslim Societies conference in September 2000. President of Design Research Inc., an architecture and design firm in Washington, D.C., Marefat was formerly the senior architectural historian at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History, where she initiated new research and public programs. She teaches and writes on modernism, culture and architecture and is director of architectural education for the Aga Khan Trust for Culture.

Kluge Fellow Pamela Swett, assistant professor of history at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, will focus on "Selling Under the Swastika: The Refashioning of German Advertising After 1933." A 1992 graduate of Bryn Mawr College, she continued her studies at Brown University where she received her doctorate in 1999. While a graduate student, she was awarded research grants from the German Academic Exchange Service and the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation for work in Berlin, Germany. Her dissertation, "Neighborhood Mobilization and the Violence of Collapse: Berlin Political Culture, 1929-1933," received Brown University's Joukowsky Family Dissertation Award for a distinguished thesis in the social sciences.

Papamarkou Consultant Derrick de Kerckhove will be exploring the relationship between alphabets, books and people of different cultures. De Kerckhove is director of the McLuhan Program in Culture & Technology and professor in the department of French at the University of Toronto. He received his doctorate in French language and literature from the University of Toronto in 1975 and a doctorate in the sociology of art from the University of Tours (France) in 1979. From 1972 to 1980, he worked with Marshall McLuhan as translator, assistant and co-author. In addition to his

continued on page 136

Staff Scholars

Two New Kluge Fellows Selected

By PEGGY PEARLSTEIN

Brian P. Taves, a senior cataloger in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division (MBRS), and Eniko M. Basa, a senior cataloger in the Serial Record Division, have been selected as the Library's next Kluge Staff Fellows.

Beginning on Oct. 1, Taves and Basa will begin their residency in the Library's Kluge Center for a period of up to 12 months.

Normally, the Kluge Center awards only one Kluge Staff Fellowship annually, but this year, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington concurred with the outside review committee's suggestion that more than one staff fellowship be awarded because the quality of the applicant pool was so high, said Carolyn Brown, assistant librarian for library services.

Taves will research the papers of producer, director, screenwriter and actor Thomas Harper Ince (1882-1924). The papers, which are held in the Manuscript Division, were opened for examination two years ago. The collection contains 13,000 items, spans the years 1913-1964, and documents Ince's work as a producer as well as business and legal dealings following his death.

Supervising the production of some 800 films in 15 years, Ince played an important role in the transformation of Hollywood into an industry. He departmentalized each activity, allowing for detailed advance planning and budgeting to minimize unexpected costs. Because much of his celluloid output has been lost, the most appropriate method of chronicling Ince's importance to the creation of the industry is to use his papers to compile a business history.

Taves joined the Library staff in 1991 as a cataloger in MBRS. He received a bachelor's degree (1981), master's degree (1984), and doctorate (1988), all in cinema history and criticism, from the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. He has written extensively on the history of the studio system, and in particular, filmmaking as a business enterprise. Taves has written three books, a dozen chapters for anthologies, and 60 articles; he has also presented papers at numerous conferences.

In addition to working at the Library, Taves was the founding editor of the "Archival News" section of Cinema Journal, which is the journal of the Society of Cinema Studies, and he is a member of the Society's Archives Working Group. He is a founding member of the academia interest group of the Association of Moving Image Archivists and a member of the editorial board of the association's journal, The Moving Image.

Basa will research Hungarian literature as useful and didactic as well as entertaining, and its direction in the 21st century. She will explore the way in which "commitment literature," which she defined as literature that addresses political and social problems, has inspired writers throughout the ages, how it was applied in Hungary and in the Hungarian literature of neighboring Central European countries, and how it is changing in contemporary literature, especially during the transition from communism. The Library of Congress is the only institution outside Hungary that has a collection able to support research in Hungarian studies, specifically in Hungarian literature.

The Kluge Staff fellowship will allow Basa to examine the literatures of other Central and Eastern European countries. Ultimately, she hopes to write a book that will present commitment literature as an important thread in Hungarian literature and show how it is both similar to and different from the literature of other European traditions.

Basa joined the staff of the Library in 1977 as a serials cataloger. She graduated from Trinity College in Washington, D.C. (1962), with a bachelor's degree in English. She received a master's degree (1965) and a doctorate (1972) in comparative literature, with concentrations in English, German, Hungarian and French, from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Basa taught literature in area colleges and universities before she joined the Library.

As series editor of Hungarian literature for the Twayne World Authors Series published by G. K. Hall, she oversaw the publication of five books and edited seven before the series was discontinued. She has written a book for the Twayne World Authors Series, contributed essays and chapters to many anthologies, written articles and reviews for a variety of academic journals, and presented papers at meetings of several professional associations, all on different aspects of Hungarian literature.

Basa is a founding member and past president of the Southern Comparative Literature Association and the founder and executive director of the American Hungarian Educators Association, which is the only scholarly association of Hungarian academics and researchers in the United States. She organized the Hungarian Discussion Group of the Modern Language Association and served two five-year terms on its board of directors.

A subcommittee of the Kluge Center Staff Advisory Working Group selected these two research proposals from a group of highly qualified projects submitted by Library staff. The subcommittee reviewed and rated the applications for their completeness and appropriateness to the program's goals. Members of the subcommittee are Donald de Glopper, Reference Division, Law Library; Marilyn Kretsinger, assistant general counsel, Office of the Copyright General Counsel; and David Morris, German area specialist, European Division.

Because of their overall excellence and the diversity of subjects, all of the applications were forwarded to an external review committee appointed by Prosser Gifford, director for scholarly programs. Members of the external review panel, who were selected for their experience in judging research of the type proposed by Library staff, were Jaroslav Pelikan, Sterling professor emeritus of history and dean of the graduate school at Yale University and the first occupant of the Kluge Chair for Countries and Cultures of the North in the John W. Kluge Center; Catherine Rudder of George Mason University, the former executive director of the American Political Science Association;

continued on page 139

the Library of Congress

invites you to the

2nd National Book Festival

hosted by Laura Bush

Free Admission

Saturday, October 12
10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

The West Lawn of the U.S. Capitol and the National Mall
First Street, S.W.
Use the Capitol South, Union Station, or Smithsonian Metro

Celebrate some of America's best-known authors, illustrators, and storytellers at an exciting festival for book lovers of all ages:

- Jimmy Santiago Baca
- David Baldacci
- Andrea Barrett
- Barbara Taylor Bradford
- Ashley Bryan
- Mary Higgins Clark
- Vine Deloria, Jr.
- Diana Gabaldon
- Henry Louis Gates
- Tony Hillerman
- Sebastian Junger
- David McCullough
- James McPherson
- Waddie Mitchell
- Edmund Morris
- Tim O'Brien
- Jerry Pinkney and Family
- Anita Shreve
- Dava Sobel
- Rosemary Wells

and more!

Don't Miss It!

For more information, call 888-714-4696,
or visit

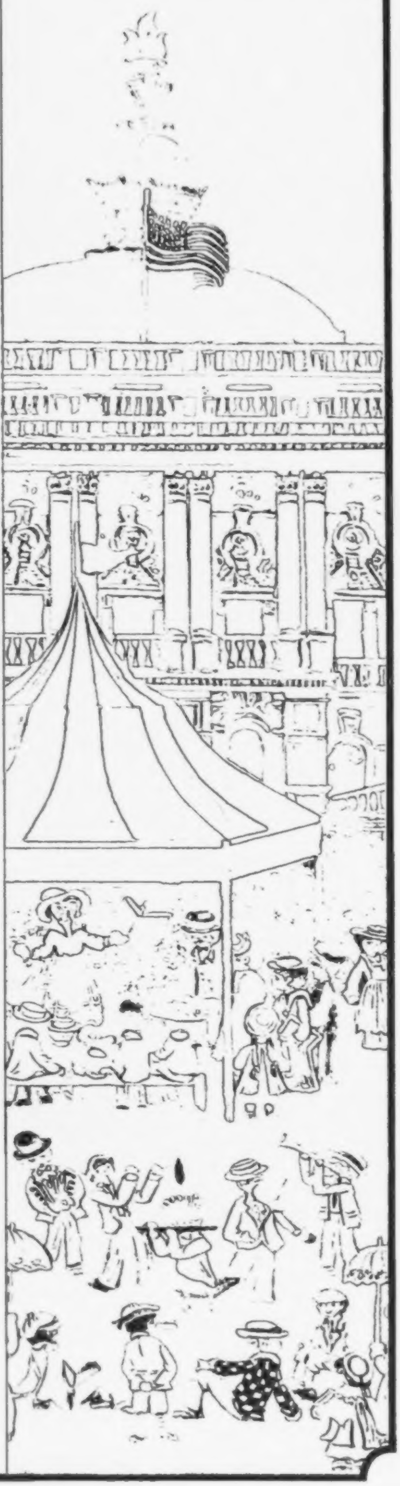
www.loc.gov/bookfest

If you can't join us, watch Book TV on C-Span2 on October 12.

Charter Sponsors AT&T, The Washington Post, and WorkPlaceUSA
Patrons The James Madison Council, PBS, and Target

Generous support was also given by the AOL Time Warner Book Group, Barnes and Noble, Borders Books and Music, The Coca-Cola Company, Half Price Books, Adele and Donald Hall, National Basketball Association, Scholastic Inc., and US Airways.

ASL interpreting services provided. All facilities are accessible to the public.
Request other ADA accomommodations five business days in advance at 202-707-6362 or ADA@loc.gov



Kluge

continued from page 133

interest and research in technology and communication, de Kerckhove is promoting a new field of artistic endeavor, which brings together art, engineering and emerging communication technologies. Beginning in January 2003, he will become the first occupant of the Harissios Papamarkou Chair in Education.

Papamarkou Consultant Edward L. Ayers is dean of the college and graduate school of arts and sciences, University of Virginia, and co-author, with Anne S. Rubin, of the CD- ROM, "The Valley of the Shadow: Two Communities in the American Civil War-The Eve of War" (2000). He will be meeting with history teachers in North Carolina on creative ways to use the Library's American Memory Web site before coming to the Library for continuing discussions on the use of the Internet in education. Ayers, who received his bachelor's from the University of Tennessee in 1974 and his doctorate from Yale in 1980, was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2001. Among his many honors are the Frank L. and Harriet C. Owsley Award, given in 1993 by the Southern Historical Association for the best book on Southern history, and the James Rawly prize, given in 1992 by the Organization of American Historians for the best book on the history of race relations in the United States.

Jean Bethke Elshtain is a member of the Library's Scholars' Council, an advisory group that assists the Librarian in matters pertaining to the Kluge Center and the Kluge Prize. While in residence at the Kluge Center, she will explore "Early Modern Theories of State Sovereignty." Elshtain is the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Professor of Social and Political Ethics at the University of Chicago. She is the author of many books, including "The Jane Addams Reader" (2001) and "Jane Addams and the Dream of American Democracy" (2001). She is the editor of "The Family in Political Thought" and the author of more than 400 articles and essays in scholarly journals and journals of civic opinion. In 1996, she was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. A recipient of seven honorary degrees, Elshtain is co-chair of the recently established Pew Forum on Religion and American Public Life.

For more information about the John W. Kluge Center, contact the Office of Scholarly Programs, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4860; telephone (202) 707-3302, fax (202) 707-3595; e-mail: scholarly@loc.gov. Web: **www.loc.gov/kluge**. ◆

Gail M. Fineberg is the editor of the Library's staff newspaper, The Gazette. Robert Saladini, one of the Library's Leadership Development Program fellows, contributed to this article.

The Power of a Tibetan Hero

Kluge Fellow Discusses Asian Epic

What makes a story or a hero resonate so strongly across cultures?

Robin Kornman, one of the Kluge Center's International Studies Fellows, discussed this question in a May 23 presentation titled "Nomadic Self-Knowledge in Inner Asia: the Tibetan Gesar of Ling Epic." King Gesar is a popular hero throughout Asia whose notoriety, Kornman believes, will eventually spread to the West.

Kornman received a grant from the Luce Foundation to work at the Library of Congress using the Asian collections to complete his translation and study of this widely-known Tibetan epic, the largest existing oral narrative of the Silk Route. Kornman received a doctorate in comparative literature from Princeton University in 1995, has degrees from the University of Colorado and Indiana University, and has received research grants from many organizations, including the Luce Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies and the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation. He has traveled throughout Asia and Europe in search of people familiar with the village dialect of the Yak herdsmen who lived near the Yellow River and originally created the epic of King Gesar.

Although Kornman is a Tibetan-Buddhist translator and transcriber, he found that he needed "better informants" to help him translate the story's many written versions. Through his travels, he located more than 100 volumes of works, previous translations from the 1940s, and modern art and artifacts relating to the heroism of King Gesar.

Kornman found that the field of anthropology, rather than comparative literature, helped him uncover the cross-cultural elements associated with the tales of King Gesar. He noted that the epic is used today as a role model for the younger generation throughout Asia—that of a devilish youth who goes on to become a wise Buddha.

As part of his lecture, Kornman played sound recordings of traditional and modern music depicting the life of King Gesar; he also showed slides of a modern brocade portraying King Gesar as a Silk Route magician, a native Tibetan hero and an enlightened Buddha with rainbows emanating from him.

"This Tibetan epic has traveled across cultures in what anthropologists define as 'standard nomadic behavior,'" said Kornman.

Kornman used many texts in the Library's Asian Division to assist in his editing and translation of 800 pages of the epic, which is to be published by Penguin Press. He thanked the Asian Division staff for locating crucial reference materials for him and paid particular tribute to the Library's Tibetan specialist, Susan Meinheit.

"I hope that one day readers will be able to find this Tibetan epic at the Library of Congress on the same shelf as Homer's 'Iliad,'" he concluded. ◆

Royalties and Webcasting

Librarian Sets New Rates for Audio on the Web

By PETER VANKEVICH

In a highly anticipated decision, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington issued a final decision on June 20 that set the rates and terms for the performance of sound recordings by means of digital audio transmissions, better known as "webcasting."

The decision also recommended rates for the statutory license to make "ephemeral" recordings used to facilitate the transmission of performances of sound recordings.

The decision adopted the recommendation of Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters and rejected the rates and terms recommended by a Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel (CARP) on Feb. 20.

The most significant difference between the panel's determination and the Librarian's decision is that the Librarian abandoned the panel's two-tiered rate structure of 14 cents (i.e., $1.40 per 1,000 listeners) for each performance of "Internet-only" transmissions and 7 cents, (i.e., 70 cents per 1,000 listeners) for each retransmission of a performance in an AM/FM radio broadcast, and decided that the rate of 7 cents will apply to both types of transmissions.

Some of the rates for noncommercial broadcasters have also been decreased, and the fee webcasters and broadcasters must pay for the making of ephemeral recordings has been reduced from 9 percent of the performance fees to 8.8 percent. Another important change was that the minimum payment for business establishment services (background music services that transmit music to be performed on business premises) was increased from $500 to $10,000.

The decision generated unprecedented media interest, including prominent coverage in all of the major newspapers, and illuminated the Librarian's and the Register of Copyright's roles in a highly contentious area. A media advisory was issued the previous week by the Library's Public Affairs Office indicating that a summary of the decision would be available on the Copyright Office Web site at 5 p.m. on June 20. According to George Thuronyi, a Copyright Office Web administrator, the site received an unprecedented 30,000-plus hits within 18 hours of the decision.

The Copyright Office and the Librarian of Congress were also the recipients of more than 9,000 e-mail messages since the first recommendations were issued on Feb. 20. Because of a regulation (37 CFR 251.33) that states no person outside the Library of Congress shall engage in ex parte communication with the Librarian of Congress or the Register of Copyrights on the merit or status of any matter, procedural or substantive, relating to the distribution of royalty fees, these e-mails were handled by the Copyright Information Section, which provided general background information about the highly misunderstood legal process.

Background

The Librarian and the Copyright Office became involved in the controversy because of a provision in the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), passed by Congress in October 1998, which granted record companies and performers the right to collect royalties when their copyrighted works were played via digital media, including Internet radio. That legislation guaranteed that webcasters could receive a statutory license to use those copyrighted works at a rate to be determined later by the U.S. Copyright Office and to be retroactive to October 1998.

On Nov. 27, 1998, the Library published a notice initiating a voluntary negotiation period for the purpose of establishing rates and terms for the digital public performance of a sound recording license (as it pertains to webcasters) under Section 114 and for the making of ephemeral copies in furtherance of a digital public performance under Section 112 for the period beginning on Oct. 28, 1998, and ending on Dec. 31, 2000.

No voluntary agreements were reached between the Recording Industry of America Inc. (RIAA), the performers, broadcasters and webcasters. As a result, on July 23, 1999, RIAA filed a petition in accordance with 17 U.S.C. 112(e)(5) and 114(f)(2)(B) to convene a CARP for the purpose of setting rates and terms for these licenses, asserting that it had a significant interest in such a proceeding because it had established a collective that comprises more than 200 different recording labels and artists, including all of the major record companies in the United States.

Before this proceeding could be concluded, however, negotiations began to set rates for the second license period beginning on Jan. 1, 2001, and ending on Dec. 31, 2002. Again, the parties could not reach a voluntary agreement. Consequently, the Copyright Office consolidated the two proceedings into a single proceeding in which one panel would set rates and terms for the two license periods for both the Section 114 license and the Section 112 license.

In February, the panel made its decision and reported its determination to the Librarian after a six-month hearing in which webcasters, broadcasters and copyright owners offered evidence for what the appropriate rate and terms should be for the public performance of a sound recording over the Internet. By far the largest for a CARP proceeding, the hearing record included a written transcript approaching 15,000 pages, many thousands of pages of exhibits, and more than 1,000 pages of post-hearing submissions.

One of the provisions of the law that drew controversy was that CARP shall establish rates that most clearly represent the fees that would have been negotiated in the marketplace between a willing buyer and a willing seller. The panel concluded that the best evidence of the marketplace rate for webcasting, including both retransmissions of radio broadcast signals and transmissions of original programming produced for Internet-only transmission, could be found in an agreement reached by RIAA, representing record companies that own the copyrights in the vast majority of sound recordings subject to the statutory license, and Yahoo! Inc., a major

continued on page 140

'Witness and Response'

Library Collects, Exhibits September 11 Materials

Even in the midst of the initial chaos of the horrific events of September 11, 2001, the Library of Congress began collecting materials documenting the attacks. Since that time, the Library has been amassing material through its public service divisions and overseas offices. On Sept. 7, an exhibition and Web site of selections from this material will open, titled "Witness and Response: Sept. 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress." The Web site will be found at **www.loc.gov/exhibits**.

A series of special free public programs called "Summon the Heroes" will accompany the exhibition. It will include concerts by performers such as Tom Paxton and Suzanne Vega, as well as discussions by cultural historians, photographers, artists and illustrators about the impact of September 11 on their lives and work.

The exhibition will expose visitors to powerful eyewitness accounts and raw public reaction as documented by the Library's collections, while at the same time commemorating the first anniversary of the attacks. The exhibition will be on display in the Great Hall of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building, First and Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C., Monday-Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. through Nov. 2.

Among the many dramatic and informative materials presented in the exhibition are: audio interviews conducted with average citizens around the country by representatives of the Library's American Folklife Center, edited in cooperation with the Center for Documentary Studies at Duke University, which can be heard in the ground floor Orientation Theater; examples of newspaper coverage from across the United States and the globe, collected by the Serial and Government Periodicals Division; photos documenting the devastation in New York, Washington and Shanksville, Pa., and other artistic responses to the tragedy, collected by the Prints and Photographs Division; posters, pamphlets and newspapers gathered by the Library's overseas field offices in Jakarta, New Delhi, Cairo and Islamabad, which document the other side of the "War on Terrorism"; and aerial photography and mapping that document Ground Zero and the destruction at the Pentagon, acquired by the Geography and Map Division.

Free Public Programs in the "Summon the Heroes" Series

(Tickets required where noted)

Saturday, September 7

The exhibition "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress" opens in the North Gallery of the Jefferson Building's Great Hall.

Tuesday, September 10

Tom Paxton, folk singer-songwriter and recipient of the ASCAP Foundation 2002 Lifetime Achievement Award in Folk Music, author of such classics as "I Can't Help But Wonder Where I'm Bound," "Under American Skies," "Peace will come, and let it begin with me," presents a solo outdoor concert on the Neptune Plaza of the Jefferson Building, at noon. The performance will include "The Bravest," Paxton's tribute to the heroes of the New York police and fire departments who died on September 11, 2001.

Thursday, September 12

Loras John Schissel, Library music specialist, conducts the "Virginia Grand Military Band" in a program of American band music, including Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever" and "Summon the Heroes" by John Williams. Geoffrey Simon directs the Library of Congress Chorale in the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and Stravinsky's choral arrangement of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The free concert will take place in the Jefferson Building's Coolidge Auditorium, at noon.

Friday, September 13

New York songwriter Suzanne Vega and fellow members of the Greenwich Village Songwriter's Exchange feature their songs from the Vigil Project, a collection honoring the victims of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, in a performance in the Coolidge Auditorium, at 8 p.m. Included is Vega's own "It Hit Home"—a song expressing "feelings, thoughts and observations from someone trying to make sense out of something seemingly senseless." The performance is free, but tickets are required; they are available through TicketMaster by calling (301) 808-6900; (410) 752-1200; or (800) 551-7328.

Wednesday, September 18

Jeremy Adamson, chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, will moderate a panel discussion by the reporters who assembled the New York Times' Pulitzer-Prize winning series "Portraits in Grief" from 2 to 4 p.m. in the Mumford Room, sixth floor of the Library's Madison Building. Panel members will include: Jonathan Landman, Metro editor; Christine Kay, assistant Metro editor; Janny Scott, Metro reporter; Anthony DePalma, reporter, Financial desk; and Jan Hoffman, Metro reporter.

Tuesday, September 24

Lawrence Reger, president, Heritage Preservation, and Jane Long, director of the Heritage Emergency National Task Force, will co-chair a panel discussion on "The Impact of September 11 on Culture Heritage," from 2 to 4 p.m. in the Mumford Room, sixth floor of the Madison Building.

Wednesday, October 2

A panel discussion on "September 11th Comic Book Artists and Illustrators" will be held from 2:30 to 4 p.m., in the Mumford Room, sixth floor of the Madison Building, with the following participants: Will Eisner, legendary creator in the fields of comics and graphic novels; Paul Levitz, president and publisher of DC Comics in New York, editor and contributor to the two-volume anthology of comic book art in response to September 11; Jeff Mason, publisher of Alternative Comics and editor of "9-11 Emergency Relief," an anthology of comic book art relating to the events; Peter Kuper, noted comic artist, graphic novel creator and co-founder of World War 3 Illustrated; and Trina Robbins, leading artist, writer, and authority on the history of women comic artists.

Wednesday, October 16

Photographer Carol Highsmith will discuss her photographs of the aftermath of the attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon and the crash in Pennsylvania. The program will be held from 1 to 2:30 p.m., in the Mumford Room, sixth floor of the Madison Building.

Thursday, October 17

The Liz Lerman Dance Exchange performs "Uneasy Dances" in commemoration of the events of September 11 in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Jefferson Building, at 8 p.m. The dance program is free, but tickets are required; they are available through TicketMaster by calling (301) 808-6900; (410) 752-1200; or (800) 551-7328.

Tuesday, October 22

Photographer Joel Meyerowitz will discuss his photographs of the World Trade Center site, taken daily from September 11 to May of this year, in the Mumford Room, sixth floor of the Madison Building, from 2 to 4 p.m.

Friday, October 25

The Library's Office of Scholarly Programs and the African Middle Eastern Division cosponsor a workshop on "Teaching the Other: Muslims, Non-Muslims and the Stories They Teach," focusing on how different societies instruct their children about other cultures, in LJ 113 and 119 of the Jefferson Building, from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ◆

Fellows

continued from page 134

and Mary Augusta Thomas, assistant librarian at the Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

The next Kluge Staff Fellowship competition will be announced in mid-November. Applications will be due by close of business on Feb. 14, 2003. A briefing for interested staff will be held in December. Additional information about the Kluge Staff Fellowship may be obtained from the Office of Scholarly Programs.

An endowment grant of $60 million in 2000 from John W. Kluge, chairman of the Library's James Madison Council, provides funding for the Kluge Staff Fellowship. ◆

Peggy Pearlstein is an area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

'Save Our Sounds'

Rockefeller Grant Supports Folklife Efforts

The Rockefeller Foundation has awarded a grant of $250,000 in support of the Save Our Sounds audio preservation project, a joint initiative undertaken by the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress and the Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage at the Smithsonian Institution. Save Our Sounds is supported by Save America's Treasures, a public-private partnership of the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The purpose of the project is to restore, preserve, describe and digitize endangered sound recordings in the collections of the Library and the Smithsonian and to set standards for other institutions to preserve and make accessible their collections of sound recordings. The grant will help to finance this project over the remainder of this year.

"This award is only the latest in the Rockefeller Foundation's 60-year history of support for the Library's efforts to preserve its collections of sound recordings," said Peggy Bulger, director of the American Folklife Center. "We have been raising funds from many organizations and private citizens, including our own Folklife Center staff, to accomplish the work of the Save Our Sounds project. The generous contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation ensures that we will reach our goal of matching the original grant from the National Park Service, and that our precious heritage of sound recordings will be available for future generations."

Already undergoing preservation treatment are sound recordings of traditional singers from New England, song and storytelling from the Pennsylvania Germans, revival church services from Appalachia, and spoken-word recordings made by the American Dialect Society.

A major part of the endangered sound recordings earmarked for this project will undergo preservation and digitization, and, thanks in large part to the support of the Rockefeller Foundation and many other generous contributors, these recordings will soon become accessible to researchers.

The American Folklife Center was created by Congress in 1976 and placed at the Library of Congress to "preserve and present American folklife" through programs of research, documentation, archival presentation, reference service, live performance, exhibition, public programs and training. The center includes the Archive of Folk Culture, which was established in 1928 and is now one of the largest collections of ethnographic material from the United States and around the world. ◆

Live Chat with a Librarian

Distant Patrons Can Discuss Research Online

The Library's Public Service Collections Directorate (PSCD) has launched a "live chat" reference service at its Web site.

Answering questions and assisting patrons with their research, librarians in selected Library reading rooms will engage in online dialogue with patrons between 2 and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday. Access to this service will be provided by the Library's online reference service, Ask a Librarian, at **www.loc.gov/rr/askalib**.

The service will be supported by the Library's new QuestionPoint software (see **www.questionpoint.org** for more details), which gives libraries access to a growing collaborative network of reference librarians in the United States and around the world and enables librarians and their patrons to communicate in new ways.

The live-chat feature is the next best thing to personal service in the Library, which may be hundreds or thousands of miles away from the researcher. A sophisticated cousin of instant messaging, live chat enables patrons to discuss their information needs directly with distant reference librarians by way of the Internet. These sessions might involve online resources that the patron is having difficulty using, or hard-to-find information that requires the expertise of one of the Library's reference specialists.

The Library's service will initially involve reference staff in the reading rooms of the following divisions: Serial and Government Publications; Prints and Photographs; Local History and Genealogy; Humanities and Social Sciences; and Science, Technology and Business. The number of reading rooms in the service may expand in the future, as well as hours of availability. Librarians also will field questions about the Library's American Memory online historical collections.

Diane Kresh, director for PSCD, describes the chat reference service as a new facet of the increasing access the Library can provide to its collections and expertise through the use of new technologies. Someone can be sitting at a computer with an Internet connection in Boise, Idaho, connect to the Library's Web site at the Ask a Librarian address, and type a question about the online WPA Poster collection, or the Library of Congress Public Access Catalog. A reference librarian sitting at a Library work station in Washington watches as the message appears on screen and then types an immediate response. This new service is a step closer to becoming a library without walls.

QuestionPoint is an international online reference service, developed as the result of a cooperative agreement between the Library and Online Computer Library Center of Dublin, Ohio, with input from reference librarians throughout the profession. It provides libraries with access to a growing worldwide collaborative network of reference librarians. QuestionPoint software enables a patron of any subscribing library to submit a question any time of the day or night to the library by way of its Web site. The responding library's staff member answers the question online or forwards the question to another participating library. This service, which is available to libraries by subscription, is free for library patrons. ◆

Royalties

continued from page 137

webcaster and Internet retransmitter of broadcast radio signals. The panel based its decision on the rates established in that agreement.

In accordance with Section 802(f) of the copyright law (Title 17 U.S.C.), the Librarian had 90 days from date of delivery of the CARP report to review the determination and either accept or reject the proposed rates and terms of payment. He is required to accept the determination of CARP, unless the determination is arbitrary or contrary to law. On May 21, the Librarian, following the recommendation of the Register of Copyrights, rejected the panel's determination. Thirty days later, on June 20, he issued a final determination, setting the rates and terms of payment for these statutory licenses. In making this decision, he adopted the panel's reasoning and recommendations so long as they were not arbitrary or contrary to law.

Based on this standard, the Librarian accepted the panel's determination that an agreement negotiated in the marketplace between RIAA and Yahoo! represented the best evidence of marketplace rates for the digital performance of a sound recording over the Internet. The Librarian, however, did not accept all of the panel's conclusions concerning its rationale for setting a rate twice as high for Internet-only transmissions as compared to retransmissions of over-the-air radio programming. Consequently, the Librarian adopted a unitary rate for each digital transmission of a public performance of a sound recording made over the Internet. Further adjustments to the rates for the ephemeral recording license were also made, based upon the evidence and the applicable standard.

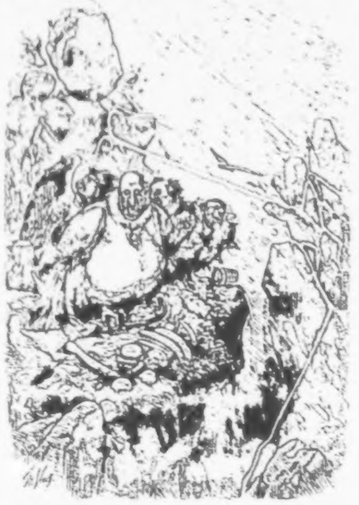
The rates and terms under this determination cover the period from Oct. 28, 1998, through Dec. 31, 2002. Under Section 802(g) of Title 17 U.S.C., any decision of the Librarian of Congress with respect to a determination of an arbitration panel may be appealed by any aggrieved party that would be bound by the determination, to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, within 30 days from publication of the decision in the Federal Register.

More information on this matter may be found on: **www.copyright.gov/carp/webcasting_rates.html** ◆

Peter Vankevich is head of the Copyright Information Section in the U.S. Copyright Office.

Swann Fellowship Available

Grant in Caricature and Cartoon Offered



Thomas Nast's cartoon, "A Group of Vultures Waiting for the Storm to Blow Over—Let Us Prey," from 1871 is part of the Swann collection of caricature and cartoon.

The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, located in the Library of Congress, is acceping applications for its graduate fellowship. The Swann Foundation awards one fellowship annually (with a stipend of $15,000) to support continuing scholarly research and writing in the field of caricature and cartoon. Completed applications are due Feb. 14, 2003, and applicants will be notified in spring 2003. The fellowship will cover the 2003-2004 academic year.

To be eligible, an applicant must be a candidate for a master's or doctorate at a university in the United States, Canada or Mexico; working toward the completion of a dissertation or thesis for that degree; or engaged in postgraduate research within three years of receiving a degree. Although research must be in the field of caricature and cartoon, there is no limitation regarding the place or time period covered. Since the fund encourages research in a variety of academic disciplines, there is also no restriction on which university department might oversee a project proposed for the fellowship, provided the subject pertains to caricature or cartoon art.

In the interest of increasing awareness and extending documentation of Library of Congress collections, fellows are required to make use of the Library's collections, be in residence for at least two weeks during the award period, and deliver a public lecture at the Library on his/her work in progress at that time. Each recipient must also provide a copy of his/her dissertation, thesis or postgraduate publication about the fellowship project, upon completion, for the Swann Foundation Fellowship files.

New York advertising executive Erwin Swann (1906-1973) established the Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon in 1967. An avid collector, Swann assembled a large group of original drawings by 400 artists, spanning two centuries, which his estate bequeathed to the Library of Congress in two installments in 1974 and 1977. Swann's original purpose was to compile a collection of original drawings by significant humorous and satiric artists and to encourage the study of original cartoon and caricature drawings as works of art. The emphasis on original works serves two purposes: to preserve art that is too often lost or casually destroyed, and to foster critical appreciation for aesthetic qualities such as draftsmanship, subtlety of line and wash in artists' original drawings—qualities that are lost in reproductions.

The foundation's support of research and academic publication is carried out in part through its program of fellowships. The application for the Swann Foundation fellowship requires a statement of qualifications, project description, research needs, and a budget. The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, administered by the Library of Congress, is overseen by an advisory board composed of scholars, collectors, cartoonists and Library of Congress staff members. Its activities support the study, interpretation, preservation and appreciation of original works of humorous and satiric art by graphic artists from around the world.

Guidelines and application forms are available through the Swann Foundation's Web site: **www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/swannhome.html**; by e-mailing: swann@loc.gov; or by calling Martha Kennedy in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress at (202) 707-9115. Important notice: Due to the anthrax scare of October 2001, the Library of Congress still has problems receiving mail. Use FEDEX, UPS, or another direct shipping service to guarantee that your application and letters of recommendation arrive by the Feb. 14, 2003, deadline. ◆

Swann Foundation Announces Fellow for 2002-2003

The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, administered by the Library of Congress, announces the selection of Sandra Cheng, a doctoral candidate in art history at the University of Delaware, to receive its 2002-2003 Swann Foundation fellowship.

The fellowship will support research for Cheng's dissertation, which is titled "'Il bello dal deforme': Form and Subject in Seventeenth Century Italian Caricature." Her dissertation examines the rise of caricature in 17th-century Italy and explores the interrelationship between it as a newly emerging artistic genre and conventional artistic categories, such as portraiture.

As a Swann fellow, Cheng is required to make use of the Library's collections and be in residence for at least two weeks during the award period. She will also deliver a public lecture on her work-in-progress. ◆

Concerts from the Library

Juilliard String Quartet Celebrates 40 Years

Gospel, jazz, rhythm and blues, folk and popular music, as well as classical music and American musical theater offerings are on the schedule for this season's "Concerts from the Library of Congress" program. The series begins September 27 with a performance by Gospel Music Hall of Fame honoree and multiple Grammy Award-winner Shirley Caesar and her ensemble.

A celebration of the Juilliard String Quartet's 40th anniversary as the Library's quartet-in-residence is a major focus of the 2002-2003 season, with a world premiere of work commissioned by the Library, master classes and guest artists. Other highlights include centennial tributes to two icons of American entertainment, Bob Hope and Richard Rodgers.

A special feature of this year's series is three pre-season concerts, "Summon the Heroes," in commemoration of September 11, 2001. Folk singer and songwriter Tom Paxton, the Virginia Grand Military Band along with the Library of Congress Chorale, and New York songwriter Suzanne Vega and fellow members of the Greenwich Village Songwriter's Exchange will perform on Sept. 10, 12 and 13.

Gathering artists from the American heartland, the series also spotlights two past winners of the National Heritage Fellowship Award: blues pianist Pinetop Perkins and "conjunto" accordionist Santiago Jimenez Jr., a major figure in Tex-Mex border music. These two concerts are co-produced by the Library's American Folklife Center as part of its "Homegrown: The Music of America" concert series in cooperation with the Kennedy Center's Millennium Stage and the Folklore Society of Greater Washington

"I Hear America Singing"

"I Hear America Singing" is the general rubric for the Library's musical offerings, reflecting the broad sweep of American musical experience—from colonial times to the 21st century. It is also the theme for a future Web site that will provide access to the Library's unsurpassed musical treasures through a database of recordings, reproductions of manuscripts and printed music, moving and still images, and educational programs. The site opens doors to the nation's musical legacy that embraces a vast range of American musical expression—from gospel, rhythm and blues and Celtic music to bluegrass, country, klezmer and rock and roll.

Season Highlights

In honor of the Juilliard Quartet's history as a formidable champion of new American music, a series of anniversary programs pairs works by American masters—Elliott Carter, Gunther Schuller, Ruth Crawford Seeger, Milton Babbitt, and others—with the complete cycle of 16 string quartets by Ludwig van Beethoven, scheduled to be performed over a two-year period. Four distinguished American scholars, Charles Rosen, Lewis Lockwood, Pozzi Escot and Robert Cogan, will offer lectures and pre-concert presentations in the coming season; also scheduled in conjunction with the celebration are master classes, open rehearsals, broadcasts and a commemorative recording.

To mark the milestone 40th anniversary of the Juilliard's tenure at the Library, the Irving Fine Fund in the Library of Congress has commissioned Richard Wernick to write a work for string quartet and horn, to be premiered by the Juilliard Quartet and William Purvis in May 2003. Clarinetist Charles Neidich, cellist Marcy Rosen and pianist Gil Kalish will also appear as guest artists with the Juilliard Quartet during the 2002-2003 season.

All Library of Congress concerts and other public programs are presented free of charge to the public, but they require tickets for admission. No tickets are required for noontime events in this series, which are offered on the Jefferson Building's Neptune Plaza or in the Coolidge Auditorium.

Tickets are distributed by TicketMaster, telephone (301) 808-6900, (410) 752-1200; for out-of-state residents, (800) 551-7328. Each ticket carries a nominal service charge of $2, with additional charges for phone orders and handling. Tickets are also available at TicketMaster outlets; for a complete list, visit the TicketMaster site, **www.ticketmaster.com**. Although the supply of tickets may be exhausted, there are often empty seats at concert time. Interested patrons are encouraged to come to the Library by 6:30 p.m. on concert nights for no-show tickets.

All concerts will be held in the Coolidge Auditorium, located on the ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First Street S.E., at 8 p.m., unless otherwise noted. For further information about "Concerts from the Library of Congress," call the Concert Information Line at (202) 707-5502, or visit the Web site at **www.loc.gov/concerts**.

Concerts from the Library of Congress: 2002-2003 Season

Programs subject to change without notice; all concerts require tickets and take place in the Jefferson Building's Coolidge Auditorium, at 8 p.m., unless otherwise noted

Sept. 10, 2002 *

"Summon the Heroes"–Tom Paxton, folk singer/songwriter, Neptune Plaza, at noon

Sept. 12, 2002

"Summon the Heroes"–Virginia Grand Military Band and LC Chorale, at noon

Sept. 13, 2002

"Summon the Heroes"–Suzanne Vega and Friends

Sept. 27, 2002 *

Shirley Caesar and ensemble

Sept. 28, 2002 *

Gospel Symposium and Dixie Hummingbirds, 1:30 to 4:30 p.m.; no tickets required

Oct. 4, 2002 *

Santiago Jimenez Jr., Neptune Plaza, at noon

Oct. 18, 2002

Los Angeles Piano Quartet

Oct. 30, 2002

Founder's Day Concert–Kristjan Järvi's Absolute

Nov. 7, 2002 *

Pinetop Perkins with Bob Margolin Blues Band and Willie "Big Eyes" Smith, at noon; no tickets required

Nov. 15, 2002

Brentano String Quartet

Nov. 21, 2002
Rodgers Rarities, Aaron Gandy, Musical Director

Dec. 2, 2002
New York Festival Of Song, Michael Barrett and Steven Blier, Artistic Directors

Dec. 18, 2002
Juilliard String Quartet with the Avalon String Quartet

Feb. 12, 2003
Juilliard String Quartet with Gilbert Kalish, Piano

Feb. 14, 2003
Juilliard String Quartet

Feb. 21, 2003
Mozartean Players with Judith Malafronte, Mezzo-Soprano

Feb. 26, 2003
Juilliard String Quartet with Christopher Oldfather, Piano

Feb. 28, 2003
Juilliard String Quartet

March 15, 2003
Phyllis Bryn-Julson and Southwest Chamber Music

March 21, 2003
Trio Fontenay

March 28, 2003 *
The Jewels and Orioles, at noon; no tickets required

April 3, 2003
Piffaro, The Renaissance Band

April 4, 2003
Kansas City Chorale, Charles Bruffy, Artistic Director and Conductor

April 10-11, 2003
Beaux Arts Trio

April 23, 2003
Davitt Moroney, Harpsichord

April 30, 2003
Juilliard String Quartet with William Purvis, French Horn

May 1, 2003
Lecture/demonstration with Beethoven scholar Lewis Lockwood and the Juilliard String Quartet, 7p.m.; no tickets required

May 2, 2003
Juilliard String Quartet

May 3, 2003
Turtle Island String Quartet

May 9, 2003
James Carter's "Chasin' the Gypsy Band"

May 10, 2003
Ying String Quartet

May 29, 2003
Bob Hope Centennial Concert

May 30, 2003
Vaudeville 2003

* Concerts presented as part of "Homegrown: The Music of America," co-produced by the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress, the Kennedy Center's Millennium Stage and the Folklore Society of Greater Washington. ◆

Library Names New Technology Director

Former Justice Official Appointed

James M. Gallagher, who most recently served as the acting deputy assistant attorney general and deputy chief information officer for the U.S. Department of Justice, has been appointed to the position of director of Information Technology Services at the Library.

Laura E. Campbell, associate librarian for strategic initiatives, announced the appointment on July 8. The Library's Office of Strategic Initiatives (OSI) includes Information Technology Services.

"Jim Gallagher will provide the leadership needed as we enter a new era of technological advancement at the Library of Congress," said Campbell. At the Justice Department, he headed the Office of Information Resource Management, where he managed a staff of 350.

Gallagher worked for the Justice Department beginning in 1980 and held a series of progressively responsible managerial positions in information technology. He demonstrated his ability to manage an agency-wide information technology organization and to develop solutions to maximize customer service. Gallagher also led a major reorganization of information technology staff. His successes resulted in his promotion to head of information technology operations for the Justice Department.

"I look forward to applying my experience to meet the information technology needs of the Library of Congress," said Gallagher. "The Library is one of the premier cultural institutions in the nation, thanks to the dedicated work of its staff. Together, we will solidify and enhance the institution's reputation as a premier disseminator of information."

Gallagher received a bachelor's degree from Fairfield University in Fairfield, Conn., and a law degree from Gonzaga Law School. He is also a distinguished graduate of the Information Resources Management College of the National Defense University.

OSI is leading a collaborative initiative called the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program. The program's mission is to develop a national strategy to collect, archive and preserve the burgeoning amounts of digital content, especially materials that are created only in digital formats. The office also oversees the Library's National Digital Library Program, which offers more than 7.5 million important American historical items from the collections of the Library and other institutions on the Internet at **www.loc.gov**. ◆

22 Events In 22 States

Center for the Book Promotes the National Book Festival

national book festival

Between late August and the first weekend in October, 22 state affiliates of the Center for the Book are hosting events and programs that are promoting the National Book Festival. "Funded by $5,000 awards from the national center, each program benefits the book festival and the state center's own program," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "We are grateful to AT&T and the Carnegie Corporation of New York for their support of this cooperative national promotion."

The second National Book Festival will feature 70 award-winning authors, illustrators and storytellers and will be held on the West Lawn of the U.S. Capitol on Oct. 12; once again, it will be hosted by Laura Bush. Last year, the festival attracted 30,000 enthusiastic visitors.

State center for the book events include storytelling programs presented in six Arkansas bookstores throughout September; "On the Writer's Bookshelf," an Oct. 1 celebration of Georgia writers and the books that inspired them; programs at the Montana Book Festival in Missoula on Sept. 27-28; and the designation on Oct. 2 of the Newark Public Library as the New Jersey Center for the Book's first "Literary Landmark." A state-by-state listing of activities follows.

National Book Festival posters, bookmarks and promotional materials are being distributed statewide by each of these 22 state centers for the book.

National Book Festival Promotion Events:

Arkansas

The Arkansas Center for the Book will hold a series of storytelling programs organized by the Arkansas center and presented at six major Arkansas bookstores throughout the month of September. Each participating bookstore will display and distribute National Book Festival posters and bookmarks.

California

The California Center for the Book will promote the National Book Festival at previously-scheduled events in September and October at seven public libraries in connection with the launch of a new and unprecedented statewide reading initiative, California Stories: Reading "The Grapes of Wrath." Participating sites will display National Book Festival materials; the California Center for the Book will also promote the National Book Festival on its popular Web site.

Connecticut

The Connecticut Center for the Book will begin its promotion of the National Book Festival at two events in September: its One Book for Greater Hartford regional event at the Connecticut State Library and its Festival of Caribbean Literature at the Hartford Public Library. National Book Festival materials also will be distributed to project partners, including more than a dozen public libraries across the state. The Summer issue of the Connecticut Center for the Book's newsletter "Readings" will promote the National Book Festival as well.

Florida

The Florida Center for the Book will commence a statewide publicity campaign in September in cooperation with the State Library of Florida, the state's 87 public library systems, and local bookstores, newspapers, media and other organizations; the campaign will feature both the National Book Festival and 10 major Florida book fairs. The center will survey National Book Festival authors, posing the question, "What book made the biggest difference in your life and what difference did it make?" Their answers and photos will be posted on the Florida Center for the Book's Web site.

Georgia

The Georgia Center for the Book will host "On the Writer's Bookshelf," a celebration of Georgia writers and the books that inspired them. Publicity for the event, which takes place in Atlanta in October, will mention the National Book Festival. Additionally, the Georgia Center for the Book will promote the National Book Festival by distributing e-mail notices, posters and bookmarks through the 58 regional libraries of the Georgia Public Library System.

Maine

The Maine Center for the Book is holding two programs in Augusta and Portland in September, one honoring the Maine Humanities Council/Maine Center for the Book scholars and a public poetry reading. Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole will speak about the National Book Festival at both events. Publicity for these events and the National Book Festival will be distributed through the Maine chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the Maine State Library, the Maine Library Association and local libraries.

Maryland

The Maryland Center for the Book will promote the National Book Festival throughout Maryland's 27 public library systems through the design, production and distribution of promotional materials such as posters, bookmarks and buttons. Publicity for the Baltimore Book Festival in September will also support the National Book Festival.

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts Center for the Book will expand the reach and promotion of the second annual Massachusetts Book Awards, which takes place in Worcester in October. Publicity for the awards will include information on the National Book Festival. Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole will be a speaker at the ceremony and talk about the National Book Festival.

Michigan

The Michigan Center for the Book in September will kick off a program of author readings at the Library of Michigan that also will launch the Michigan Center's "Celebrate Michigan Authors" project. National Book Festival displays will appear at selected project activities. The statewide publicity campaign to stimulate public interest in Michigan authors and reading will include information on the National Book Festival.

Minnesota

The Minnesota Center for the Book will create a bookstore-based People's Choice award that will determine the favorite authors of Minnesotans. The balloting will take place during September in bookstores throughout the state. All publicity materials provided to the stores will highlight both the Minnesota People's Choice Award and the National Book Festival.

Missouri

The Missouri Center for the Book will sponsor a statewide poetry contest throughout August (a poem on the topic "Why I Read"), a statewide print publicity campaign, and the development of a flyer, suitable for reproduction, that will promote the National Book Festival and its Web site. Also, National Book Festival information will be distributed at the Columbia Festival of Arts in September; the annual conference of the Missouri Census Data Center; and the Missouri State Library's Summer Library Institute.

Montana

The Montana Center for the Book will include information about the National Book Festival at the Montana Book Festival in Missoula in September. Statewide publicity for the Montana Festival will include publicity for the National Book Festival and the "Celebrating America's Stories" programs.

Nebraska

The Nebraska Center for the Book will hold its first Nebraska Book Festival in September at the Stuhr Museum of the Prairie Pioneer in Grand Island. Information about the National Book Festival will be distributed to more than 400 participating students and teachers on Student Day and highlighted at all Nebraska Book Festival program venues and through activities preceding the festival.

Nevada

The Nevada Center for the Book will highlight the National Book Festival across the state of Nevada over a six-week period beginning in September, with frequent e-mail communication to Nevada libraries and other book-oriented organizations, including a pointer to the National Book Festival Web site. Festival graphics and information will be distributed at key location and book-related events throughout September and October.

New Jersey

The New Jersey Center for the Book will draw attention to the National Book Festival at a major event in Newark in October at which the New Jersey Center will designate the Newark Public Library as its first state literary landmark. As a featured speaker, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole will describe the forthcoming National Book Festival.

New York

The New York Center for the Book will include information about the National Book Festival at its premiere event in September at Columbia University in New York City. The featured speaker/reader will be a well-known New York writer who has wide popular appeal. The writer's presentation will be preceded by a brief description of the National Book Festival by Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole.

Oklahoma

The Oklahoma Center for the Book is presenting a series of events in September and October that honor author Ralph Ellison, an Oklahoma native, and the 50th anniversary of Ellison's classic novel "Invisible Man." The National Book Festival will be publicized at these events and as part of related Ellison celebrations in high schools and at libraries in both Tulsa and Oklahoma City.

Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Center for the Book will conduct a statewide media campaign publicizing the National Book Festival through their own publications and activities, displaying the festival poster and distributing the related bookmark at appropriate events. WPSX-TV, Penn State's public broadcasting station, will publicize the National Book Festival in connection with a new project being developed with the Pennsylvania Center for the Book about books that have helped shape the state and its citizens.

South Dakota

The South Dakota Center for the Book will offer a series of presentations by three authors in several South Dakota towns in late August and early September at which National Book Festival promotional materials will be distributed. The festival will also be a featured topic on a new program on South Dakota Public Radio: "The South Dakota Center for the Book's Food for Thought."

Texas

A Latino Authors Tour for Texas, a joint project of the Texas Book Festival and the Texas Center for the Book, will be held in honor of the National Book Festival and the Texas Book Festival. Printed publicity displays about the National Book Festival and oral announcements about the upcoming national and Texas book festivals will be part of each event.

Virginia

The Virginia Center for the Book will include the National Book Festival simultaneously with publicity for the Annual Library of Virginia Awards Celebration Honoring Virginia Authors & Friends in September. In addition, the National Book Festival will be prominently mentioned in the formal remarks made by the host, Nolan T. Yelich, and presenters of the award.

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Center for the Book will include the National Book Festival in publicity on four statewide CBS radio programs from August to October and as part of its project to update "Wisconsin's Community of the Book," which highlights Wisconsin organizations that promote books, reading, literacy and libraries. Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole will be interviewed about the National Book Festival in a September radio program.

For more detailed information on these state center activities, contact the Center for the Book at the Library of Congress, at (202) 707-5221. ◆

25 Years of the Center for the Book

State Centers for the Book, 1984-2002

The Center for the Book will be 25 years old in October 2002. This is the eighth in a series of articles that summarizes its activities in its first quarter century.

State centers were not part of the original plan when the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress was established on Oct. 13, 1977. The first affiliated center, Florida, was established in 1984 in response to a proposal from the Broward County Library in Fort Lauderdale. In 1987, when James H. Billington became Librarian of Congress, there were ten state centers. With the establishment of the South Dakota Center for the Book just this year, the total of affiliated state centers reaches 47.

Between 1984 and 1987, with help from the new state center coordinators, Center for the Book Director John Cole crafted guidelines for state center activities. The guidelines are still in effect. The goal of the state centers is to carry the Center for the Book's mission of "stimulating public interest in books, reading, literacy, and libraries" to the state and local level, using the partnership with the Library of Congress as an incentive and leverage within the state. Each center needs to be statewide, provide its own financial and in-kind support, and use its affiliation with the Library of Congress judiciously. Centers are welcome to use Library of Congress promotional themes, but local adaptations and independent projects appropriate to the state are encouraged. State centers are required to renew their affiliations every three years, outlining in their applications past accomplishments as well as future programming and funding plans.

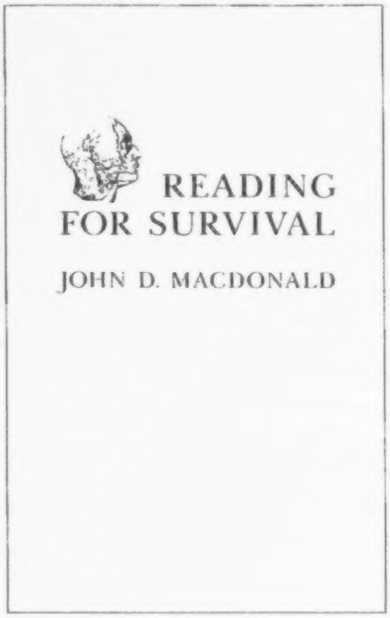
Maurvene Williams

Center for the Book Director John Cole, wearing the center's 25th anniversary button, presents the 2002 Boorstin State Center award to Kat Lyons, coordinator of the Connecticut Center for the Book, located at the Hartford Public Library. The award includes a cash prize of $5,000.

Each state center has an institutional home. Most of the state centers are located either in state libraries or large public library systems, but eight (Alabama, Arizona, California, Idaho, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania) are hosted by universities and six (Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, South Dakota and Tennessee) by state humanities councils. Information about the activities of all of the state centers is available on the Center for the Book's Web site: **www.loc.gov/cfbook**.

Since 1987, representatives of state centers have gathered annually at the Library of Congress to exchange ideas and share information. The meeting this year began with a dinner on May 5, continued the next day with lively discussion, special presentations from invited guests and a reception in the Library's Montpelier Room, and concluded on May 7 with small group meetings. Representatives from 41 centers participated and congratulated colleagues from 2002's five new state centers (Hawaii, Iowa, New Jersey, New York and South Dakota.)

The presentation of the Boorstin State Center Awards has been an annual meeting highlight since 1997. Supported by an endowment established in 1987 by Center for the Book founder Daniel J. Boorstin and his wife Ruth on the occasion of Boorstin's retirement as Librarian of Congress, the award recognizes and supports (through a cash prize of $5,000) the achievements of individual state centers. Winners have been Florida and Nebraska (1997); Vermont and Oklahoma (1998); Virginia and Missouri (1999); Washington and Alaska (2000); Colorado (2001); and Connecticut (2002). Presented on May 6 at the annual state center meeting, the 2002 award recognized the Connecticut Center for the Book's success with its annual "World of Words" promo-



READING
FOR SURVIVAL

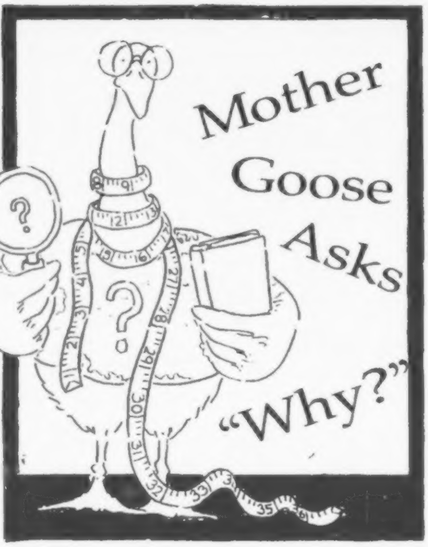
JOHN D. MACDONALD

In 1985, the national Center for the Book and the Florida Center for the Book commissioned an essay about the importance of reading by noted mystery writer John D. MacDonald. MacDonald previewed his theme in a Oct. 1985 letter to Center for the Book Director John Cole: "The theme will be the terrible isolation of the nonreader, his life without meaning because he cannot comprehend the world in which he lives." In 1987, the two centers published the essay jointly in a 26-page booklet.

tion program and other innovative and cooperative projects that stimulate public interest in books and reading throughout Connecticut.

While the Library of Congress supports the Center for the Book's four staff salaries, all of the center's activities must be supported by funds raised from the private sector or transferred from other government agencies. The state center program received a major boost in 1999 when Brian J. and Darlene Heidtke created the State Center for the Book Trust Fund, which supports the national Center for the Book's efforts to maintain, strengthen and expand the state center network.

The national Center for the Book occasionally is able to support projects that benefit state centers directly. In 1992, the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund gave the center a grant for "The Literary Heritage of the States," a three-year education and traveling exhibition program. The first phase was "Language of the Land: Journeys into Literary America," a traveling exhibition of literary maps that was hosted by 16 state centers and nine other libraries across the U. S. between 1993 and 1997. Funds are still available to state centers to create new state literary maps. In 2001-2002, 36 affiliated centers participated in the national center's 16-year-old "Letters About Literature" student essay contest, in which youngsters submit letters to authors of books that have made a difference in their lives. In 2001-2002, eight state centers participated in the national center's "River of Words" student environmental art and poetry contest.



The Vermont Center for the Book included nine other state centers in its National Science Foundation-funded reading promotion project, from 1998 to 2001.

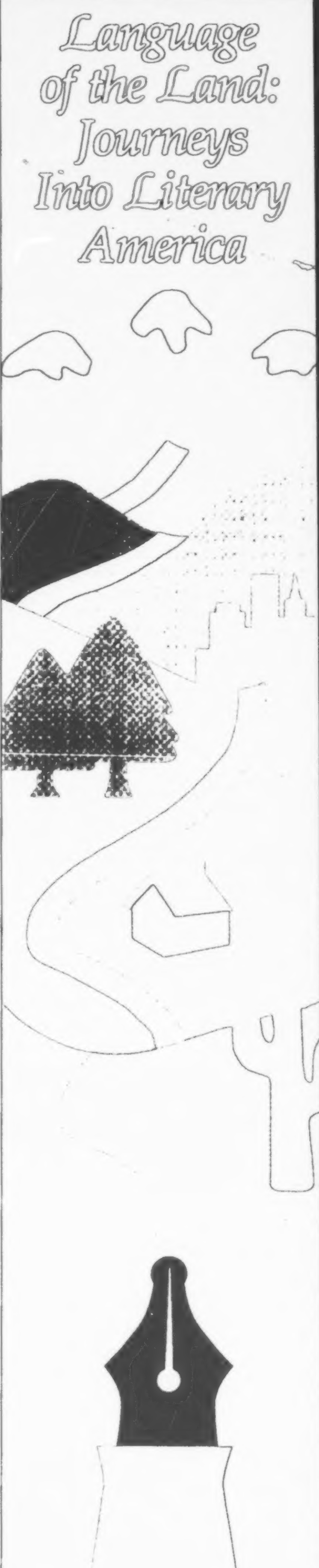
Looking ahead, with support from AT&T and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the national center is making $5,000 awards to 22 state centers for events that will promote the National Book Festival on Oct. 12.

Increasingly, state centers are benefiting from their association with each other. For example, the Vermont Center for the Book included nine other state centers in its "Mother Goose Asks 'Why?'" science-based program of children's literature activities, funded by the National Science Foundation from 1998-2001. In addition to the annual state center "idea exchange" at the Library of Congress, the first regional gathering of state centers for the book took place on Oct. 6, 2000, hosted by the Colorado Center for the Book. ◆

KANSAS
WASHINGTON
MARYLAND

Ace Hoffman Studios

"Letters About Literature" project coordinator Catherine Gourley is pictured in the midst of letters submitted by students from throughout the United States. With 36 states participating in 2001-2002, "Letters" is the most popular state center project. It begins its 17th year this September.


Language of the Land: Journeys Into Literary America

In 1992, the Center for the Book received a $503,000 grant from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund for a national project to promote each state's literary heritage. One result was the "Language of the Land" traveling exhibit of literary maps, which was hosted by 16 state centers and nine other libraries between 1993 and 1997.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

PRESORTEDSTANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATEDMATERIAL

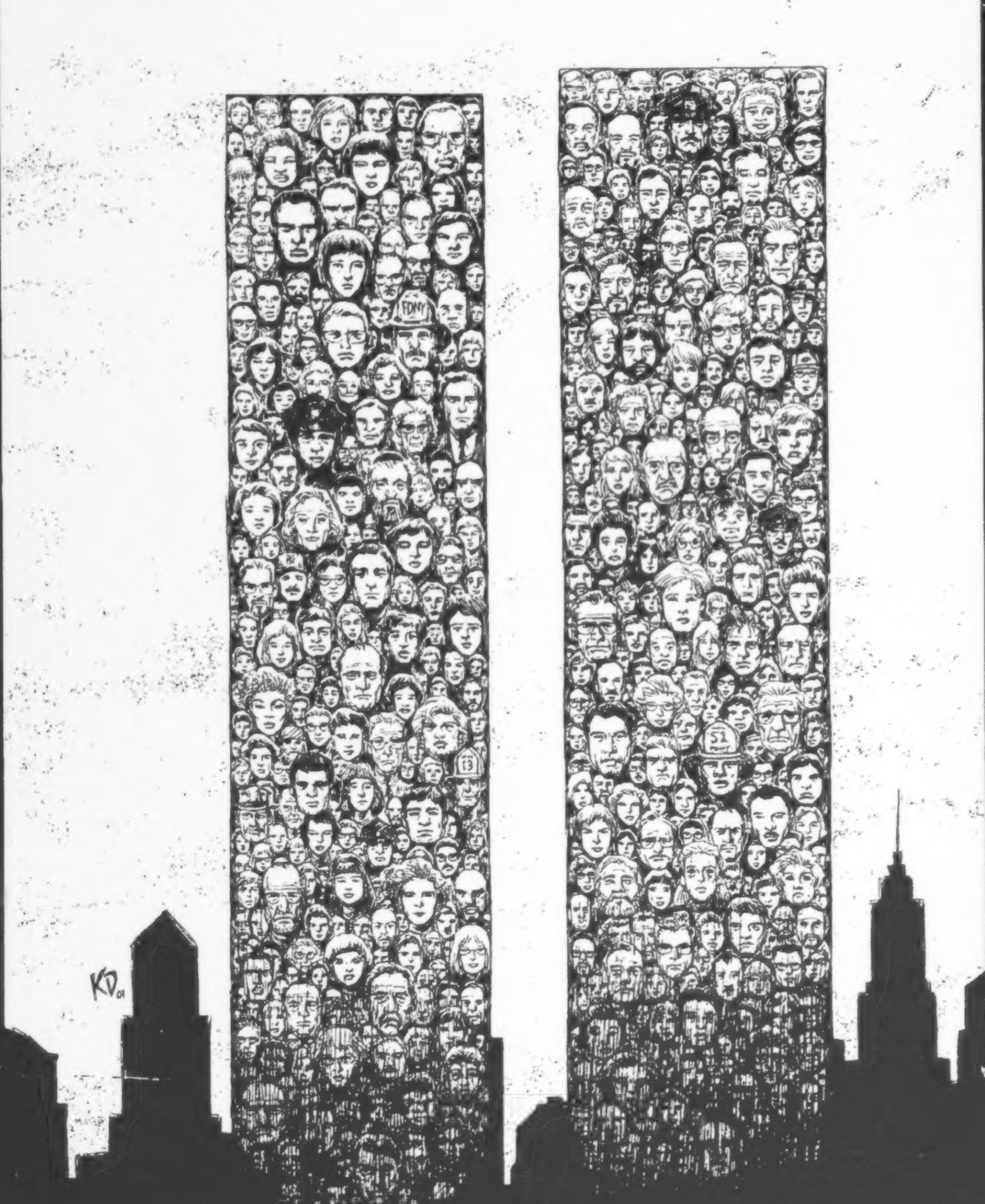
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

WITNESS & RESPONSE : REMEMBERING

SEPTEMBER 11



The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information
Bulletin
Vol. 61, No. 9 September 2002

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

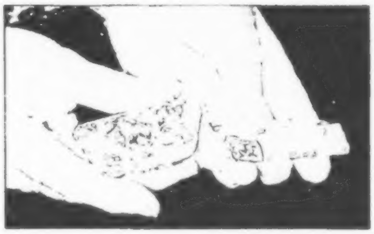
The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 9 September 2002

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

171



176

179

184

On the Cover: "Faces of the Dead Fill the World Trade Towers at Twilight," by Kieron Dwyer and Mark Chiarello, 2001. Published in the DC Comics collection "9-11: September 11th 2001."

Cover Story: Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, the Library mobilized to document and record the day for posterity. 151

The Power of the Image: The Library's Prints and Photographs Division has collected images that factually document and creatively interpret the events of September 11. 156

Extra: Newspapers from around the world, as collected by the Serial and Government Publications Division, express the global shock after the terrorist attacks. 168

On the Scene: Both professional photojournalists and amateurs who happened to be in the right place at the right time captured compelling images of the tragedy. 171

The Spoken Record: Inspired by a similar effort after the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, the American Folklife Center has collected the reactions of individuals following the September 11 attacks. 173

Fragments of the Day: The Library has received remnants from the debris of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. 176

Global Perspective: The African and Middle Eastern Division and the Overseas Operations Office contributed to the collection of international materials in the wake of September 11. 178

Returning the Rule of Law: The Law Library of Congress played a role in the search for pre-Taliban law for Afghanistan. 181

Maps of a New Landscape: After the attacks, the Geography and Map Division focused on maps of places of heightened interest—such as Afghanistan and Pakistan—as well as special emergency management maps of the World Trade Center site. 182

'Always Ready': The heroes of September inspired an acquisition of Currier & Ives prints of firemen in action from the 1850s. 184

Witness & Response: An exhibition of the Library's September 11 collections is now on display. 190

Registered for Copyright: The tragedy inspired a range of creative expression, much of which found its way to the Copyright Office. 192

News from the Center for the Book 194

The Library of Congress Information Bulletin (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

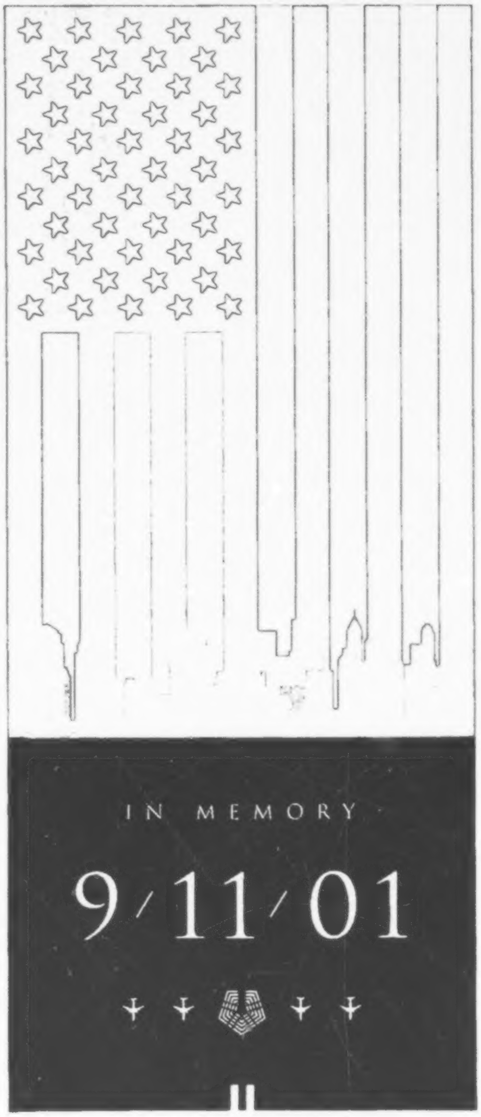
Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the Bulletin on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Information Bulletin, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

HELEN DALRYMPLE, Editor
SAMUEL L. MCLEMORE JR. & JOHN H. SAYERS, Designers
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor

Courting Disaster

Building a Collection to Chronicle 9/11 and its Aftermath

By DIANE NESTER KRESH



"In Memory 9/11/01," by Brian Niemann

Within hours of the September 11 attacks on New York and the Pentagon, and the crash of the hijacked airplane in Pennsylvania, several offices within the Library of Congress mobilized to begin doing what libraries do best: document and record for posterity. On Sept. 12, the Library initiated several acquisitions projects aimed at documenting the events of the previous day. Many of them are described in more detail in the pages that follow.

The exhibition, "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress," which opens in the Jefferson Building's Great Hall on Sept. 7, draws from all of these collections to give visitors an overview of the broad range and diversity of materials related to the September attacks that have been acquired by the Library of Congress in the past year.

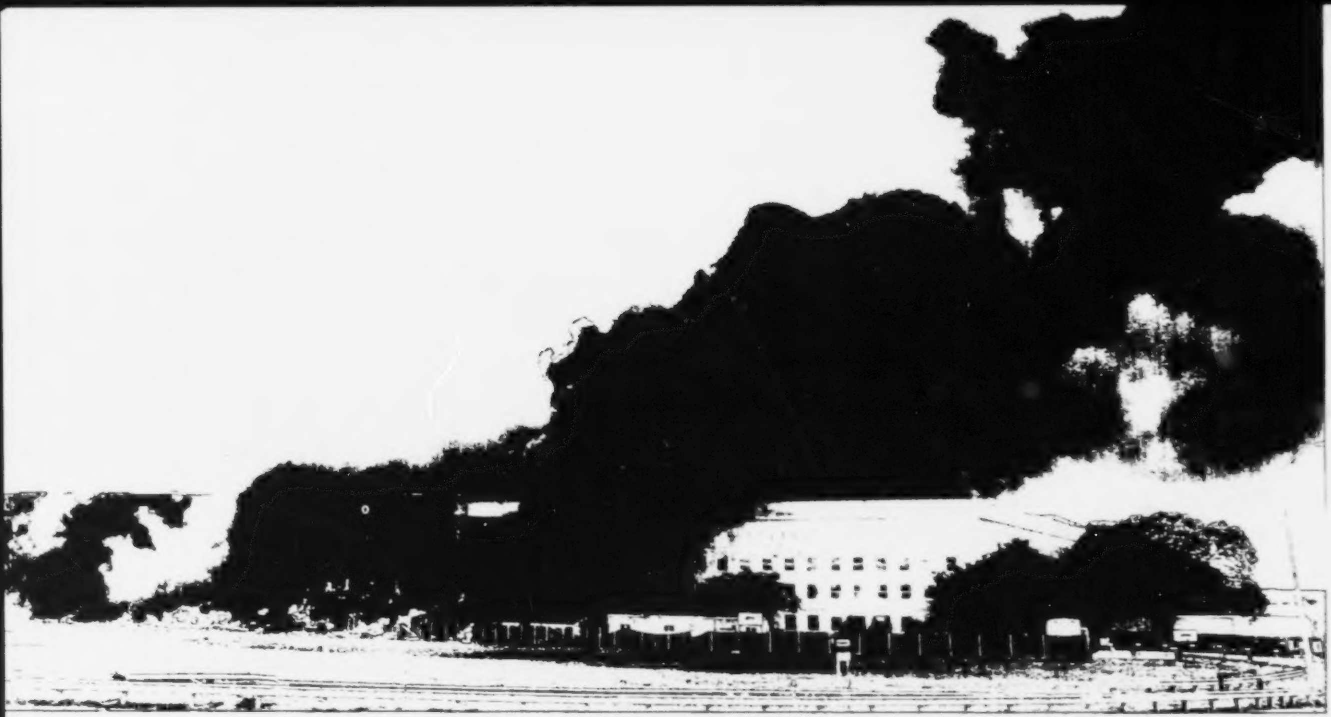
The curators in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division immediately began a campaign to acquire a range of pictorial images, which has resulted in a stunning array of material commemorating September 11. They include, for example, photographs made within minutes of the devastation at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon; original illustrations by leading comic book artists; highly personal creative contributions from individuals around the world; and imaginative architectural designs that were submitted as proposals for rebuilding at the World Trade Center site.

The Library's American Folklife Center called upon folklorists across the nation to document on audio tape the thoughts and feelings expressed by citizens following the events of 9/11. The center subsequently received hundreds of hours of taped interviews conducted by professional ethnographers, teachers and students, as well as accompanying written documentation and photographs of memorials to the victims of the attacks from around the United States. A selection of these interviews is part of the Library's "Witness and Response" exhibition. Called "Soundscape," the half-hour presentation will run continuously in the Orientation Theater in the Visitors' Center of the Jefferson Building from Sept. 7 to Nov. 2.

A similar call went out from curators of the Library's newspaper collection. By Oct. 1, the Library had assembled some 2,500 newspapers printed since September 11, including 40 extra and special editions published on the day of the attacks. Ironically, one of the hardest editions to find was the Washington Post's special edition of September 11, which had a press run of only 50,000 copies. A Post reporter eventually supplied two copies. Newspapers came in from throughout the United States and from around the world. Special editions or sections published on September 11 and 12 bear banner headlines screaming "Terror," "Horror," "Infamy," "Bastards!" "Apocalypse"; and dramatic photos, such as the London Times' two-page photographic spread of lower Manhattan in smoke and flames.

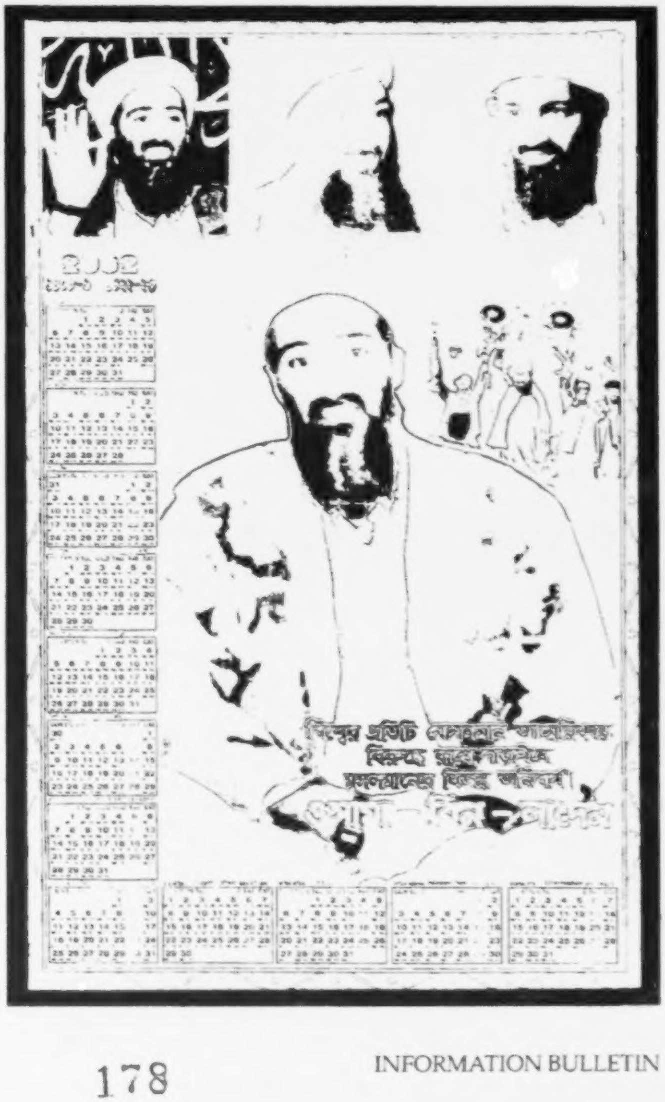
Curators and specialists in other parts of the Library also made special efforts to gather materials from their usual sources and beyond to add to the documentation of the ever-widening ramifications of the events of September 11. Staff members in the African and Middle Eastern Division surveyed their existing collections for materials that might be helpful in trying to understand the tragedy; in the Geogra-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



Daryl Donley

The Pentagon burns after being hit by a hijacked airliner; a Bengali poster calendar, issued shortly after the attacks, reads, "If each Muslim resists America, then victory is certain for them. Osama Bin Laden."



phy and Map Division they searched for maps and geographic information that they knew would be helpful in responding to requests from members of Congress. Library employees in the overseas offices snapped up materials in their localities wherever they could find them—with an emphasis on ephemera such as flyers, posters and booklets that appeared almost overnight in areas of the Middle East and Latin America.

Capturing the Web

One of the Library's initiatives was to collect and preserve what was going out to the world over the Web after September 11. To understand the context in which the Library of Congress has embarked on a series of Web archiving pilots, one must consider the Library's 200-year history of preserving the national record of artistic and intellectual achievement. In the 21st century, the Web is one of the prime sources of information and data that may reside nowhere else. The rationale for Web collecting is, therefore, strongly linked to the Library of Congress' mission and purpose.

In 2000, Congress requested that the Library lead a collaborative effort to explore how to collect and preserve digital materials, especially materials that may exist in no other format, through the creation of the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP). One of the first projects initiated by the Library in response to this mandate was a Web Preservation Project—Mapping the Internet Electronic Resources Virtual Archive (MINERVA)—to collect, catalog and preserve collec-

Todd Maisel

A woman in anguish, among the crowd fleeing lower Manhattan in the wake of the collapse of the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center; firefighter John Morabito of Ladder Company 10 at the WTC site after the attack; a double-page spread of the Times of London of Sept. 12 shows Manhattan as if under nuclear attack, just after the collapse of the second tower.

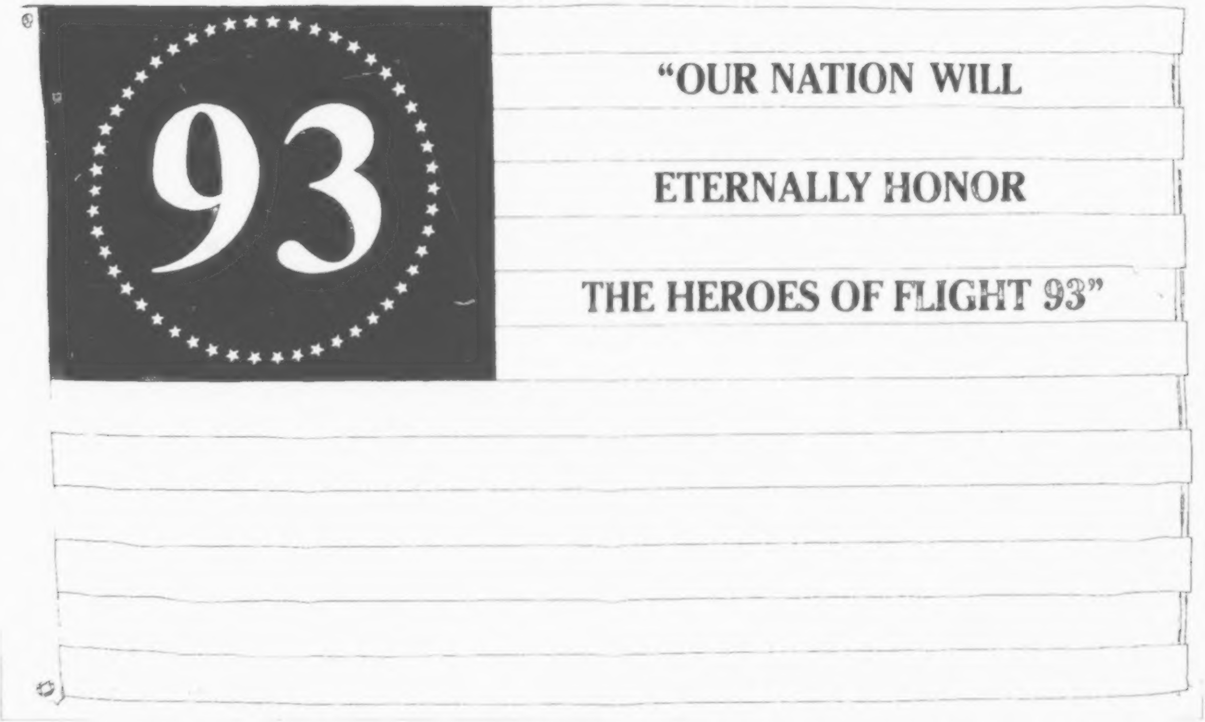
Mary Altaffer

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 12 2001

10.02 am
September 11 2001

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



This modified American flag flew over the site near Shanksville, Pa., where United Airlines Flight 93 crashed after being hijacked. Passengers on the flight attempted to seize control of the jet from the terrorists.

tions from select Web sites for research use. The contents of this prototype Web site are now available only on the Library of Congress campus, at **www.loc.gov/minerva**. A second pilot, conducted in collaboration with the Internet Archive, a public nonprofit organization, developed a thematic archive, which targeted Web sites devoted to the 2000 national election. The collection comprises more than 2 million terabytes, or about 200 million pages, of election-related information gathered between Aug. 1, 2000, and Jan. 21, 2001. The link for this archive, which is currently hosted by the Internet Archive, may also be viewed at **www.loc.gov/minerva**.

Building the September 11 Web Archive

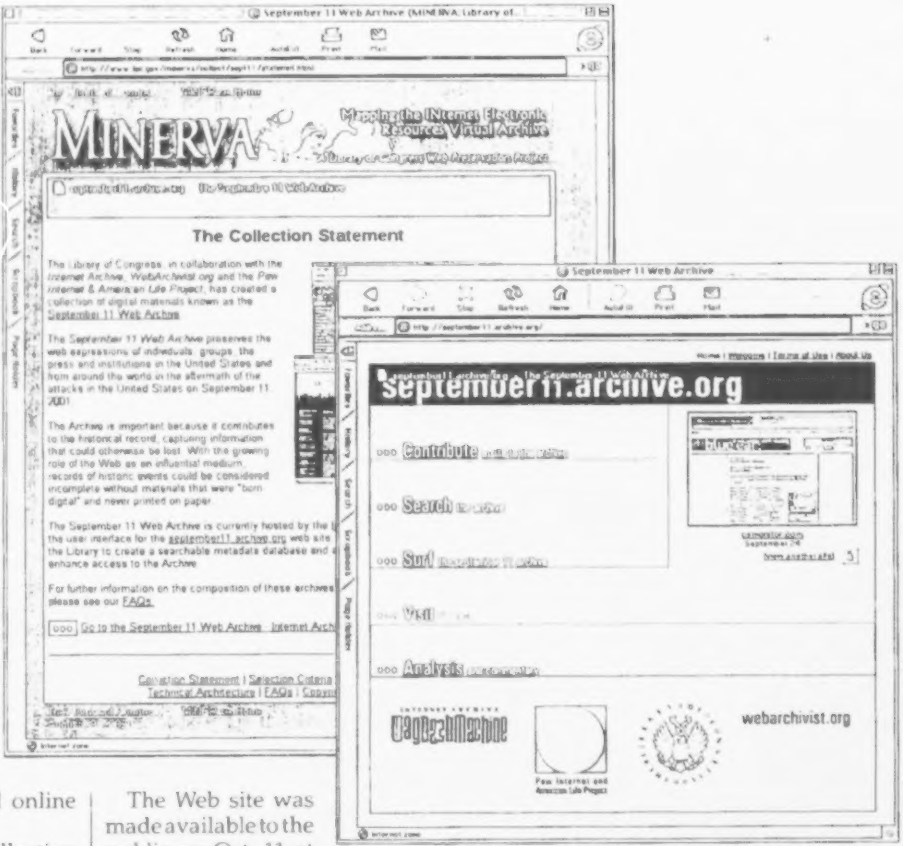
Following the events of September 11, the Library of Congress, in collaboration with the Internet Archive, Web Archivists.org, a group of scholars and students dedicated to developing tools and strategies for studying the Web, and the Pew Internet & American Life Project, began work on a new Web Archive to preserve the Web expressions of individuals, groups, the press and institutions in the United States and from around the world in the aftermath of the attacks. With the September 11 Archive, educators and researchers can learn what the official organizations of the day were thinking and reporting about the attacks on America; and they can read the unofficial, "online diaries" of those who lived through the experience.

The ability to collect such raw first impression material, in addition to information from the more standard sources, means that the Library can provide scholars with the chance to "live through" what so many experienced. Web sites provide dynamic, firsthand accounts and reflect a range of sentiments and points of view, functioning much as the morning and evening newspapers of the past.

The inherent power of the Web as an immediate, often impressionistic, communications medium, is also its chief liability—which makes collecting it a challenge. With the average Web site lasting between 45 and 75 days, the Library had to act quickly before some of the national and international responses were erased from the historical record.

To create the September 11 Web Archive, the Library's subject, area and language specialists recommended Web sites for inclusion in the archive, just as they recommend items for the permanent collections of the Library. The Library also worked with outside partners. The Internet Archive (**www.archive.org**) captured and stored the Web pages; WebArchivist.org (**www.webarchivist.org**) is creating archival metadata to make the collection searchable and the information retrievable; and the Pew Internet & American Life Project (**www.pewinternet.org**), explores the impact of the Internet on children, families and communities.

As a first step, on behalf of the Library of Congress, the Internet Archive sent an e-mail to the owner of each Web site selected for the archive. The e-mail stated that the collection was being created for the Library of Congress, and that the collection was part of a pilot project mandated by Congress to collect and preserve ephemeral digital materials for current and future generations. Creators of Web sites were provided instructions on how to opt out of the collecting process. If their site was collected, but the site owner did not wish to permit offsite access to the materials, use of the site could be blocked.


September 11 Web Archive (MINERVA: Library of...
Back
Forward
Stop
Refresh
Home
AutoFill
Print
Mail
MINERVA
Mapping the INternet Electronic Resources Virtual Archive
Library of Congress Web Preservation Project

The Collection Statement

The Library of Congress, in collaboration with the *Internet Archive*, *WebArchivist.org* and the *Pew Internet & American Life Project*, has created a collection of digital materials known as the September 11 Web Archive.

The *September 11 Web Archive* preserves the web expressions of individuals, groups, the press and institutions in the United States and from around the world in the aftermath of the attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001.

The Archive is important because it contributes to the historical record, capturing information that could otherwise be lost. With the growing role of the Web as an influential medium, records of historic events could be considered incomplete without materials that were "born digital" and never printed on paper.

The September 11 Web Archive is currently hosted by the the user interface for the september11.archive.org web site the Library to create a searchable metadata database and enhance access to the Archive.

For further information on the composition of these archives please see our FAQs.

Go to the September 11 Web Archive Internet Arch

Collection Statement | Selection Criteria | Technical Architecture | FAQs | Copyri

September 11 Web Archive
http://september11.archive.org/
Home | Welcome | Terms of Use | About Us
september11.archive.org
Contribute
Search
Surf
Visit
Analysis
September 24
Internet Archive Wayback Machine
Pew Internet and American Life Project
webarchivist.org
Internet zone

The Library's specialists worked closely with the project to ensure comprehensiveness and diversity in the collection. Essentially, the Library wanted everything—American and international reactions to the events of September 11, responses from the U.S. government and the military, as well as the responses of religious, ethnic, mental health and educational communities. The Library also sought personal accounts and public discussion from listservs and online newsgroups.

The period of Web site collection began within hours of the tragedy on September 11 and continued through the first week of December 2001. During that time period, the Internet Archive collected and indexed 40,000 sites, 500 million Web pages, or five terabytes of data. Of these, the Library of Congress alone nominated between 1,500 and 2,000 Web sites for inclusion, and Library staff provided the first level of subject terms around which the Web sites were organized for access. Subject descriptors included such terms as the press, government, portals, charity/civic, advocacy/interest, religious, school/educational, individual/volunteer, and non-English. Currently, the September 11 Archive can be searched by date, key word (e.g., charity), URL or title. With the help of WebArchivist.org, the Library is planning to catalog 2,500 primary sites, according to selection criteria that will be developed jointly by the two organizations. Deciding which Web sites to include in this category will be a challenging task requiring the review of thousands of sites to select the most relevant.

The Web site was made available to the public on Oct. 11 at (**http://September11.archive.org**). A recommendation form was placed on the WebArchivist.org home page, and requests ran on listservs inviting researchers and members of the public to nominate sites for inclusion. Although the site went "live" on Oct. 11, it continues to be modified. WebArchivist.org will continue to improve subject access, eliminate capture duplications, and develop descriptive metadata for each site using MODS XML-schema (**www.loc.gov/standards/mods**). The records eventually will be added to the Library of Congress online catalog.

The research potential of the September 11 Web Archive has been noted both in print media and, not surprisingly, on the Web itself. The Internet portal Yahoo! selected the archive as its top site of the year for 2001. The site was also included in the Librarians' Index to the Internet (**www.lii.org**), featured in The Scout Report (**http://scout.cs.wisc.edu**), and selected as both a Yahoo Pick of the Week (**http://docs.yahoo.com/picks**) and a USA Today Hot Site.

The September 11 Web Archive project raised many of the same issues librarians have been confronting since the profession's beginning. What are the dangers in collecting unevaluated sources? How do librarians, as keepers of the culture, ensure accuracy, balance and objectivity when disseminating information that has not been vetted through the avenues of peer review common to print media? When there are issues of national security at stake, how do we protect intellectual freedom and guard against censorship? Is it appropriate for the Library to collect Web sites that primarily seek to inflame, offend and promote hate?

Librarians, as keepers of the public record, have a responsibility to sublimate personal values for the public good and to consider what scholars and researchers of the future may wish to know about what happened today. The Library's September 11 Web Archive will give them the opportunity to obtain that information. ◆

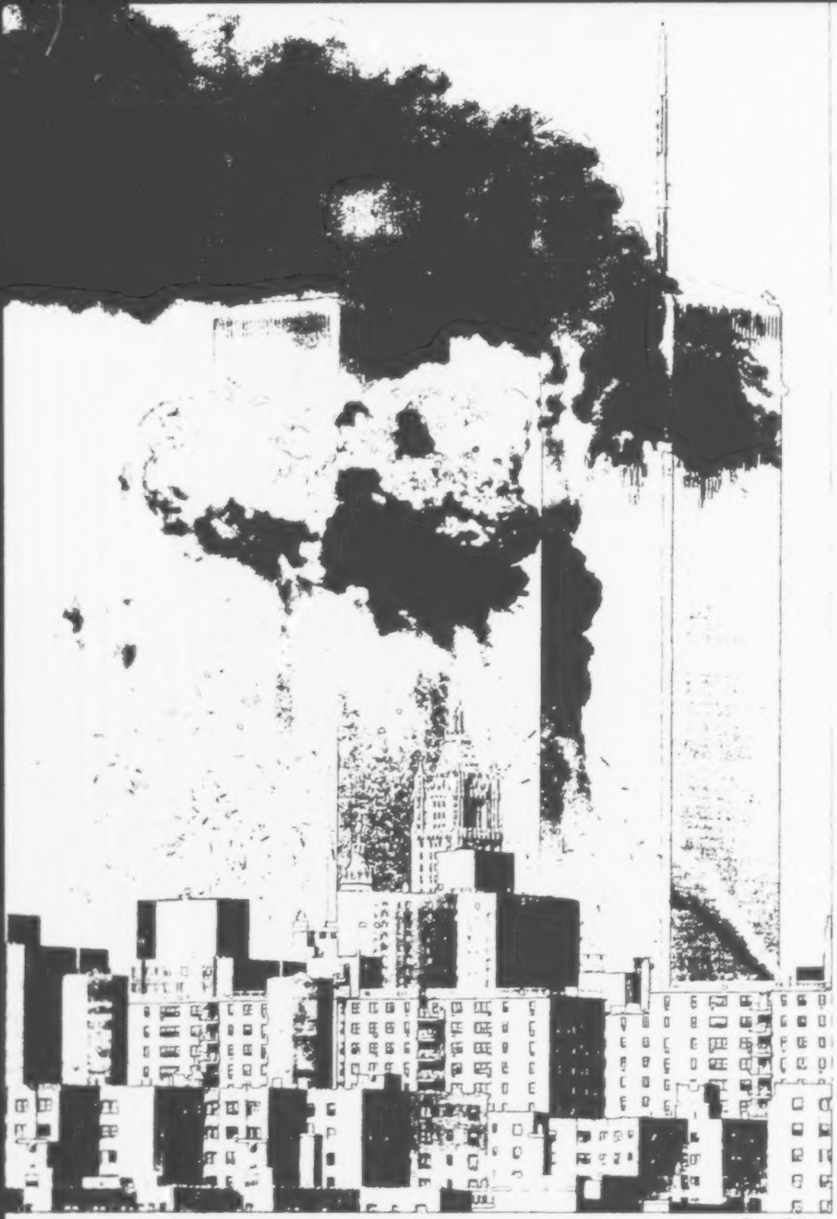
Diane Nester Kresh is the director for Public Services Collections.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

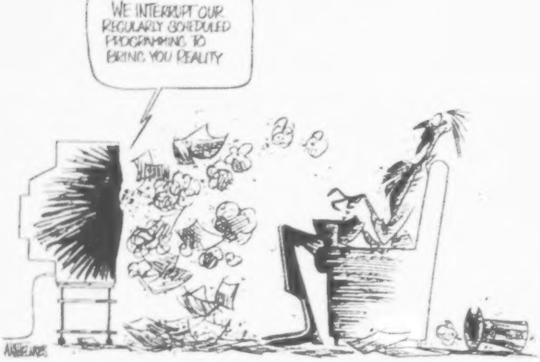
The Image As Witness

Collecting Visual Materials From the National Tragedy

By JEREMY ADAMSON

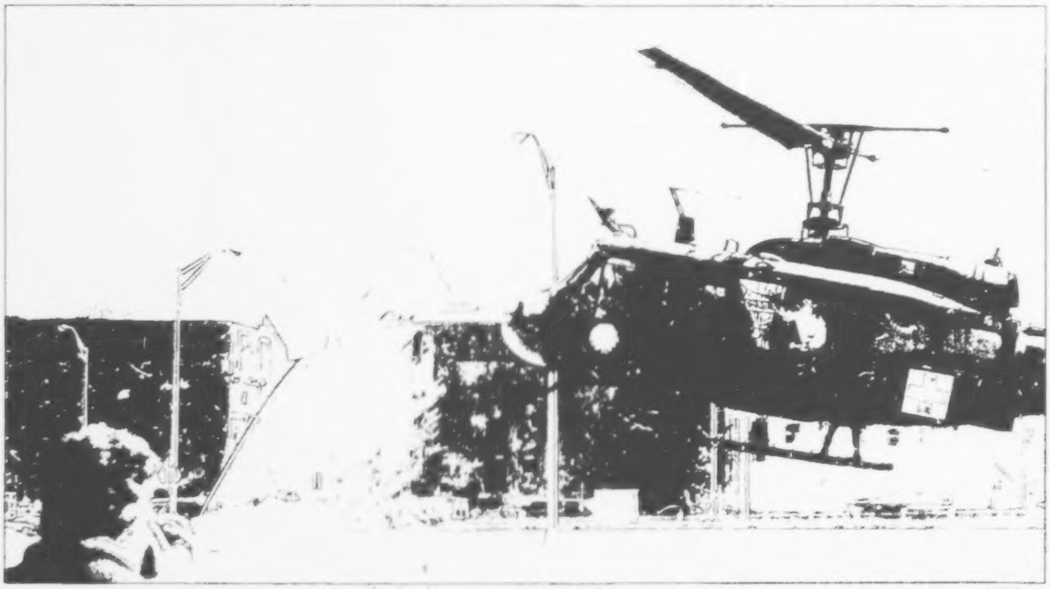


Tamara Beckwith


WE INTERRUPT OUR REGULARLY SCHEDULED PROGRAMMING TO BRING YOU REALITY

Ann Telnaes for North America Syndicate

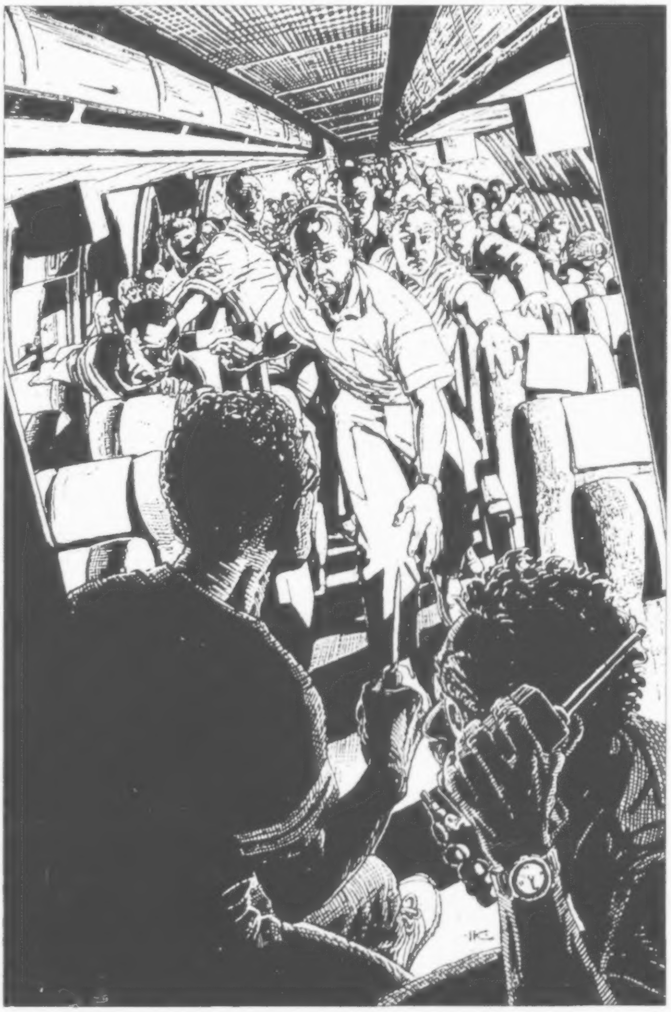
Terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center (left) and the Pentagon (below) changed the world view of Americans on September 11, 2001.



Avijit Gupta

During the past year, the curators of the Prints and Photographs Division (P&P) have been engaged in an intense and highly focused campaign to collect a broad range of pictorial images that both factually document and creatively interpret the terrible events of September 11, 2001. The division's goal was to build visual archives that, spanning all collection formats, would accurately represent the nature and scope of artistic expressions prompted by the terrorist attacks on America. Many are on display in the exhibition, "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress," which opens in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building on Sept. 7.

The acquisition process was often distressing: reviewing hundreds of photographs recording death and destruction proved deeply disturbing. But recognizing the courage of the rescue crews amidst the rubble of the World Trade Center and the heartfelt patriotism of everyday Americans in so many of the photographs proved uplifting. Energizing, too, was the extraordinary generosity the curators encountered in their search for acquisitions. Excited to discover that the nation's oldest cultural institution was wholly committed to building archives of current creativity, artists of all kinds, as well as their supporters, were eager to assist in the process. An unusual spirit of collaboration—part of the spirit of unity that blossomed in the aftermath of the attacks—spontaneously developed, and an extraordinary number of creators either donated their works or offered them to the Library at cost. As a result, the Library now has several thousand works by a wide array of artists, photographers, graphic designers, print makers, architects, illustrators and editorial cartoonists. At the beginning of the quest, however, the curators had no idea where it would lead or what it would contain. But they knew they had to start quickly. All manner of creative responses, both traditional and unconventional, were appearing on the horizon daily. If the division didn't move quickly, the Library would lose opportunities to collect vital materials.



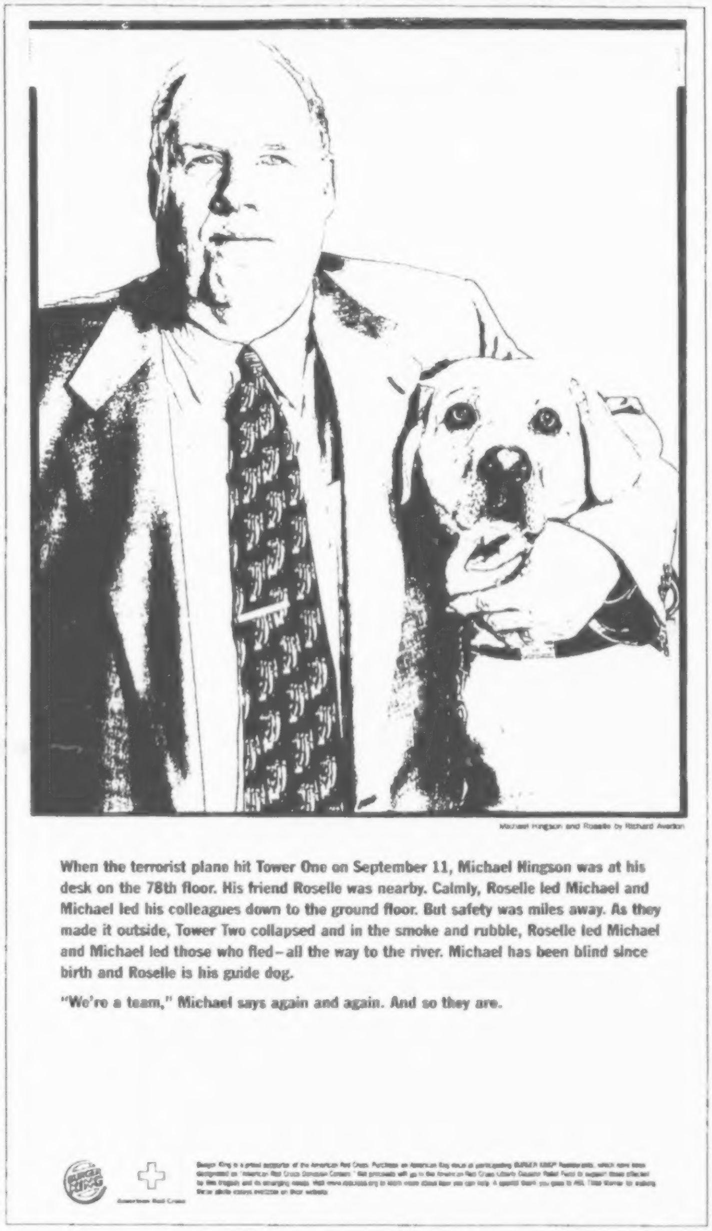
Artist Igor Kordev imagined the final moments of Flight 93 in "Pennsylvania Plane," which appeared in "Heroes: The World's Greatest Super Hero Creators" from Marvel Comics.

As an important first step to orienting the acquisition process, division chief Jeremy Adamson and head curator Harry Katz assembled all the special memorial issues published by weekly news magazines. Looking at hundreds of published photographs allowed all curators to assess the work of photojournalists and to recognize the unique and terrible iconography of the 9/11 disaster—airplanes being flown into office buildings and the resulting fireballs; collapsing towers; storm clouds of pulverized concrete; ash-covered survivors; burned and twisted structural steel; and exhausted firemen and police.

Curators learned to make critical distinctions among the photographs, to identify qualities that made one picture more compelling than another and determine what constituted a truly iconic 9/11 image. Later, this initial review of published work provided the experience and confidence to make significant acquisitions among the many unpublished images the staff soon encountered.

In late October, photography curator Carol Johnson saw the first of a series of ten, full-page photo essays published in USA Today titled "Courageous Americans." Sponsored by the Burger King Corporation, they featured stark, black-and-white portraits of rescue personnel taken by famed New York photographer Richard Avedon, along with short descriptions of the rescuers' personal courage. She contacted a friend in Avedon's studio to discover whether the original photographic portraits were available. They were not, but her initiative ultimately led to the donation by Burger King of a unique set of the photo essays, printed as a suite of posters especially for the Library. Two are on display in "Witness and Response."

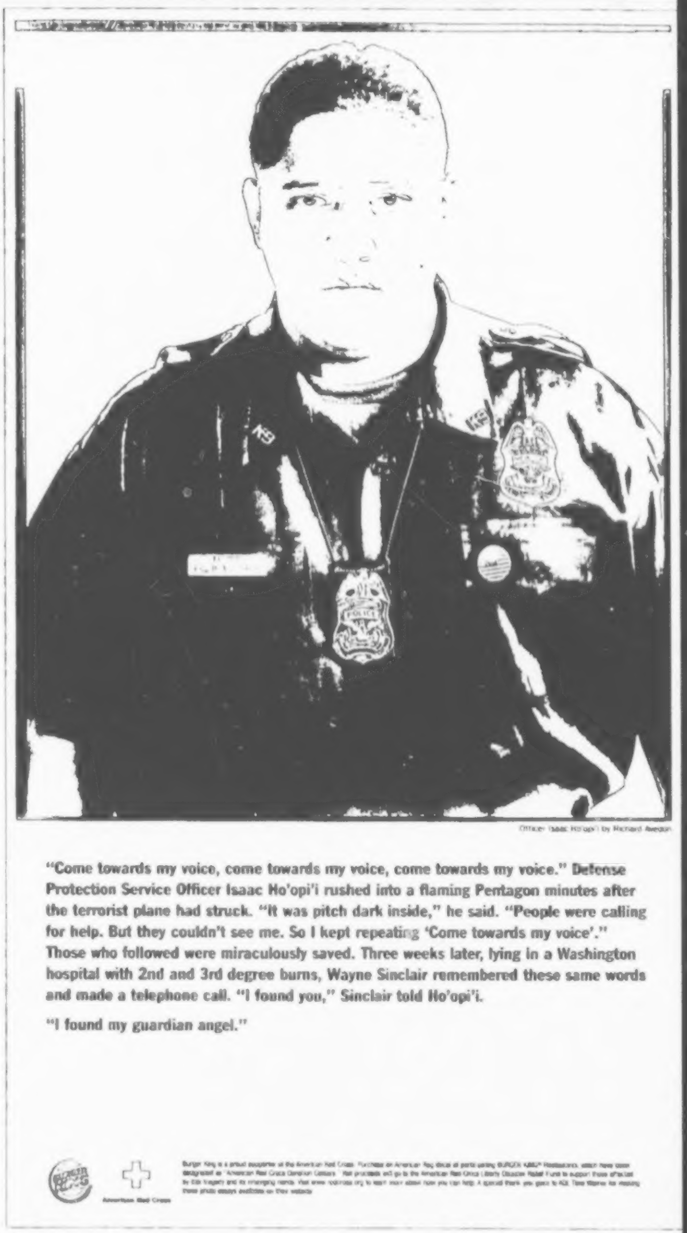
In December, following up on a previous trip, Katz, with Adamson and Johnson, visited the Bolivar Arellano Gallery in New York to review an extraordinary display of some 250 color images of Ground Zero taken during and immediately after the attacks by 20 local news photographers. Typically, the work



Michael Hingson and Roselle by Richard Avedon

When the terrorist plane hit Tower One on September 11, Michael Hingson was at his desk on the 78th floor. His friend Roselle was nearby. Calmly, Roselle led Michael and Michael led his colleagues down to the ground floor. But safety was miles away. As they made it outside, Tower Two collapsed and in the smoke and rubble, Roselle led Michael and Michael led those who fled–all the way to the river. Michael has been blind since birth and Roselle is his guide dog.

"We're a team," Michael says again and again. And so they are.



Officer Isaac Ho'opi'i by Richard Avedon

"Come towards my voice, come towards my voice, come towards my voice." Defense Protection Service Officer Isaac Ho'opi'i rushed into a flaming Pentagon minutes after the terrorist plane had struck. "It was pitch dark inside," he said. "People were calling for help. But they couldn't see me. So I kept repeating 'Come towards my voice'." Those who followed were miraculously saved. Three weeks later, lying in a Washington hospital with 2nd and 3rd degree burns, Wayne Sinclair remembered these same words and made a telephone call. "I found you," Sinclair told Ho'opi'i.

"I found my guardian angel."

Two in a series of ten, full-page photo essays published in USA Today titled "Courageous Americans." Sponsored by the Burger King Corporation, they featured stark, black-and-white portraits of individuals taken by famed New York photographer Richard Avedon, along with short descriptions of the rescuers' personal courage.

of New York photojournalists is not publicly exhibited. While a handful of their images taken on assignment appear in newspapers and magazines, the vast majority of their work remains unseen. But the indispensable role of photojournalism in recording the destruction of the World Trade Center and the selfless acts of bravery by emergency personnel altered the status quo entirely. Every still photo shot that day is now critical, historical evidence.

A news photographer himself, Arellano had opened his small exhibit space specifically to display the September 11 photos taken by his friends and colleagues, as well as his own. All wanted their work to bear public witness to the shocking tragedy—the biggest story they would ever cover—as well as to honor the dead and the actions of the living. When P&P staff visited, the out-of-the-way gallery had become a spontaneous gathering place for rescue personnel, the participating photographers, and victims' family members, all still struggling to comprehend the magnitude of the disaster and its impact on their lives. The Library recognized the significance of the little-advertised collection, and the 126 riveting images that Johnson selected for the collection reveal photojournalism at its best.

By late November, a variety of 9/11-related exhibitions had been quickly organized, especially in New York where local audiences were in need of

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Robert Mecca

In the wake of the World Trade Center collapse, the people of Manhattan at first fled, then flocked to hospitals to donate blood and pray, in support of the efforts of the emergency workers as they searched for survivors in the wreckage.

Avijit Gupta

PRAYER
STATION

Kevin Bubriski

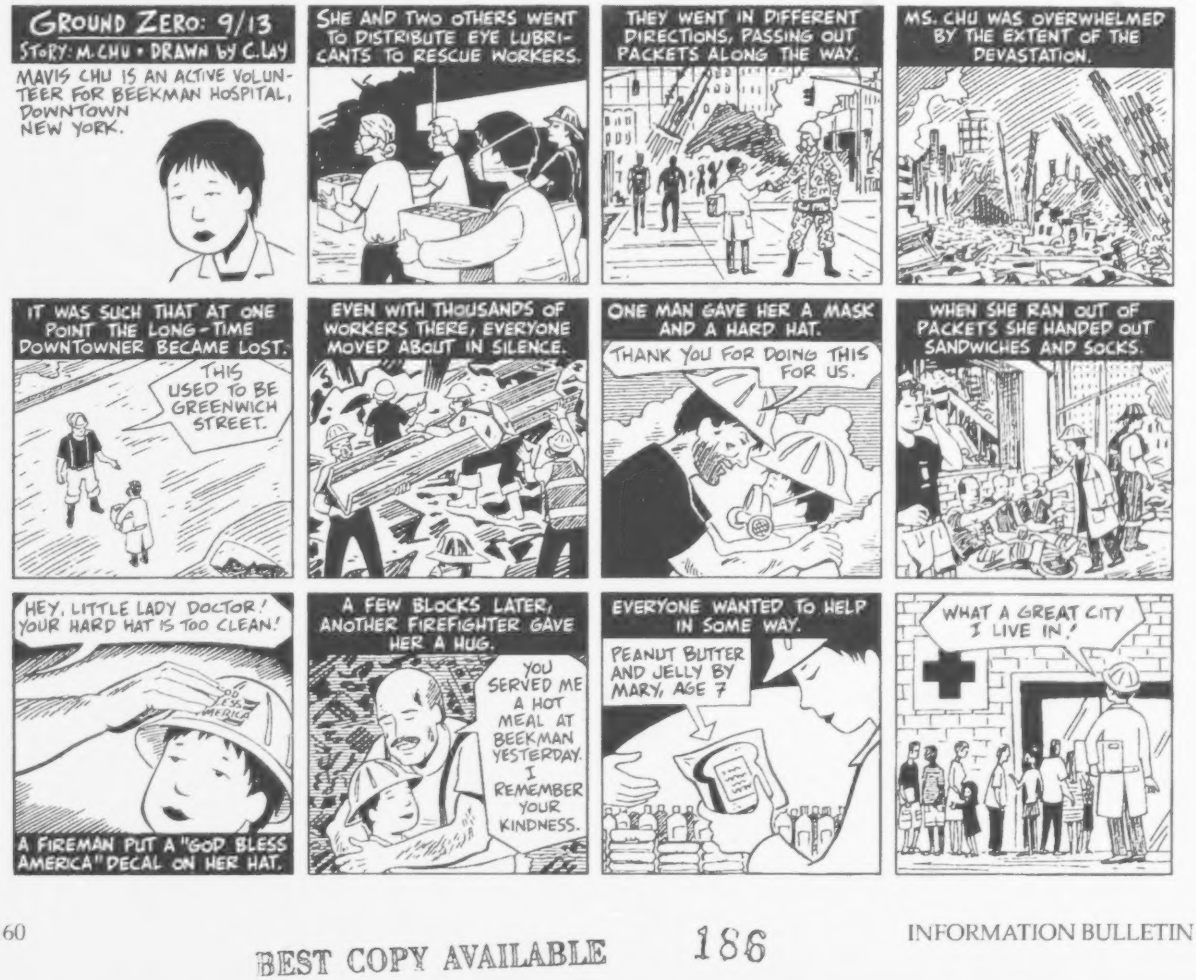
William C. Lopez

Mary Altaffer

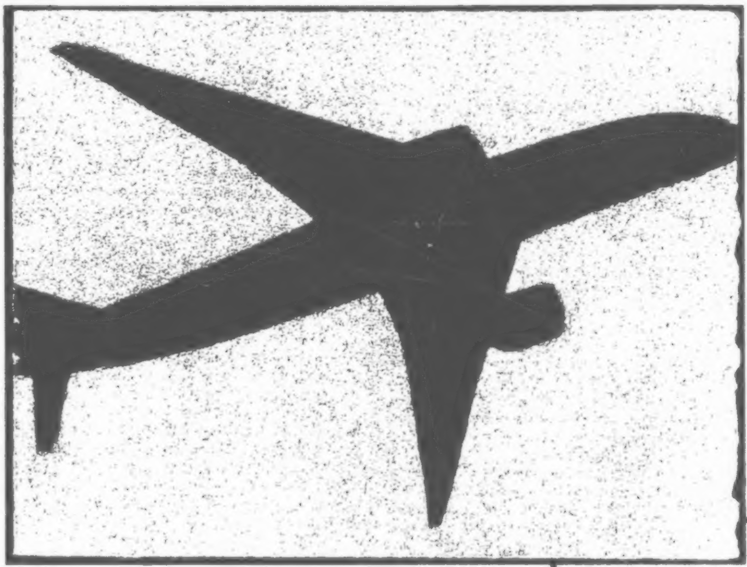
People evacuating lower Manhattan amid dust and debris of the World Trade Center; rescue workers seated against a wall at the collapse site

Todd Maisel

Cartoonists told moving stories in the wake of the attacks. Carol Lay's weekly "Story Minute" feature described the work of one volunteer in New York.

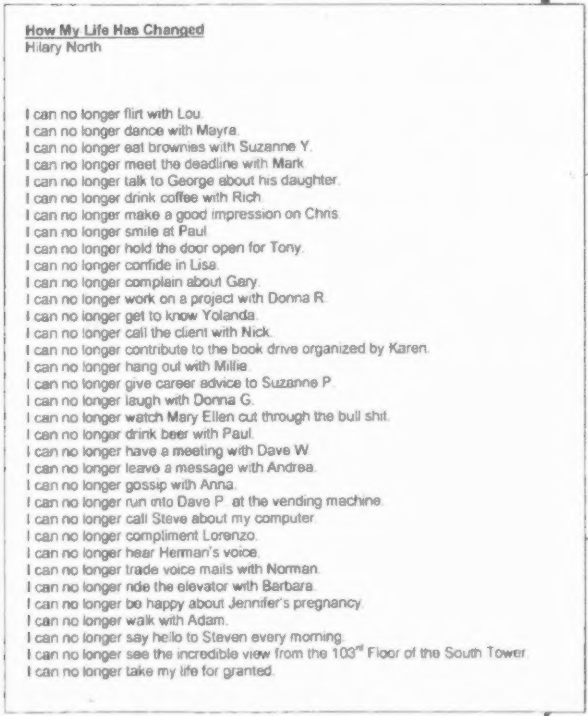

GROUND ZERO: 9/13
STORY: M. CHU • DRAWN BY C. LAY
MAVIS CHU IS AN ACTIVE VOLUNTEER FOR BEEKMAN HOSPITAL, DOWNTOWN NEW YORK.
SHE AND TWO OTHERS WENT TO DISTRIBUTE EYE LUBRICANTS TO RESCUE WORKERS.
THEY WENT IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS, PASSING OUT PACKETS ALONG THE WAY.
MS. CHU WAS OVERWHELMED BY THE EXTENT OF THE DEVASTATION.
IT WAS SUCH THAT AT ONE POINT THE LONG-TIME DOWNTOWNER BECAME LOST.
THIS USED TO BE GREENWICH STREET.
EVEN WITH THOUSANDS OF WORKERS THERE, EVERYONE MOVED ABOUT IN SILENCE.
ONE MAN GAVE HER A MASK AND A HARD HAT.
THANK YOU FOR DOING THIS FOR US.
WHEN SHE RAN OUT OF PACKETS SHE HANDED OUT SANDWICHES AND SOCKS.
HEY, LITTLE LADY DOCTOR! YOUR HARD HAT IS TOO CLEAN!
GOD BLESS AMERICA
A FIREMAN PUT A "GOD BLESS AMERICA" DECAL ON HER HAT.
A FEW BLOCKS LATER, ANOTHER FIREFIGHTER GAVE HER A HUG.
YOU SERVED ME A HOT MEAL AT BEEKMAN YESTERDAY. I REMEMBER YOUR KINDNESS.
EVERYONE WANTED TO HELP IN SOME WAY.
PEANUT BUTTER AND JELLY BY MARY, AGE 7
WHAT A GREAT CITY I LIVE IN!

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



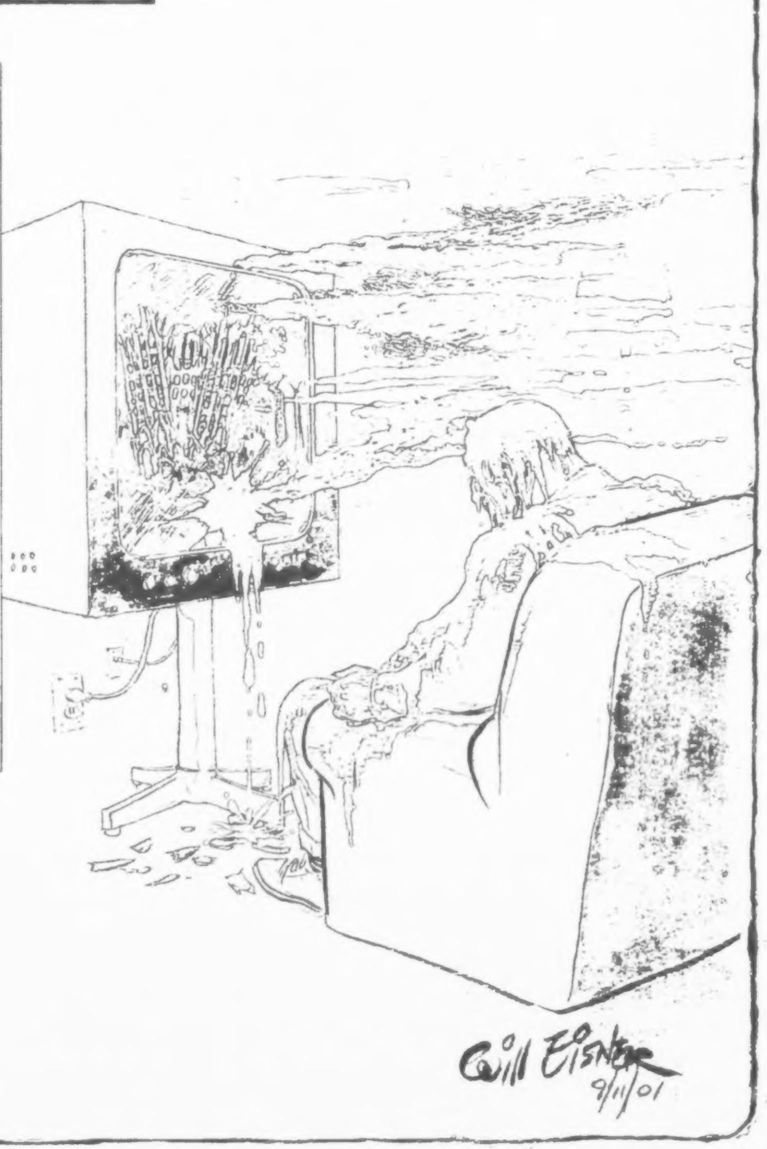
Two from New York's Exit Art gallery: "New Fears #5" by Chandra Cerrito depicts a new dark angel of death; and "How My Life Has Changed" by Hilary North.

Below, artist Will Eisner, a towering influence on the graphic arts and comic book artists since the 1930s, contributed "Reality 9/11" to Alternative Comics' "9-11 Emergency Relief" compilation.

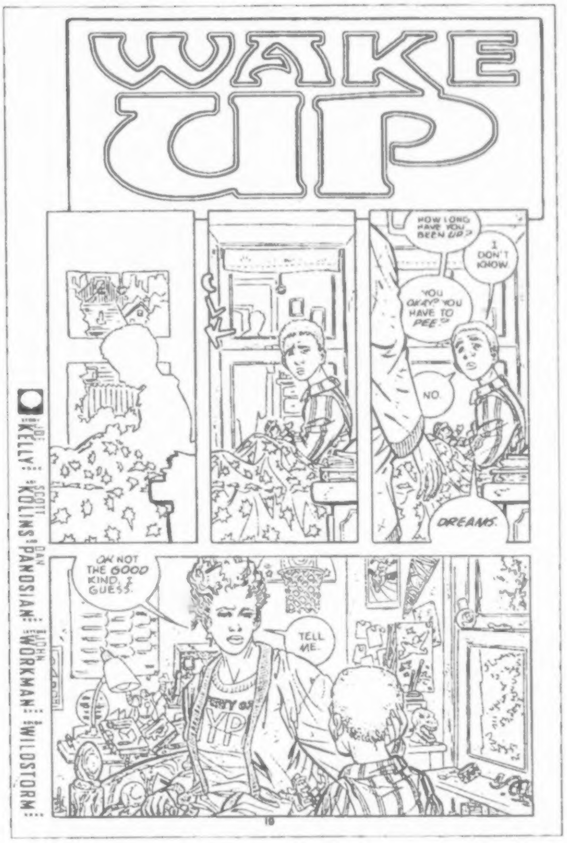


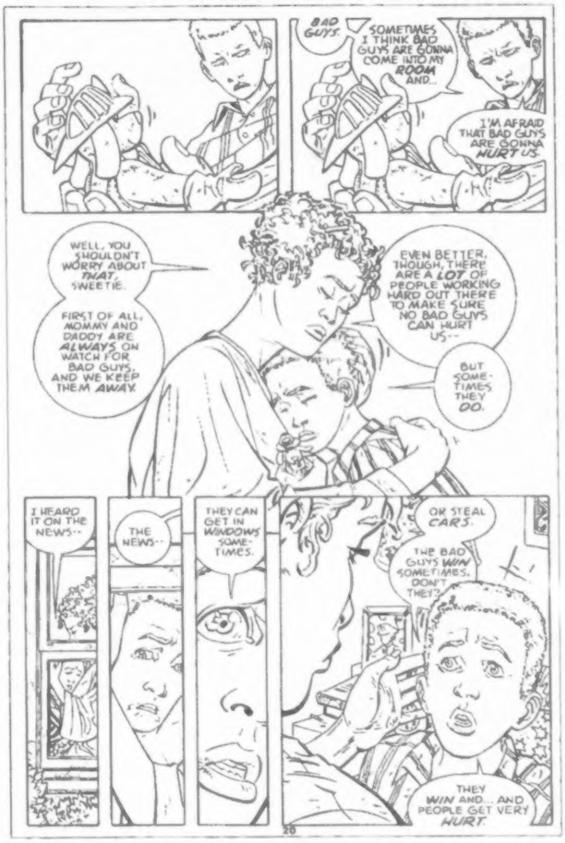
How My Life Has Changed
Hilary North

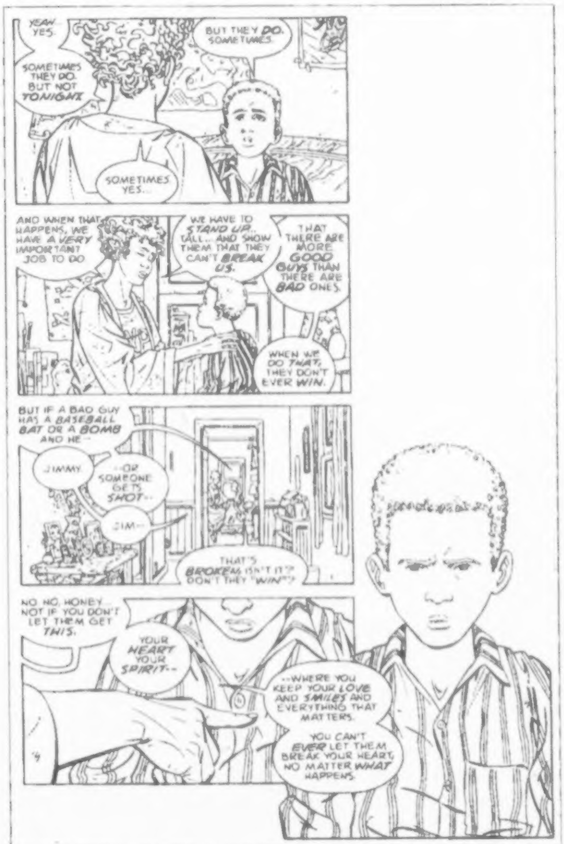
I can no longer flirt with Lou.
I can no longer dance with Mayra.
I can no longer eat brownies with Suzanne Y.
I can no longer meet the deadline with Mark.
I can no longer talk to George about his daughter.
I can no longer drink coffee with Rich.
I can no longer make a good impression on Chris.
I can no longer smile at Paul.
I can no longer hold the door open for Tony.
I can no longer confide in Lisa.
I can no longer complain about Gary.
I can no longer work on a project with Donna R.
I can no longer get to know Yolanda.
I can no longer call the client with Nick.
I can no longer contribute to the book drive organized by Karen.
I can no longer hang out with Millie.
I can no longer give career advice to Suzanne P.
I can no longer laugh with Donna G.
I can no longer watch Mary Ellen cut through the bull shit.
I can no longer drink beer with Paul.
I can no longer have a meeting with Dave W.
I can no longer leave a message with Andrea.
I can no longer gossip with Anna.
I can no longer run into Dave P. at the vending machine.
I can no longer call Steve about my computer.
I can no longer compliment Lorenzo.
I can no longer hear Herman's voice.
I can no longer trade voice mails with Norman.
I can no longer ride the elevator with Barbara.
I can no longer be happy about Jennifer's pregnancy.
I can no longer walk with Adam.
I can no longer say hello to Steven every morning.
I can no longer see the incredible view from the 103rd Floor of the South Tower.
I can no longer take my life for granted.

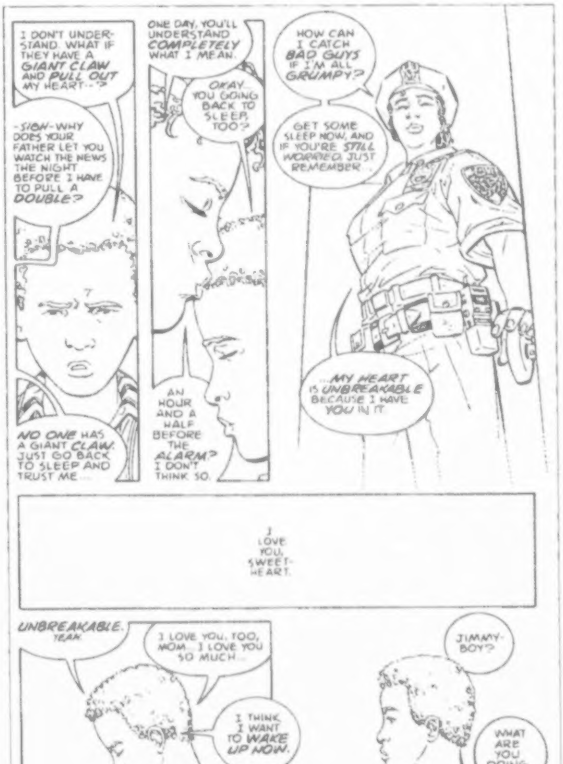


BEST COPY AVAILABLE

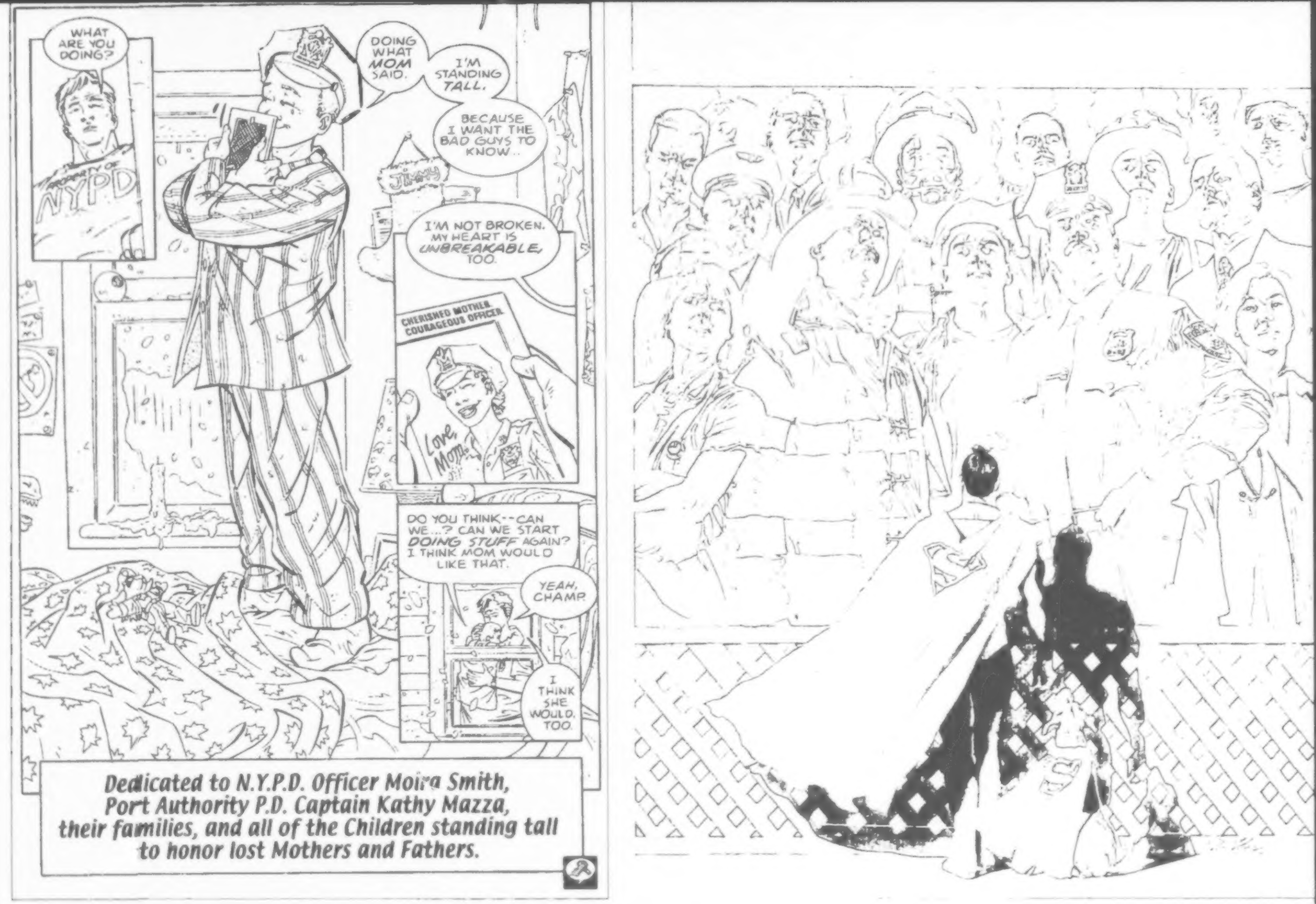

WAKE UP
HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN UP?
I DON'T KNOW.
YOU OKAY? YOU HAVE TO PEE?
NO.
DREAMS.
OH NOT THE GOOD KIND, I GUESS.
TELL ME.
JOE KELLY · SCOTT KOLINS · DAN PANOSIAN · JOHN WORKMAN · WILDSTORM
19


BAD GUYS.
SOMETIMES I THINK BAD GUYS ARE GONNA COME INTO MY ROOM AND...
I'M AFRAID THAT BAD GUYS ARE GONNA HURT US.
WELL, YOU SHOULDN'T WORRY ABOUT THAT, SWEETIE.
FIRST OF ALL, MOMMY AND DADDY ARE ALWAYS ON WATCH FOR BAD GUYS, AND WE KEEP THEM AWAY.
EVEN BETTER, THOUGH, THERE ARE A LOT OF PEOPLE WORKING HARD OUT THERE TO MAKE SURE NO BAD GUYS CAN HURT US--
BUT SOMETIMES THEY DO.
I HEARD IT ON THE NEWS--
THE NEWS--
THEY CAN GET IN WINDOWS SOMETIMES.
OR STEAL CARS.
THE BAD GUYS WIN SOMETIMES. DON'T THEY?
THEY WIN AND... AND PEOPLE GET VERY HURT.
20


YEAH... YES.
SOMETIMES THEY DO. BUT NOT TONIGHT.
BUT THEY DO. SOMETIMES.
SOMETIMES YES...
AND WHEN THAT HAPPENS, WE HAVE A VERY IMPORTANT JOB TO DO
WE HAVE TO STAND UP... TALL... AND SHOW THEM THAT THEY CAN'T BREAK US.
THAT THERE ARE MORE GOOD GUYS THAN THERE ARE BAD ONES.
WHEN WE DO THAT, THEY DON'T EVER WIN.
BUT IF A BAD GUY HAS A BASEBALL BAT OR A BOMB AND HE--
JIMMY.
--OR SOMEONE GETS SHOT--
JIM--
THAT'S BROKEN, ISN'T IT? DON'T THEY "WIN"?
NO, NO, HONEY... NOT IF YOU DON'T LET THEM GET THIS.
YOUR HEART. YOUR SPIRIT--
--WHERE YOU KEEP YOUR LOVE AND SMILES AND EVERYTHING THAT MATTERS.
YOU CAN'T EVER LET THEM BREAK YOUR HEART, NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS.


I DON'T UNDERSTAND. WHAT IF THEY HAVE A GIANT CLAW AND PULL OUT MY HEART--?
ONE DAY, YOU'LL UNDERSTAND COMPLETELY WHAT I MEAN.
HOW CAN I CATCH BAD GUYS IF I'M ALL GRUMPY?
OKAY... YOU GOING BACK TO SLEEP, TOO?
-SIGH- WHY DOES YOUR FATHER LET YOU WATCH THE NEWS THE NIGHT BEFORE I HAVE TO PULL A DOUBLE?
GET SOME SLEEP NOW, AND IF YOU'RE STILL WORRIED, JUST REMEMBER...
NO ONE HAS A GIANT CLAW. JUST GO BACK TO SLEEP AND TRUST ME...
AN HOUR AND A HALF BEFORE THE ALARM? I DON'T THINK SO.
...MY HEART IS UNBREAKABLE BECAUSE I HAVE YOU IN IT.
I LOVE YOU, SWEETHEART.
UNBREAKABLE. YEAH.
I LOVE YOU, TOO, MOM... I LOVE YOU SO MUCH...
I THINK I WANT TO WAKE UP NOW.
JIMMY-BOY?
WHAT ARE YOU DOING?
22

BEST_COPY_AVAILABLE 188

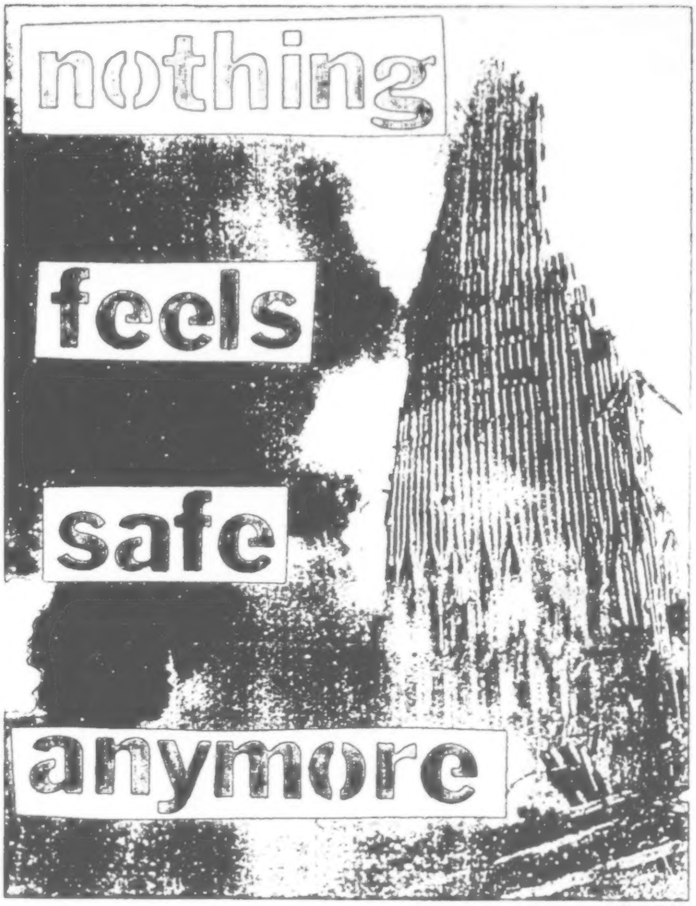

WHAT ARE YOU DOING?
PROPERTY OF NYPD
DOING WHAT MOM SAID.
I'M STANDING TALL.
BECAUSE I WANT THE BAD GUYS TO KNOW...
JIMMY
I'M NOT BROKEN. MY HEART IS UNBREAKABLE, TOO.
CHERISHED MOTHER COURAGEOUS OFFICER
Love, Mom
DO YOU THINK--CAN WE...? CAN WE START DOING STUFF AGAIN? I THINK MOM WOULD LIKE THAT.
YEAH, CHAMP.
I THINK SHE WOULD, TOO.
Dedicated to N.Y.P.D. Officer Moira Smith, Port Authority P.D. Captain Kathy Mazza, their families, and all of the Children standing tall to honor lost Mothers and Fathers.

"Wake Up" (opposite, concluding above left), by Scott Kolins, Dan Panosian, Joe Kelly and John Workman, is a hopeful story of a boy encountering his late mother in a dream. And in Alex Ross' painting, one of the greatest fictional heroes and his dog look up in respect to real-life heroes. Both pieces appeared in DC Comics' "9-11: September 11th 2001" collection.

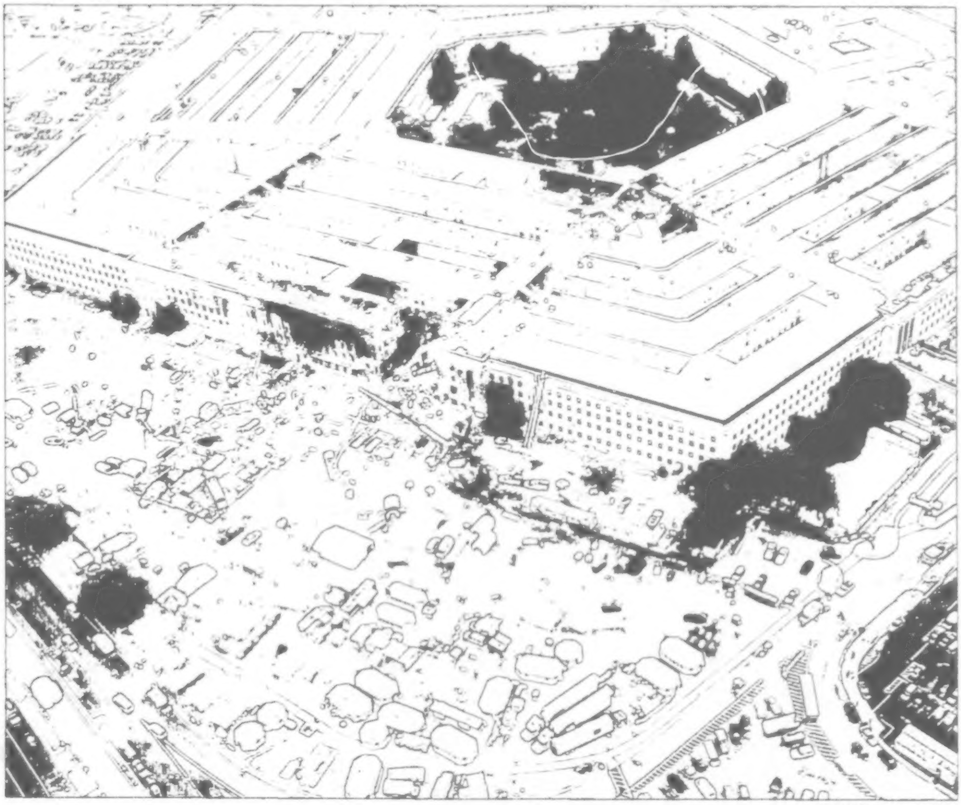
collective, therapeutic relief from the trauma they suffered. The displays were constantly crowded. Some, like a museum show that featured the work of members of the elite Magnum Photos news agency, were exclusive; others, like "This Is New York: A Democracy of Photographs," were radically inclusive and unedited. Any snapshot taken that day was accepted. These and other concurrent 9/11 shows in Manhattan greatly assisted P&P curators to survey the nature and range of creative artworks as well as documentary images, and acquisition-related trips to Manhattan became frequent.

On one trip in early 2002, Katz, a cartoon and caricature specialist, visited a show at Exit Art, a non-profit, cultural center and alternative art exhibition gallery not far from the World Trade Center site. It was an unusual display—original illustrations by leading comic book artists on the 9/11 theme. The comic book is a powerful and compelling storytelling medium, and in the aftermath of September 11, illustrators were among the first artists to respond to the terrorist attacks. In an unprecedented action, a coalition of publishers, writers and illustrators quickly joined forces to produce a remarkable, two-volume anthology, "September 11: The World's Finest Comic Book Writers and Artists Tell Stories to Remember." Original work for these books, as well as for another graphic publication, "World War III Illustrated," was on display at Exit Art. Impressed by the high quality of the cartoons on view, Katz and curatorial assistant Martha Kennedy immediately contacted the editors and publishers to inquire about possible acquisitions. All were highly enthusiastic and in turn contacted the artists who, in a remarkable display of generosity and unity, donated 335 original drawings to the Library.

Concurrently, Exit Art had mounted a second, more inclusive exhibition, "Reactions: A Global Response to the 9/11 Attacks." Recognizing that people everywhere had an urgent need to freely communicate their feelings publicly, the staff of the avant-garde gallery had sent out a worldwide appeal by letter and e-mail for individuals to send in creative responses. There was one simple criterion: each artwork had to be on an 8 1/2 x 11-inch sheet of paper. When Katz saw the show, some 2,443 original pieces were on view, hanging densely in rows from wires strung across the gallery. They included heartfelt and highly personal creations: drawings, paintings, photographs, collages, letters, digital prints, poems and graphic designs. The exhibit was American in spirit—completely open and democratic. Everyone was an equal



Daniel DiGia



U.S. Government Photo

A piece from the open-submission "Reactions" exhibition by New York's Exit Art gallery; an aerial view of the damaged Pentagon building

participant; sophisticated work by internationally recognized artists hung side-by-side with drawings submitted by children.

These were ready-made, visual archives, revealing a wide variety of social, cultural and emotional reactions to the terrorist attacks; the same-sized works expressed strong feelings—grief, fear, anger, hope, patriotism, even strong antiwar sentiment. A critical and popular success, the unique show was an attractive, if unusual, acquisition for the division's growing 9/11 collection. Subsequently, Adamson and Katz met with the board of directors of Exit Art to present the case that the Library of Congress was the appropriate repository of this unique array of creative responses from individuals in 27 countries. They enthusiastically approved, and the Exit Art Reactions Collection was acquired at cost, rights-free. Representative examples are included in "Witness and Response."

In early 2002, another unconventional exhibition opened in New York, "A New World Trade Center: Design Proposals." In collaboration with the editors of Architectural Record, gallery owner Max Protetch had invited more than 100 architects worldwide to submit imaginative proposals for the redevelopment of the Twin Towers site. Sixty, including many internationally acclaimed practitioners in the field, sent sets of drawings, models, and photographs, as well as state-of-the-art electronic and digital presentations of their ideas. Freed from practical, real-world constraints imposed by clients, and incorporating radically different technological, economic, social and philosophical approaches, the proposals were highly creative and forward-looking. Taken as a group, they provided a remarkable "snapshot" of advanced architectural thinking at the beginning of the 21st century.

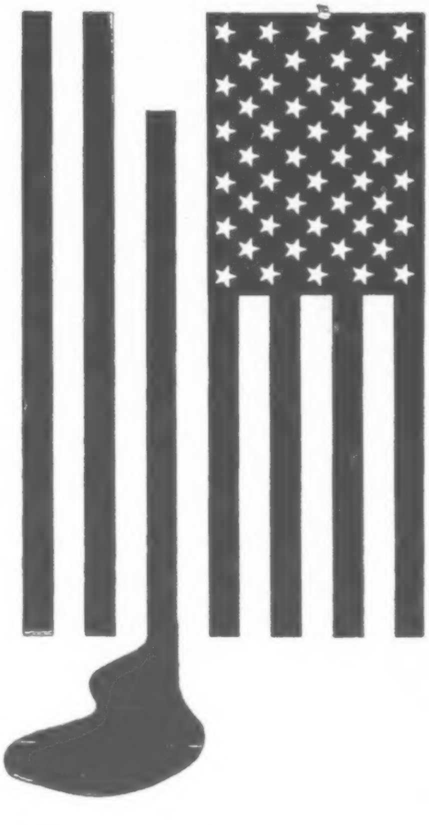
After it opened in New York, the architecture show attracted extraordinary media attention and unprecedented, standing-room-only crowds. Ford Peatross, P&P's curator of architectural, design and engineering collections, raised the idea of acquiring the unique collection, and in April 2002, when the show traveled to the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C., (where it broke attendance records), it was carefully reviewed by the curators and

Diane Kresh, director for public service collections. Recognizing its importance, Kresh authorized its acquisition. Adding to the growing critical acclaim of "A New World Trade Center" was the fact that it had been selected by the U.S. Department of State to be America's official entry at the 2002 Biennale di Venezia, the celebrated international architecture exhibition scheduled for this fall in Venice. Examples of the conceptual designs—including the well-known "Towers of Light" proposal—are digitally displayed in the Library's current September 11 exhibition.

Gallery owner Protetch also introduced Adamson and Peatross to the fine art photographer Joel Meyerowitz. Although best known for his exquisite, light-filled landscape and marine views, he was the only photographer officially authorized to remain on the World Trade Center site after September 11 and document the work. Until May 2002, when the debris was finally cleared, he devoted himself to photographing the steady demolition, hour-by-hour, day-by-day, and the retrieval of victims. His beautiful but haunting scenes of the ruins at all times of the day and night, along with his portraits of construction workers, police and firemen at Ground Zero, have attracted widespread national and international attention. After reviewing a selection with the photographer in New York, Adamson and Katz chose fifteen large-size, color compositions for the Library's collections, several of which are on view in "Witness and Response."

Another well-known photographer, Carol Highsmith, unexpectedly donated a stunning panoramic photograph she took of lower Manhattan and the World Trade Center from a helicopter on a clear day in early August 2001 (see photo, page 176). Almost a year later, she was invited to accompany the cross-country trip of the final remains of the Twin Towers, a massive piece of structural steel that will be melted down and turned into a memorial sculpture in California. Along the way, as the truck stopped in cities and towns, tens of thousands reached out to touch the damaged beam and personally share in America's collective grief. Highsmith documented the extraordinary journey, recently donating her set of color photographs, along with their rights.

After the trip, Highsmith put Peatross in touch with company officials in charge of recycling the steel from Ground Zero. For the Library's current memorial exhibition, they especially saved the last burned and crushed fragments of structural steel and metal cladding from the World Trade Center. A strong supporter of the Library, the energetic photographer also helped to arrange for another gift—a piece of limestone torn from the Pentagon (see article, p. 176). On display in the exhibition, these artifacts are tangible records of the physical devastation suffered on September 11, 2001.



"Bleeding Flag" by Ziva Kronzen

As the curators continuously reviewed the division's growing acquisition, they realized that important images were missing. While scores of photographers had documented the destruction of the World Trade Center, few were on hand when the Pentagon was attacked, or when hijacked Flight 93 crashed in a rural field in Shanksville, Pa. Intent on filling gaps, in the early spring of this year, photography curators Carol Johnson, Beverly Brannan and Verna Curtis visited the Newseum in Arlington, Va., to view an exhibit of Pentagon-related images. Among them were several dramatic, eyewitness shots taken by a local amateur photographer, Daryl Donley. An administrator at the National Symphony Orchestra, he had been caught in a traffic jam directly opposite the building. The doomed passenger jet passed directly over his car before exploding in a fireball inside the immense office complex. After recovering from his initial shock, he reached for his camera and took a unique series of photographs of the burning structure immediately following the impact. Resourceful photo curators tracked down Donley and arranged to acquire a selection of his extraordinary views.

To obtain images from Shanksville, Beverly Brannan telephoned area newspapers, the local volunteer fire department, and even contacted the rural electric cooperative, eventually locating several independent and amateur photographers who had documented the crash site, the activities of Red Cross and other volunteer workers, and the memorials to the victims which had appeared spontaneously. From online databases, she also identified relevant Shanksville and Pentagon images from photographers employed by Associated Press, Reuters and the Knight-Ridder syndicates. Assistant curator Maricia Battle then followed up, contacting various newspapers and photojournalists and carefully negotiating the acquisition of 58 copyrighted images, along with their exhibition rights. While documentary photos predominate, Verna Curtis, curator of fine art photography, recommended the acquisition of a number of symbolic and poetic images taken by leading artist-photographers. In one mournful instance, a photographer digitally manipulated a vertical format, architectural view made in 1994. He removed a shot of the soaring Twin Towers above ground, but retained their reflection below in a puddle of water on a deserted street.

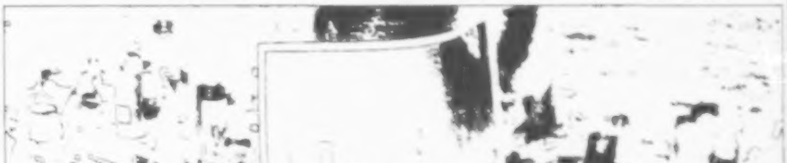
In the field of posters and related graphic design, a variety of New York artists produced works intended to boost spirits and heal emotions in the aftermath of the World Trade Center attack. For a collaborative project called "Time to Consider: The Arts Respond to 9/11," poets, architects, artists and designers submitted 100 designs. Four were finally selected for printing and were distributed all over the city. Poster curator Elena Millie ensured they were donated to the Library, along with a CD-ROM containing the entire series of submissions. In addition, Millie discovered five compelling 9/11-related poster designs in the annual springtime Communications Graphics Show sponsored by the American Institute of Graphic Art. They, too, entered the Library's collections as gifts.

A startling series of 23 posters, expressing an entirely different point of view, was acquired through the Library's overseas operations office in Islamabad, Pakistan. The garish designs all include the looming face of Osama bin Laden surrounded

Carol Highsmith

Spontaneous shrines in memory of victims appeared at disaster sites and at public places throughout the nation (clockwise from top): patriotic angels at the Shanksville, Pa., site of the crash of Flight 93; a candle-filled sidewalk memorial in Manhattan; and a shrine on the Pentagon grounds near the crash site in Arlington, Va.

James Hardin



David Finn

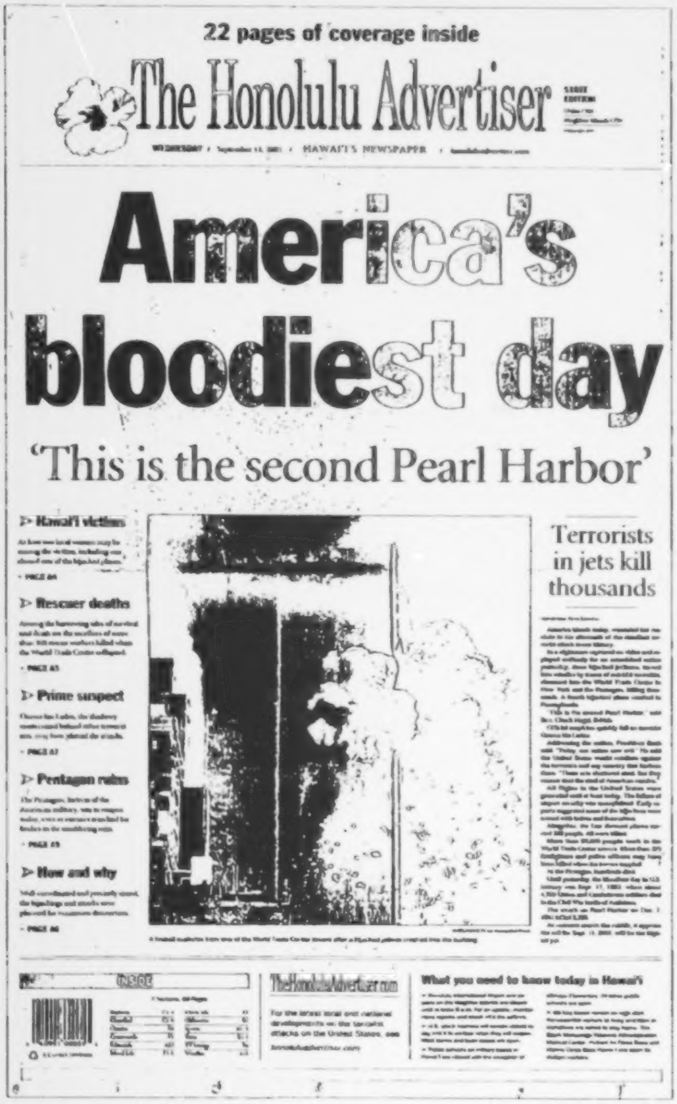
by exploding U.S. warplanes, tanks, rifle-toting child warriors and holy Islamic sites, along with superimposed Koranic exhortations and Jihad slogans in Arabic and Urdu. One especially chilling poster situates bin Laden's head against a photograph of the World Trade Center in flames. Repellent as they may be to Americans, these graphic images are a part of the historical context that must be preserved.

Like her colleagues, fine prints curator Katherine Blood searched for artworks related to the September 11 theme. Fine artists were slower to respond creatively than illustrators and graphic designers, but an exhibition presented in early 2002 by Meridien International Center in Washington, D.C., "True Colors: Meditations on the American Spirit," brought together a variety of creative responses, several of which she recommended for acquisition. Another local show, "Artists Respond: September 11," staged at the Rockville (Md.) Art Center, likewise provided a source of new acquisitions. Blood also tracked down two memorial print portfolios that were added to the collection: "9/11. Fear, Fate, Faith" by students and faculty at the Corcoran School of Art + Design (P&P also acquired a matching portfolio of photographs by Corcoran students) and "September 11th" published by artist members of New York's Manhattan Graphics Center. In all, 83 artists' prints and drawings were acquired, again, many by gift. The majority of these artists had created their work not for the art market, but out of an inner need to express and allay their own personal feelings of anguish, mourning and disbelief. The examples of recent P&P acquisitions on view in "Witness and Response" reveal not only the wide-ranging approaches taken by creative individuals to documenting and interpreting the terrible events that occurred on September 11, 2001, and the feelings they aroused, but also the commitment of the curatorial staff to ensuring that such works remain a vital component of the historical record preserved in the Library of Congress. Looking back, the division's still-growing 9/11 archives is not unlike the great collection of Depression-era Farm Security Administration photographs that reveal so poignantly the strength and resilience of the American people in times of duress. ◆

Jeremy Adamson is chief of the Prints and Photographs Division.

Dylan Moore

The attacks inspired many outbursts of patriotic activity. Here, Brooks Breece of Dale City, Va., waves the American flag on a hill overlooking the interstate highway in Occoquan, Va., on Sept. 14, 2001.



22 pages of coverage inside

The Honolulu Advertiser

HAWAI'I'S NEWSPAPER

America's bloodiest day

'This is the second Pearl Harbor'

▷ Hawai'i victims

▷ Rescuer deaths

▷ Prime suspect

▷ Pentagon ruins

▷ How and why

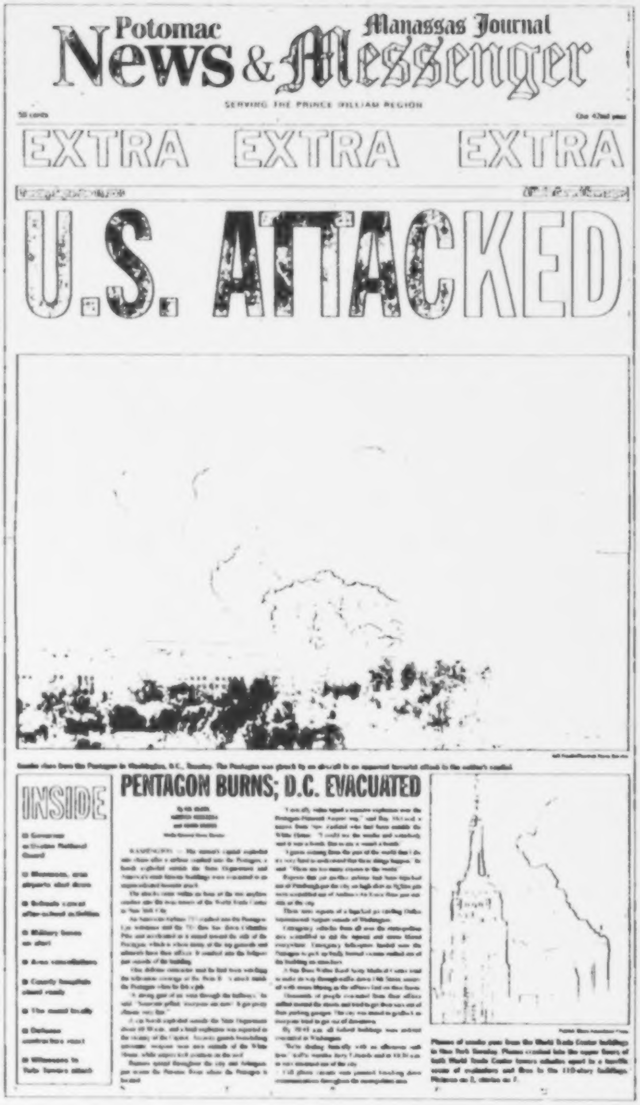
Terrorists in jets kill thousands

INSIDE

TheHonoluluAdvertiser.com

For the latest local and national developments on the terrorist attacks on the United States, see honoluluadvertiser.com

What you need to know today in Hawai'i



Potomac News & Manassas Journal Messenger

SERVING THE PRINCE WILLIAM REGION

EXTRA EXTRA EXTRA

U.S. ATTACKED

INSIDE

PENTAGON BURNS; D.C. EVACUATED

Special Editions

Newspapers Worldwide Reflect Shock and Horror

By GENE BERRY

On the afternoon of September 11, the Library began collecting U.S. and foreign newspapers that recorded the immediate horror of the day in journalists' words and through photographers' lenses. Because official distribution channels were affected not only on 9/11, but by closure of all U.S. air traffic for three days and for months afterward due to the anthrax attack disrupting mail delivery to the entire Capitol complex, Library staff obtained some of the newspapers in the current Library exhibit from family, friends and colleagues across the country and overseas. Some of these special editions received from an extended Library family may not have been otherwise available to the Library.

On this, the first anniversary commemorating September 11, the Library continues to collect newspapers chronicling the unfolding story of how our nation and the world responded to the tragedy of that day. The 9/11 newspaper issues are now part of the Library's Historic Events Newspaper Collection, which allows future generations to read contemporaneous accounts of the tragedy.

Although the collection is occasionally used by journalists, scholars and members of Congress, the Historic Events Newspaper Collection is primarily used by the Library to support educational exhibitions and outreach to the public, such as the current Library exhibition, "Witness and Response," marking September 11.

Other newspapers in the Library's current exhibition show the impact on every aspect of society in the months following 9/11. Newspapers printed pictures of flags, which were in short supply at the time, and encouraged readers to cut them out and display them. They also embellished their

LA PRENSA GRÁFICA

12 PÁGINAS
¢1.00 / $0.11

E.U.A.
bajo
ataque

EXTRA

NOTICIAS

¡TERRORISMO!

الأهرام

الدولى

٣٢ صفحة

الفزع يجتاح أمريكا تحت رعب الانفجارات الرهيبة

هجمات انتحارية بالطائرات على البنتاجون ومركز التجارة العالمى بنيويورك

طائرتان تصطدمان عمدا بمركز التجارة وثالثة بالبنتاجون وحريق غامض بالبيت الأبيض

أعداد مهولة من القتلى والمصابين فى نيويورك وواشنطن ونداءات للتبرع بالدم

إعلان حالة التأهب القصوى بين القوات والقواعد العسكرية الأمريكية فى العالم

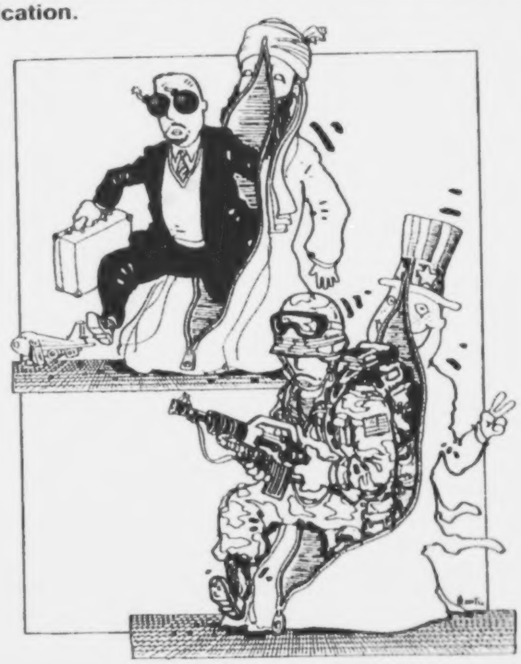
بلير يطالب بتكتف دولى لمواجهة الإرهاب

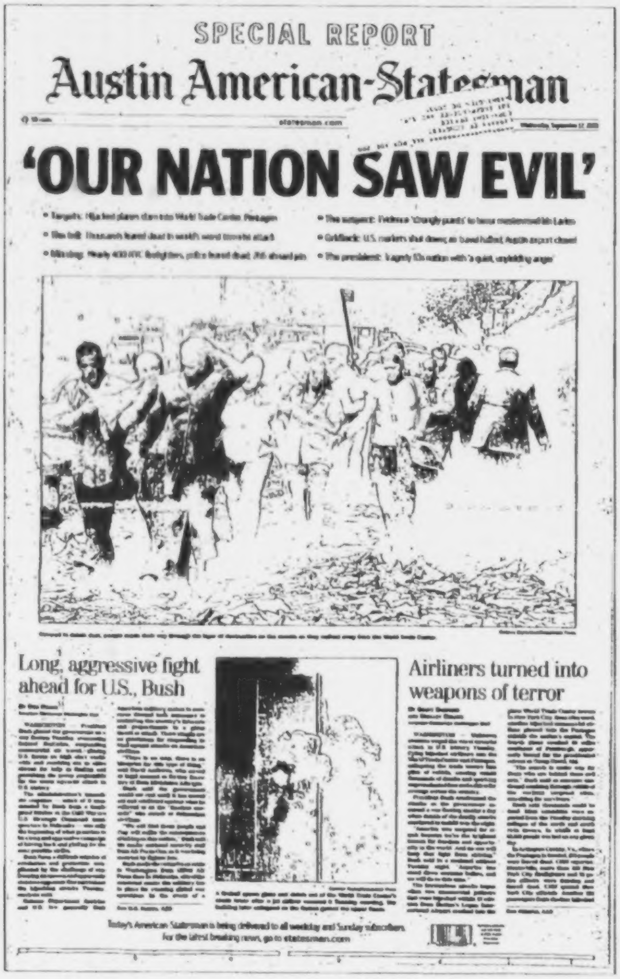
تضارب شديد بشأن الجهة المسئولة عن الحوادث الإرهابية

الهجوم على المركز التجارى العالمى

داخل العدد

Press reactions to the 9/11 attacks in many languages, including Spanish and Arabic; L'Express (Paris) cartoonist De Plantu depicts the changing nature of the combatants in an Oct. 17, 2001, issue of the publication.





SPECIAL REPORT

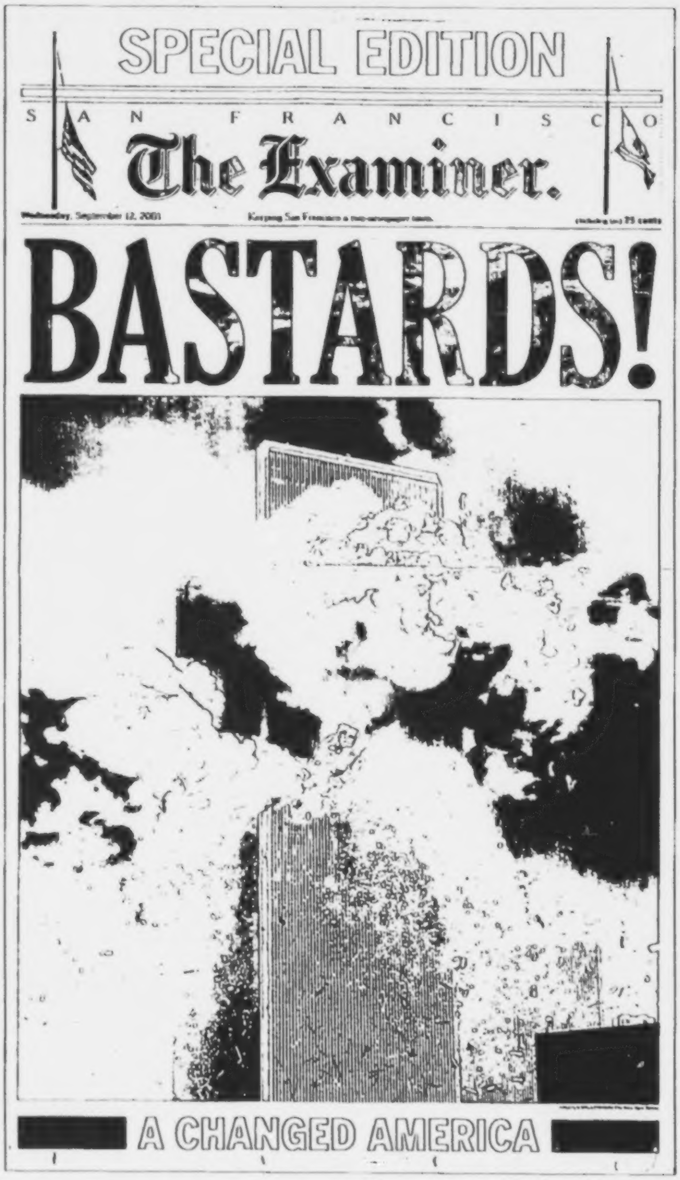
Austin American-Statesman

'OUR NATION SAW EVIL'

Long, aggressive fight ahead for U.S., Bush

Airliners turned into weapons of terror

Today's American-Statesman is being delivered to all weekday and Sunday subscribers. For the latest breaking news, go to statesman.com



SPECIAL EDITION

SAN FRANCISCO

The Examiner.

Wednesday, September 12, 2001

BASTARDS!

A CHANGED AMERICA

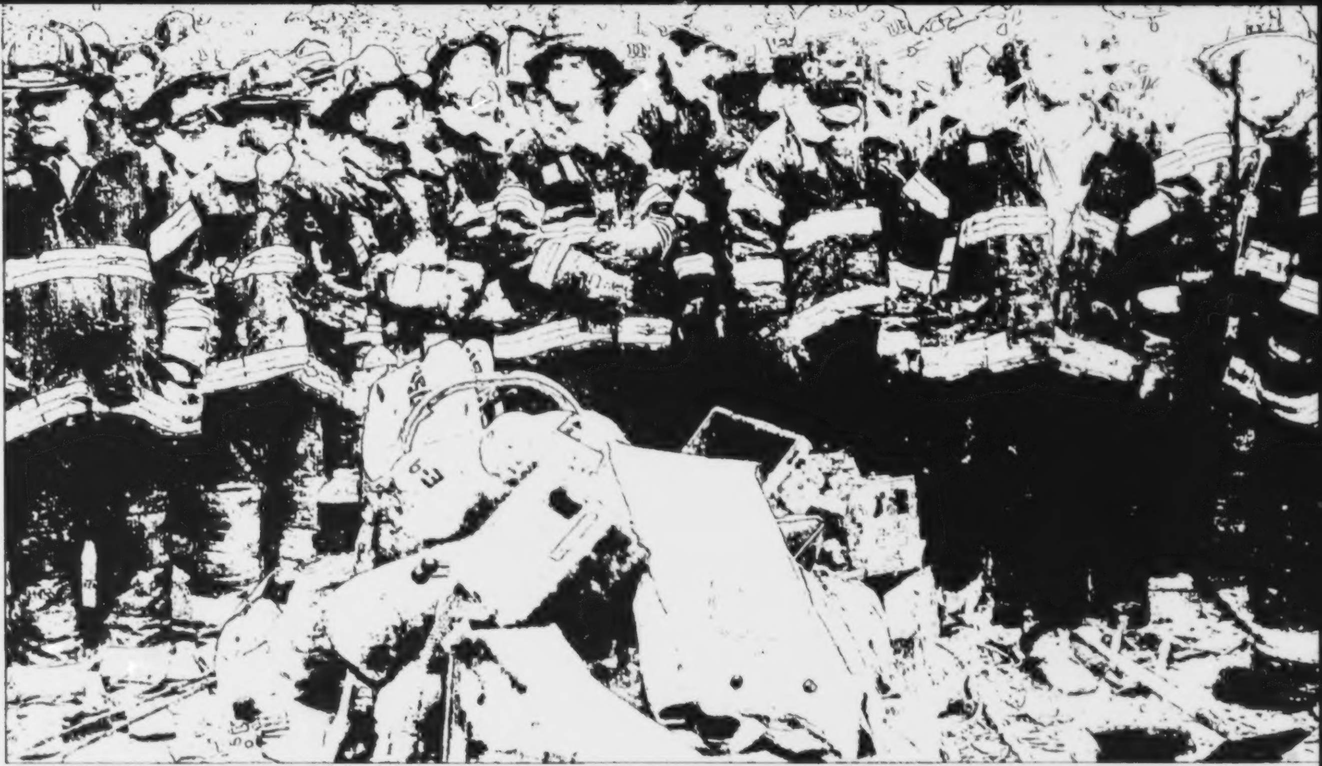
pages with other patriotic images, slogans and pleas. Advertisements used patriotic motifs and themes along with the products they intended to sell, and sometimes advertised nothing, showing instead a flag or making a public service plea for victim relief. The grief, as well as the resolve of an entire nation, was cataloged on many levels through the pages of newsprint published daily and weekly across the nation, as the hunt for the perpetrators continued and the world asked how this could happen.

Within days of the attacks, comic book artists working for major publishers turned their talents to commemorating the ordinary folks who became heroes by their extraordinary deeds of service and sacrifice. Both the comic book and historic news collections will give future scholars and researchers insight into what Americans were reading, thinking and doing during this time of national emergency, and how it compares to previous national tragedies or events.

Newspapers and comic books are usually published on paper that poses many problems for archival preservation. The Serial and Government Publications Division is working with the Preservation Directorate on two new treatment strategies for select original issues of newspapers and comic books with high archival value. A sample of comic books and 9/11 newspaper issues will be sent this fall for mass deacidification under an existing Library contract with Preservation Technologies L.P. A small sample of embrittled newspaper volumes and historic single issues has been programmed to be treated by the Zentrum für Bucherhaltung's innovative paper-splitting treatment technology, which gives a new, more stable core to very brittle papers through mechanical means. The contribution of these collections to the nation's cultural legacy more than compensates for the challenges of conserving them. ◆

Gene Berry is administrative officer in the Serial and Government Publications Division.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



Steven Hirsch of the New York Post was on the scene as firemen prepared to enter the World Trade Center collapse site in this image titled "Men of Stone."

On the Scene of Catastrophe

Photojournalists Bring Images of Terror to Life

BY CAROL JOHNSON

Five photographers who captured the devastation of terrorist attacks on September 11 told the stories behind their images during a panel discussion, "Capturing History: Photojournalists and 9/11," sponsored by the Library's Prints and Photographs Division (P&P) on June 20.

Madison Council members Thomas and Katherine Martin provided the funding for the Library to purchase more than 100 digital photographic prints documenting the attacks on the World Trade Center. The panel discussion in the Library's Mumford Room was held to bring the new acquisition to the attention of Library staff and the public.

The panel's photographers included one amateur and four professionals: Daryl Donley, a Falls Church, Va., resident who captured the Pentagon in flames while on his way to work in Washington, D.C.; Bolivar Arellano, G. N. Miller, and Steven Hirsch, all from the New York Post; and Susan Watts from the New York Daily News.

Jeremy Adamson, P&P chief, moderated the discussion. "Images may be eloquent and be worth a thousand words, but it is important for us to hear what the creators have to say," he said. "Artists and photographers are often left out of the verbal and textual environments that surround their work." Adamson stressed that, without photography, no one would have known precisely what it was like at the scene of the terrorists' attacks.

Donley, the assistant director of operations for the National Symphony Orchestra, was the first photographer to show slides of his work. On the morning of September 11, he was driving past the Pentagon on his way to work. He heard a low-flying plane and saw it crash into the Pentagon. Once he realized what had happened and regained his composure, Donley remembered that he had his camera with him. His first reaction was that he could not photograph the scene, but then he thought he must. He managed to pull to the side of the highway jammed with rush-hour traffic, stop, get out of his car, and use his camera with a zoom lens to capture the Pentagon in flames, within about three minutes of the attack.

Bolivar Arellano was the next photographer to take the podium. It was through his gallery in New York's East Village that the Library acquired extensive photographic documentation of the attack on the World Trade Center. Arellano, originally from Ecuador, has been a photographer for more than 30 years. He documented civil wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua, among other events. Arellano was the only photographer to shoot an image of the second World Trade tower after the first tower came down. He was standing across the street from tower number two at the time it collapsed. As the building crumbled, Arellano was thrown four feet in the air. His leg was injured, but he continued to photograph. He took the last known picture of a group of 13 firemen before they lost their lives on a rescue mission at the World Trade Center.

New York Post photographer Steven Hirsch saw the devastation from the roof of his apartment building. He bicycled down to Ground Zero and became a witness to one of the most traumatic events of his life. By the time he arrived, both of the buildings had already collapsed and it was difficult to move around because of the debris.

Gary Miller worked as a New York City corrections officer at Riker's Island and as a detective for the New York City Police Department before becoming a professional photographer. Miller said he was hesitant to take photographs at Ground Zero until he remembered his days of working in law enforcement. He compared his former job of drawing a gun to protect himself from criminals to shooting photographs. He explained that he created his image titled "Resurrection Within" in response to the statement he heard after the attack, to the effect that "There's no life at the Trade Center; everyone's dead. There's no life after the Trade Center." Miller said, "But there is life after the Trade Center. There's growth."

Susan Watts was covering a primary election on the Upper East Side for the New York Daily News at the time the plane hit the first trade center tower. She arrived at the World Trade Center five minutes after the second plane hit and ran for her life as the second building fell. She lost several pieces of her camera equipment and cannot remember taking some of her pictures, she said.

Adamson asked the panel, "What does it take to be a news photographer? Do you like action? Danger? Are you capable of dealing with stress? Do you like the grit?"

Although Arellano had risked his life on several occasions in Central and South America while taking photographs of war, he said he was not prepared for September 11. But, his profession is to take pictures, he said, and when something happens he has to be at the scene.

Hirsch said he fell in love with newspaper photography as a child and loves the excitement of not knowing what is going to happen from one day to the next. Miller said he enjoys seeing his photographs developed—capturing history.

Steven Hirsch's "Golgotha" for the New York Post begins to capture the enormity of the carnage at the World Trade Center, as the tiny fireman survey the wreckage; Daryl Donley's first photo of the Pentagon in flames was taken through the rear-view mirror of his car.

Amateur photographer Donley had his work published in Life magazine. Adamson asked how he brought his work to the media's attention. Donley said he contacted a friend who works for Gannett who in turn introduced him to Life's photo editor.

Adamson questioned the photographers about their automatic response to events and whether they had a moment's hesitation before rushing to the center of disaster. Watts replied that she has never had a moment when she could not take a picture. "You have to remove yourself emotionally from the situation because you see such horrible things," she said. "You provide a public service. You have a responsibility to your readers." ◆

Carol Johnson is a curator of photography in the Prints and Photographs Division.

Ordinary People, Extraordinary Events

Folklife Center Sponsors Documentary Project

By ANN HOOG

On Sept. 12, 2001, Peggy Bulger, director of the American Folklife Center, called a meeting so that staff could share their thoughts and feelings about the day before—a day that the Library of Congress was evacuated in the wake of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Folklorists and ethnomusicologists talked about the stories they had heard from other people, describing their experiences of the event. It was the sharing of these stories that reminded this writer of a collection in the Library's Archive of Folk Culture, made in the first days following the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Sixty years ago, on Dec. 8, 1941, Alan Lomax, then in charge of the Archive of American Folk Song, sent an urgent message to folklorists to collect "man on the street" reactions to the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war by the United States. Recordings were made in all parts of the United States in which people expressed their immediate reactions to the cataclysmic event. Interviews were conducted with shoemakers, electricians, janitors, oilmen, cab drivers, housewives, students, soldiers and physicians. People of many ethnic groups and ages expressed their opinions on the political, social, economic and military aspects of the attack. The recordings were sent to the Library of Congress, where they were used to create a radio documentary program which was broadcast on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"Why don't we do that today?" asked this author at the meeting. "We could send an e-mail to folklore listservs and ask our colleagues to interview people about September 11." By 4 p.m. that day, the center had prepared a call for participation for Publore, a listserv of 350 public folklorists and other ethnographers across the nation. Folklorists were asked to record the reactions of people in their communities to the tragic events. What were they doing when they heard of the attacks? How have their lives been changed? Almost immediately the center began receiving e-mails from folklorists expressing enthusiasm for the project. And although the center's staff had no resources and no formal plan, they knew there was a need to record and preserve these stories.

James Hardin

A small selection of the hundreds of post-September 11 interviews collected by the American Folklife Center.

The American Folklife Center has now received approximately 600 interviews (500 hours), a three-foot stack of accompanying manuscript materials, and more than 200 photographs of memorials from 22 states and a U.S. military base in Naples, Italy. Although the center's original call was to folklore professionals trained in ethnographic documentation, the word quickly spread to others, and the center also received interviews from high school teachers, film students, librarians and local historical societies.

Many of those contacted originally used the project as a way to teach oral history and fieldwork techniques in their college classes; at the same time, they recognized that it also could be an exercise in healing. As a result, several of the interviews were conducted by college students. With such a diversity of participation, the center has received recordings made with professional equipment and others made on 20-dollar tape recorders. Some people decided to videotape their interviews. Whatever format the participants chose and whatever the sound quality, the center has kept all the narratives that were submitted. They are all valuable pieces of the full story of September 11.

The collection is as diverse as the center had hoped. There are interviews from people who were in the World Trade Center and the Pentagon during the attacks, but also from people living in East Sullivan, Maine; Cambridge, Mass.; Durham, N.C.; Orlando, Fla.; Madison, Wis.; Lansing, Mich.; Des Moines, Iowa; Norman, Okla.; Boulder, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Los Angeles, Calif., and many other towns and cities across the country—both small and large. The center received interviews with teachers and students, from elementary to graduate school; police officers, firemen and other emergency workers; office workers, security guards, librarians and mayors; citizens whose families have lived in the United States for generations and those who had arrived from other countries only days before.

With 600 interviews and more than 500 hours of material, it is difficult to provide a general description of the collection and to adequately express its diversity. The voices speak for themselves, and the following is a small sampling of some of the moving narratives represented in the collection. The first excerpt is from a New York police

"I was assigned to a station one block away ... and a call came over the radio of an 'unknown condition at the World Trade Center'."

officer who was called to the World Trade Center immediately after the first plane hit:

> "I was assigned to a station one block away from the World Trade Center and a call came over the radio of an 'unknown condition at the World Trade Center.' I had a partner, and [we] responded to the World Trade Center. And when we emerged from the [subway] station people were running frantically in the street area, and there was debris of all sorts everywhere. People were pointing, 'It's over there, it's over there.' And as we ran up the road up towards the World Trade Center, I saw a plane sticking out of the building and I could not believe my eyes. ... I basically just thought that it was not real, seeing a plane sticking out of the building on fire and people frantically crying, running, etc. and so on. And I called over the radio that a plane had confirmed [sic] hit the World Trade Center and let them know that we were there and just began the evacuation of the second building because there was so much debris falling from the first building. ... We started evacuation of the second building because people were coming out, and stuff was flying down. And there was an overhang underneath the Borders bookstore, and we kept people underneath that overhang and told them just to go down the street, get out of the area, don't look up, continue to walk. And people [were] running, people were crying. People were injured coming out of this building, and I went down to the lower level of the escalator because they were saying people needed to be helped out. I helped a woman that had MS, I didn't get her name, I don't know who she was, or where she was from or anything like that, but I carried her out of the building and brought her down to Broadway, away from the front of the building ... and I got halfway down ... and there was a big, tall gentleman there in [Army] camouflage, fatigues, and I asked him to carry her the rest of the way around the corner, and I told all the people on the block to get out of here. ... we knew it wasn't safe."
>
> —*Carol Paukner, N.Y.P.D.*

The collection includes many stories of people who experienced the events at Ground Zero, and other stories from New York neighborhoods some distance away.

> "I have a bar, a saloon in Red Hook [Brooklyn] called Lillie's. I went back and I started immediately calling my friends to invite them over. We couldn't get reception on the television so we took it to the garden and turned on the news. By that time, 15 people were in my garden, still in disbelief of course. And we just watched TV all day. So as night fell I decided to close the bar because I couldn't really entertain people too well. And then about 12-midnight the back door started to open and people started flooding in the bar. We had about 50 people in the bar. And then the firemen came in from our local ladder companies. We have two houses here and collectively they had been coming to the bar before, so I knew a good many of them. And they started coming in the door. And the smell that was on their bodies, the soot, the burning smell, and their ears were blackened and they had burns. They came in and they asked me how I was, which I thought was just phenomenal, being that they had just been in the midst of a catastrophe that we've never known in our history in this country, especially in New York. So they began popping open beers, and we gave them buckets of beers in the garden. My friends started circling around them, and everybody just wanted to be with them. And that was the closest that really, anybody that was here had gotten to this disaster. And so we decided, let's just give it a go, let's just all be together, stay close together. They cried, they laughed—mostly laughed which I couldn't believe because they really just tried to find some kind of comfort in laughter. And we rang in the night, probably all night, and took care of them. I'll never forget that day, and those guys' faces. And I looked, I looked at guys coming in, and I kept looking for certain guys, and I didn't see their faces. And of course I assumed the worst. And I asked the other firemen, 'Where's Christian, where's Sal, where's [sic] these guys.' And they were among the missing. And that was my day of September 11, 2001."
>
> —*Lillie Haws, Brooklyn, N.Y.*

The Folklife Center has approximately 200 interviews from New York City and Arlington, Va., but the majority of this collection is from other parts of the country; for example, from those who heard about the news from the television, a phone call, or teachers in their classrooms.

> "I fell asleep on the couch with the TV on, woke up because the dog wanted to go out. And looked at the TV, and there was a movie on that I didn't want to watch. So I switched the channel, the movie was on the next channel, and I switched again and it was on the next channel and I realized it was not a movie. And so I watched for a little while—this was like 7:30 in the morning, maybe a little earlier—and I wanted specifics so I flashed on all the channels and everyone pretty much had all the same information. And I realized when I saw the films of the second plane hit, that it was not an accident, and I called my mother down in Santa Rosa. The first thing that occurred to me was that it was not an accident, the second thing was that if they hit the East Coast, they could hit the West Coast and so I started thinking of targets on the West Coast."
>
> —*Billy Jo McAfee, Lake Tahoe, Calif.*

Five states away, in Iowa, family connections to the affected cities were registered.

> "[My husband] and I live on a farm in western Iowa, Harrison County, outside a small town called Woodbine. Our youngest daughter lives in Brooklyn, New York. At the time of the destruction of the World Trade Center in New York City ... she worked in a building approximately two blocks from the towers. We usually watch the 'Good Morning America' broadcast from Manhattan because we can see what the weather is and since we have visited the city several times we enjoy seeing the places we visited. ... [The announcers] reported the first plane had hit a tower. I was concerned and asked my husband to come into the house and watch with me. We were watching when the second plane hit and heard reports of the other hijacked planes. We had spoken to [our daughter] the preceding night because her birthday is September 11, and we knew she was going [to be out of town that day]. We wished her a happy birthday, but neglected to ask her how she was traveling. We kept reassuring each other that she was probably not in the city. ... However, we were both apprehensive because we weren't sure where she was. We continued to watch, glued to the TV set. Finally we decided to try to call her at her office, but we were unable to get through because of busy circuits. We then tried her home phone in Brooklyn, with the same result. We watched in horror as we saw the people hurrying across the Brooklyn Bridge, saw the first tower crumble, and then later the second tower collapse. Because of the excellent coverage by the media cameras it was as if you were there. We did not know that our daughter was in the hoard of people crossing over to Brooklyn."
>
> —*Waunita Johnson, Woodbine, Iowa*

James Hardin

The author and Ines Klinger review some of the interviews collected.

The contents of the interviews go beyond feelings experienced that day. They include views on international relations, politics, economics, patriotism, charity efforts, family, fears of flying, prejudices and life changes.

Though collecting audio recordings was the primary goal of this project, the center also collected photographic documentation of the spontaneous memorial tributes created near the Pentagon, as well as in other parts of the country. In addition to photographs taken near Arlington Cemetery, the center received photos of memorials from other states such as Georgia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

These reactions from communities across the United States help to complete the story of how this nation experienced and reacted to the events of September 11. Audio field recordings are especially valuable elements of our historical record. Storytelling and other forms of expression help people to manage their feelings.

Excerpts from these interviews make up the half-hour presentation called "Soundscape," which is part of the Library's "Witness and Response" exhibition; the presentation will run continuously from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday-Saturday, in the Orientation Theater of the Jefferson Building, from Sept. 7 to Nov. 2.

"It is cathartic to tell stories [about] where you were when you heard about the attacks," says Peggy Bulger. "Nothing replaces the recorded voice; when you listen to those voices from 1941, along with the street noises in the background, you are better able to imagine the whole context of that particular time and place. I hope that someone listening to the September 11 collection 60 years from now learns as much as researchers have learned from our Pearl Harbor Collection, by listening to ordinary people reacting to extraordinary events." ◆

Ann Hoog is a folklife specialist in the American Folklife Center.

Precious Cargo

Photographer Preserves Memory of 9/11 Victims

By BRIAN GOULD

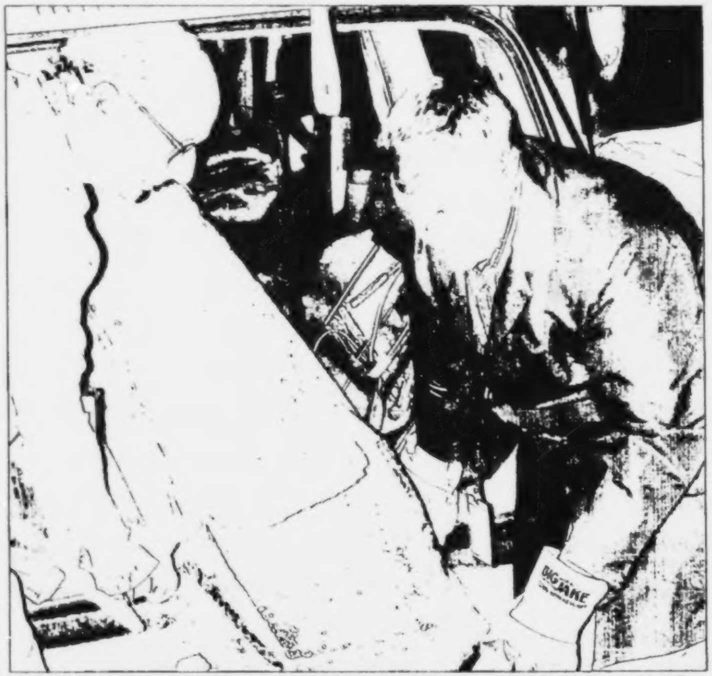
Some precious cargo has arrived at the Library of Congress, delivered by photographer Carol Highsmith, who has worked with the Library on exhibitions and collections over the years. Some of the artifacts—remnants of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon—will be featured in the Library's exhibition "Witness & Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress." The exhibition will run from Sept. 7 through Nov. 2 in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building.

In a recent interview, Highsmith discussed the journey she took across the United States accompanying a steel beam from the World Trade Center on its way to a California sculpture foundry. Highsmith went along with the press corps to photograph the cross-country journey of these artifacts and their reception in towns and cities.

"It was like going across the country on a funeral train," Highsmith said, referring to her trip from June 21 to July 4, when she accompanied two flatbed trucks from New York to California. One transported a crushed fire engine, the other the last great I-beam from the World Trade Center site. Both will be used in a large memorial sculpture titled "Freedom's Flame." The monument is to pay homage to those aboard American Airlines Flights 11 and 77 bound for Los Angeles, and United Airlines Flights 93 and 175 bound for Los Angeles and San Francisco, respectively, who were killed on September 11.

The caravan made stops at 11 state capitals along the way, providing Highsmith with some of her most poignant memories. "The more people I saw along the way, the more I realized the value of what we were doing," she said. During a stop in Springfield, Ill., the wreckage was left unattended overnight. When Highsmith and the drivers awoke the next morning, the entire steel beam had been signed by residents who came to pay their respects to those who gave their lives. The

Carol Highsmith took this panoramic photograph of lower Manhattan and the World Trade Center from a helicopter just one month prior to the disaster; Harry Katz and Ford Peatross of the Prints and Photographs Division unload a 400-pound beam salvaged from the wreckage of the World Trade Center at the Library's loading dock.



Rachel Evans

battered structural steel had been completely covered with signatures, thanks and inspirational messages such as, "We will not forget," and "God Bless America." "There was not a single spot left to sign on this gigantic piece of metal," Highsmith exclaimed. "It was just so moving to see an entire town display their American spirit."

Highsmith helped connect Prints and Photographs Division (P&P) architecture curator Ford Peatross with officials in charge of recycling the steel from the Twin Towers, with the result that a 400-pound section of structural steel from the upper floors of the World Trade Center, now resides in P&P. "It sure feels like 400 pounds," said head of Prints and Photographs curatorial staff Harry Katz, one of the six men it took to unload the chunk from Highsmith's vehicle.

Approximately 5 feet long by 1½ feet wide, the crumpled surface of the box-like form is pitted by smoke, fire, ash and other debris. "The thing that is so moving," Highsmith said, "is that this is not just a piece of broken metal, but a welding of steel and human beings."

Rachel Evans

The steel beam of the World Trade Center twisted and buckled from the heat and pressure; Highsmith holds two pieces of glass fallen from the windows of one of the towers.

Rachel Evans

One end has the recent mark of a cutting torch; the other end is in far worse shape, showing the terrible damage from the total collapse of the Twin Towers. A twisted piece of steel is attached to one side. Once a construction joint, this piece of metal contains a massive bolt at least two inches in diameter that has been sheered in two. According to Highsmith, it is one of the larger "invincible" bolts that attached the sections of the structure together, bolts that were perceived by engineers to be indestructible, giving the towers their own Titanic-like reputation.

The thickness of the rectangular beam also provides clues to the beam's location within the structure, Highsmith said. The sides of the beam are about an inch thick, indicating that it was part of the tower's higher stories. Thicker, heavier steel was used on the lower stories, giving the structure greater stability.

Another piece of the World Trade Center that Highsmith provided is a battered and crushed aluminum panel. About four feet long and two feet wide, this panel was a piece of the silver-toned exterior cladding of the towers, located between the rows of windows. This once vibrant sheet of aluminum is now punctured, torn and dented.

Two small chunks of glass at least an inch thick, round out the contribution. The New York Times had reported that no glass had been found amidst the wreckage transported to the landfill site, that it had been pulverized in the buildings' collapse, but Highsmith held proof to the contrary in the palm of her hand.

Highsmith has high hopes not only for the Library's use of the artifacts, but also for Americans' appreciation of the times in which they are living. "What I am most happy about," she said, "is that people are realizing how valuable current [documentation] is. Current is important."

The "Freedom's Flame" memorial (**www.freedomsflame.us**) sponsored by Verizon, Metals Management Northeast Inc. (the donor of the metal fragments), Southwest Airlines, and many others, is still in the process of raising funds for its construction. Shaped like a giant sundial, it will have a spiral staircase winding around it, a fireman ascending the stairs and citizens of all types positioned on the base. It will feature marks on the sundial's base, commemorating the specific times that the events of September 11 occurred—each plane collision, each tower falling. ◆

Brian Gould is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

Knowledge of the Muslim World

Library Area Specialists Play Critical Role

By MARY-JANE DEEB

The September 11 national crisis highlighted the importance not only of the vast resources of the Library of Congress, but also of its area specialists, whose knowledge of the languages and cultures of the Muslim world was critical in providing much needed assistance to members of Congress, the media and the general public.

Following the September 11 bombings, the Near East Section of the Library of Congress was flooded with requests for information about Afghanistan, Osama bin Laden, Islamist groups, Muslims and Muslim countries. Arab World area specialist Fawzi Tadros decided to look through the Arabic collections to see what the Library held that could help those seeking more background information on the perpetrators of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Searching through the minimum level cataloging materials in the Arabic collection, Tadros discovered a slim 93-page book written by bin Laden himself and published in Cairo in 1991. Curious to see what bin Laden had to say, Tadros read the book from cover to cover and decided that it provided extremely valuable information that needed to be made public. He took it upon himself to translate the entire book to English.

The book entitled "Ma`arik Ma'sadah al-Ansar al-`Arab bi Afghanistan" (Battles of the Lion Den of the Arab Partisans in Afghanistan) was written by bin Laden as a testimony of his faith and addressed to the memory of those who fought with him against the Soviets in the 1980s. He describes how he and the mujahedeen fighters planned and executed major attacks against the occupying Soviet army in Afghanistan, how they encircled the enemy and launched lightning attacks, then retreated to some of the mountainous regions of Afghanistan. He also describes the tactics and the ruses used, such as fighting during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan when the Russians believed the partisans would hold fire.

معارك مأسدة الأنصار العرب بأفغانستان

هذا الكتاب

عصام دراز

المنار الجديد

"Ma`arik Ma'sadah al-Ansar al-`Arab bi Afghanistan" (Battles of the Lion Den of the Arab Partisans in Afghanistan) by Osama bin Laden

Another important aspect of this book is the fact that bin Laden mentioned the names of the people who fought with him, many of whom were killed in the war against the Soviets, but some of whom may still be alive and among his closest allies. He also included valuable background information on the nationality of his allies which could prove useful for those attempting to trace the roots of the movement he leads.

When Tadros completed the translation, he gave a copy to the Federal Research Division so that it could be made available to those in government who might be interested. Word spread, and Librarian of Congress James H. Billington requested a copy. In mid-March, when Billington presented the Library's budget before the Senate legislative appropriations subcommittee, he took the book with him to show committee members the importance and timeliness of the work that was being done at the Library.

After September 11, the African and Middle Eastern Division's (AMED) Iranian area specialist, Ibrahim Pourhadi, thought it was important to expand the Library's collections on Afghanistan. Turning to his wide network of connections, Pourhadi met with an old friend, a professor named Ludvig W. Adamec, who had just retired from the Near Eastern Studies department of the University of Arizona. Adamec had spent 40 years of his professional life studying Afghanistan and had collected an extensive and valuable collection of publications on that country. Pourhadi suggested that he should consider selling his collection to the Library of Congress. Adamec agreed that this would be the most effective way to dispose of his collection. As a gesture of friendship, and in gratitude for Pourhadi's suggestion, he decided to give the Library a unique collection of newspapers, journals and periodicals published in the past few years in Afghanistan by the state Pushtu Academy. Early this year, several boxes of materials arrived at the Library; they included periodicals such as Ayendah-e Afghanistan (Afghan Future) which covers the Soviet invasion and its aftermath; Adab (Literature) which focuses on Afghani literary output; Ehsaiyeh (Statistics) which provides statistical information on Afghanistan; Nafus (Population) which includes demographic information on the people of Afghanistan; and Sobhi-omid (Hope of the Morning), a general interest periodical.

Other AMED specialists went on acquisition trips to the Middle East in September 2001 and April 2002 with the Cairo office field director, Laila Mulgaokar (see related story, p. 179). They selected Islamic materials for acquisition and expanded the acquisition guidelines to include more Islamic opposition materials, more non-governmental materials and "ephemera" such as Friday sermons in mosques. ◆

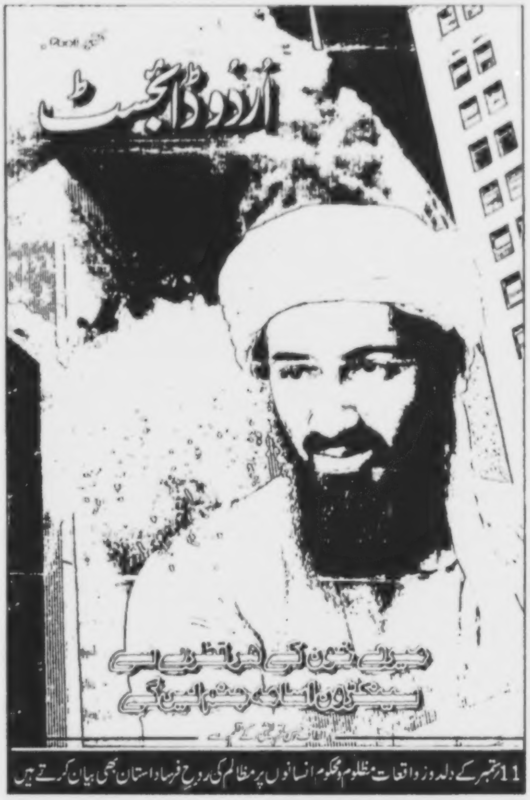
Mary-Jane Deeb is an Arab world area specialist in the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Documenting International Reaction

September 11 in the Library's Overseas Offices

BY LYGIA BALLANTYNE


اردو ڈائجسٹ
میرے خون کے ہر قطرے سے
سینکڑوں اسامہ جنم لیں گے
11 ستمبر کے دلدوز واقعات مظلوم ومحکوم انسانوں پر مظالم کی روحِ فرسا داستان بھی بیان کرتے ہیں

Pakistani poster from October 2001, which includes the caption, "Hundreds of Osamas will emerge from every drop of my blood."

The Library of Congress has seven Americans working overseas in charge of its six acquisitions offices located in Rio de Janeiro, Cairo, Nairobi, Islamabad, New Delhi and Jakarta. Like most of our countrymen, the six field directors (with one exception) and the one deputy field director in New Delhi learned of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon through television. We watched in shock and disbelief at the replaying of the attacks.

For most of us—certainly for those serving in parts of the world troubled by terrorism and political strife—our immediate concern, after the initial state of shock and sorrow for the loss of life, was for the security of our families and employees, and for the protection of our offices and the Library's property. The librarian's reaction—to collect materials relating to the attacks—came next.

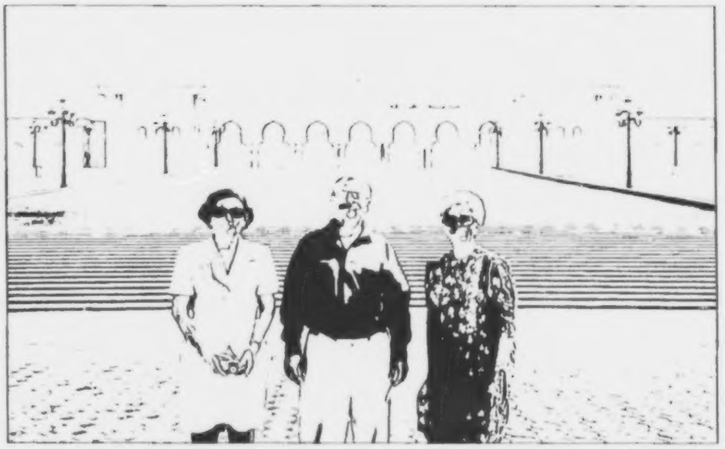
Trained to look at events in order to document bi-national and global agendas as they are played out in the countries in which we live and work, we recognized the importance of collecting local coverage of September 11 and the response of the United States. Reactions and coverage of the events varied from country to country within our areas of responsibility. Official reactions unanimously repudiated the attacks, as did the leading press in most countries. In some countries, however, public reaction was quite mixed. In most of our overseas offices our local employees lined up at our doors to commiserate with us and show their solidarity. Many citizens of the countries where the Library has offices also had perished in the attack on the World Trade Center. Books of condolences were made available at the American embassies and consulates and people walked in from the street to record their messages of support.

The offices turned to their usual sources of publications to acquire newspapers, news magazines, pamphlets, books, cassettes and posters. We immediately instructed our dealers, country representatives and acquisitions staff to be on the lookout for and supply any material relating to the events. We collected anything we could get our hands on, including materials that might otherwise have been considered out of scope. In India, for instance, books on the attacks were off the press barely two weeks after the event. Even though they lacked originality or depth of analysis, we considered it worthwhile to acquire them. In Indonesia, the office acquired Muslim clerics' sermons recorded on cassettes. This genre of literature is usually collected on a selective basis, but in this case, as a reflection of local attitudes at the time, it became important to obtain what we could of these sermons which were often critical of American policy.

In Pakistan prior to September 11, the Islamabad office had already begun a program to obtain cassette recordings and publications from radical Islamic groups (some of which groups were subsequently banned in January 2002). After the tragedies in New York and Washington, there was an influx of posters, cassettes, videos, CDs and publications depicting views of various extremist organizations. Even a copy of a decree issued by Osama bin Laden in Arabic with an English translation, declaring war on the United States, was acquired. Thirty-six posters featuring bin Laden were acquired in October and November 2001, most featuring Koranic injunctions on jihad. On many there were inscriptions of anti-American slogans and pictures of various arms and ammunition, from swords to tanks and jet fighters. The most remarkable of these (pictured at left), obtained in October 2001, depicted bin Laden against the backdrop of the World Trade Center under attack. This poster is significant because it appeared to represent an early claim of responsibility for the assault on the towers by bin Laden or his followers and sympathizers in Pakistan. The primary caption, in Urdu, translates: "Hundreds of Osamas will emerge from every drop of my blood."

In Bangladesh, our representative acquired from street vendors in Dhaka seven large-size posters and calendars of bin Laden. The Bengali posters were full of quotations from bin Laden's anti-American pronouncements, side-by-side with extracts from the Koran. The illustrations included weaponry and scenes of military training camps, but no photos of the attacks. The bin Laden quotations dated the posters as being post-September 11.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



Mary-Jane Deeb, Arab world area specialist; Osman al-Shaikh Hassan, Dar al Hikma publisher and distributor; and Laila Mulgaokar, Cairo field office director in front of the Al Sharja National Library in the United Arab Emirates, September 2001

Our office in New Delhi decided to organize all the materials we acquired in a collection, arranged by language and, within languages, by format. The assembled collection was then microfilmed in our office laboratory and cataloged. The collection was broadened to embrace materials not normally microfilmed by the office, including regional newspapers and magazines that were acquired for a limited period expressly to document regional opinion. They included titles from several Indian states, from Nepal, Bangladesh, and Burma, resulting in two reels of microfilm. The second reel included only Urdu publications from India and represented the opinion of the large Indian Muslim minority.

In addition to creating this special South Asian collection, we extracted the Sept. 12 issues from the runs of newspapers regularly microfilmed by the New Delhi office to send to Washington for possible showing in the September 11 exhibit. These included not only titles from India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka, but also newspapers from Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, Pakistan and Thailand.

The Cairo office made particular efforts to collect materials on the attack by closely surveying the market in Cairo and by immediately contacting its vendors and bibliographic representatives in other countries in the region to remind them of the importance of collecting everything on the actual attack as well as other pertinent material. Contemporaneous commentaries in print were collected in serials and newspapers; monographs followed. Recently, an 11-volume set of reproductions of articles from leading newspapers in the Middle East dated Sept. 12-30 was acquired from the Egyptian media conglomerate Al-Ahram. Although television broadcasts saturated the airwaves, none was available for sale. Efforts continue to identify sources of such tapes.

Field Director Laila Mulgaokar and Mary-Jane Deeb, the Library's Arab world specialist, arrived in Kuwait on Sept. 9 for a four-country acquisitions trip in the Gulf. After the attacks, the American embassies encouraged them to continue their trip, saying that it was important to keep "business as usual." Mulgaokar and Deeb witnessed overwhelming sympathy for the United States on the street and in the media. They were also faced with unfavorable opinions of American foreign policy in the Middle East, and the cause-and-effect link to the attack was often implied if not clearly stated. However, as representatives of the Library of Congress they could turn the focus away from the political America to the cultural America and the mission of its national library, which included the collection and preservation of creative works for all countries. They emphasized the Library's goal to acquire materials written in the countries themselves, so that members of Congress and researchers would have access to original writings that reflected the culture and reality of those societies. Such works are essential for informed, balanced interpretations. They emphasized the need, now more than ever, for the Library to acquire local material so that users would have access to original information contained in commercial and non-commercial publications.

In Brazil, the terrorist attacks did not have the same impact as they had in the countries of Africa, Asia and the Middle East; however, there was also a great outpouring of compassion and sympathy from all sectors of society. The municipality of Rio commissioned huge outdoor billboards and placed them in many locations throughout the city on September 20. These billboards depicted the statue of Christ the Redeemer, Rio's trademark tourist attraction, with its outstretched arms over the skyline of New York City with the message—"Rio embraces New York." Opposition to our government's war on terrorism, however, surfaced even in Brazil when the billboards were defaced by signs that said "The U.S. is the enemy of peace."

One measure of the impact of the events of September 11 on the psyche of Brazilian society was the appearance of several chapbooks of "literatura de cordel"—the traditional form of folk poetry published in small booklets, usually illustrated with equally traditional woodcut drawings. This popular art form—whose roots date back to Middle Age troubadour poetic traditions in Europe—is a barometer of popular national sentiments, often reflecting portentous world events that capture the imagination or move the people, such as man's first walk on the moon, the appearance of Halley's comet and the assassination of President Kennedy. Over the years, the Rio office has acquired for the Library what now must be one of the most important collections of "literatura de cordel" assembled anywhere. The World Trade Center tragedy inspired a number of "cordelistas," the popular poets who keep this ancient art form alive in Brazil, and these new chapbooks are being added to the Library's collection.

The Jakarta office, situated in the world's largest Muslim country, concentrated on collecting print, non-print and electronic materials from Southeast Asian religious and political figures concerning September 11 and its impact both on the region and on America. The office tripled its acquisitions of religiously oriented journals. Publications varied from a Cambodian monograph on bin Laden to documents leading up to the July 2002

continued on page 181

Reconstructing Afghan Law

Law Library Aids in Afghanistan

U.S. State Department officials, working with local judges in Afghanistan early this year, tried to find the country's laws in order to use them in the effort to return the rule of law to that beleaguered nation. When they could not find these legal materials in Afghanistan, the State Department turned to the Law Library of Congress and other U.S. law libraries for assistance.

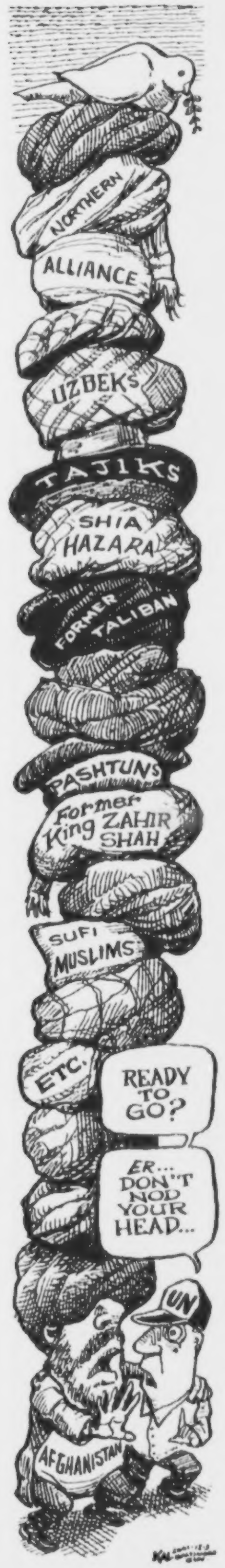
The Law Library of Congress has located a unique two-volume English translation of Afghanistan's laws within its collection of more than 2.5 million items.

"The effort to reconstruct Afghanistan's laws is an example of the Law Library's dedication to supporting the rule of law among nations around the world, and our ability to provide the necessary support in a timely fashion," said Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina.

Under Taliban rule, most of Afghanistan's codes and statutory and regulatory sources were destroyed. The Law Library of Congress, which contains the largest collection of Afghanistan's laws in the world, was asked by the International Resources Group (a nongovernmental organization) and the American Bar Association's Asia Law Initiative to locate a missing portion of this material that was unavailable elsewhere. This effort was part of a larger State Department initiative to reassemble the laws that were in effect before Taliban rule and Soviet occupation, including the 1964 constitution, and distribute approximately 1,000 copies to key institutions in Afghanistan.

The material in the Law Library of Congress has been digitized as part of the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), a cooperative, not-for-profit federation of government agencies or their designees that contribute national legal information to a database containing statutes, regulations and related legal materials in the vernacular. The database is accessible to member nations.

The Law Library's collection of Afghanistan's laws, including the two-volume English translation, is accessible in the Law Library Reading Room. Reading Room hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday; the telephone number is (202) 707-5079. ◆



"Ready to go? Er...don't nod your head...," by KAL (Kevin Kallaugher) for the Baltimore Sun, 2001

Overseas

continued from page 180

ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting in Brunei where the region's nations agreed to cooperate with the United States in combating terrorism. Staff attended poetry readings and book launchings to collect materials by local authors expressing their personal emotions toward the victims. In addition to sending materials to the Library and participant libraries, the office scanned items for the Congressional Research Service and other agencies of the U.S. government and organized and microfilmed materials to preserve them for future research needs.

The terrorist attacks in Washington and New York and our ensuing military response generated a small trend in publishing that was quickly detected in the overseas offices. Indian publishers, particularly, were quick to respond to the catapulting of Afghanistan onto the center stage by reprinting dozens of titles on the history, culture and languages of the country. Books on terrorism and on the Islamic faith, including quickly "cut and pasted" articles, unattributed and described as "encyclopedias," also came off the presses in India in great numbers. Interest in the reprinted books on Afghanistan, on anything on terrorism, and on Islam in general was high, and the academic libraries that are clients of our Cooperative Acquisitions Program were keenly interested in adding this material to their collections.

To say that the world will never be the same is not an overstatement. This is true of our nation, but also of the many countries and societies for which we have acquisitions responsibility that were affected by the events of September 11. We in the overseas offices, on a priority basis, compiled what was locally available on the subject in order to provide a post-attack record of these events for the use of immediate and future researchers. ◆

Lygia Ballantyne is the field director of the Library's Overseas Operations Office in New Delhi. Laila Mulgaokar (Cairo Field Office), Pamela Howard-Reguindin (Rio de Janeiro Field Office), James Armstrong (Islamabad Field Office), William Tuchrello (Jakarta Field Office) and Paul Steere (Nairobi Field Office) also contributed to this report.

Gaining Geographical Perspective

Geography and Map Collections Aid Understanding

By JAMES FLATNESS

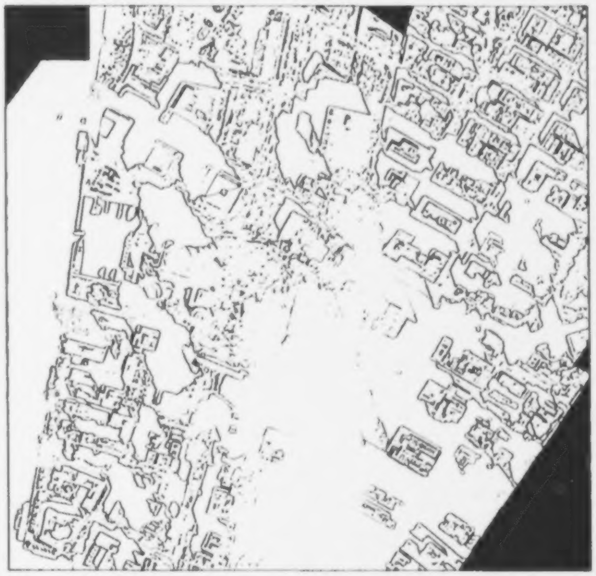
The Geography and Map Division's (G&M) response to the terrorist attacks of September 11 initially focused on preparing for requests from Congress, federal agencies and the public for up-to-date and accurate geographic information and mapping of countries in the Middle East. A task force representing the division's acquisitions, digital, cataloging, reference and collection management activities was established to review the Library's existing holdings, identify wanted material, and expedite the processing of pertinent cartographic resources.

The reference team, in conjunction with the Library's Congressional Relations Office, identified a number of maps that were then pulled and kept on-hand for immediate response to congressional inquiries.

With the national focus on Afghanistan, Pakistan and their neighbors, the acquisition staff ordered desired materials, primarily from federal mapping agencies. A review of a large collection of maps recently transferred to the Library revealed several hundred sheets of 1:50,000 and 1:100,000 scale topographic map series of Afghanistan, which became the division's primary resource for identifying locations and documenting military events and activities in that country. The staff created new graphic indexes for several map series, and the cataloging team, with some language assistance from the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division of Library Services, gave priority to the cataloging and processing of the selected items.

In collecting cartographic materials relating to the events of 9/11, G&M is concentrating on documenting the role that maps played in managing the recovery effort. Beyond illustrating the landscape of the crash sites, geographic and cartographic resources were important emergency management tools, helping officials evaluate damage, monitor the progress of recovery, and provide for the safe deployment of personnel. Geographic resources have been described as the "common denominator" for the response and recovery efforts.

Traditional surveying and mapping techniques as well as modern electronic and remote sensing technologies were employed by emergency management officials to aid the rescue and recovery operations, with the greatest quantity and diversity of cartographic techniques associated with the vast devastation at the World Trade Center site. Remote sensing and aerial imagery—including hand-held photographs taken from helicopters, digital orthophotography, laser (known as LIDAR) technology with the capability of penetrating through the smoke to produce accurate elevation data, and thermal imagery for mapping hot spots in the rubble—provided accurate and detailed depictions of the changing status of the Ground Zero site. Global Positioning System (GPS) technology provided the framework for accurately and expeditiously documenting the location of critical features, items found and dangerous sites in the rubble pile. And Geographical Information Systems (GIS) provided the framework for integrating, analyzing and displaying a wide variety of spatial data.

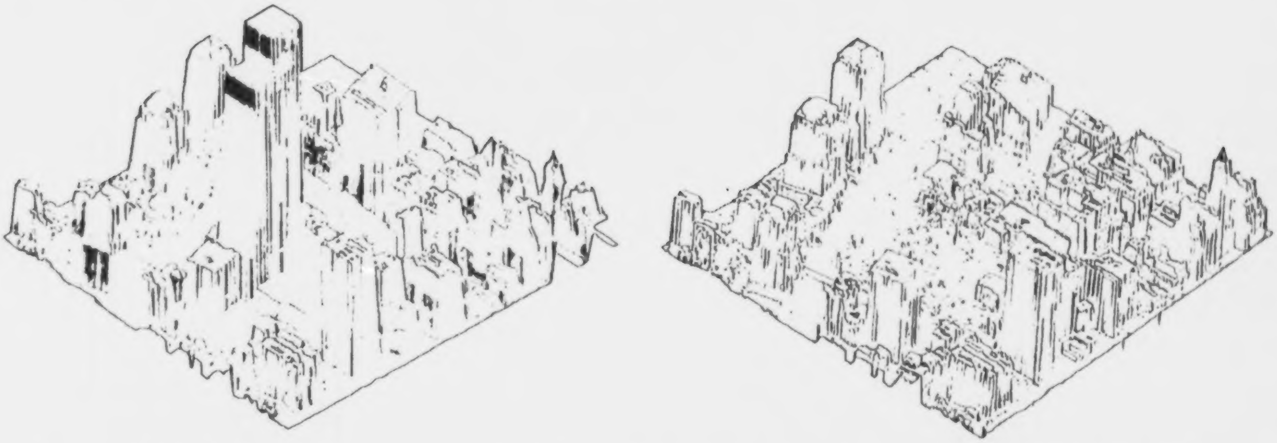


Ground Zero aerial imagery from Sept. 15, 2001, © 2001 New York State Office for Technology and EarthData International

With GIS technology, cartographers produced three-dimensional modeling of destroyed or damaged buildings, comparative before and after studies of the site, and maps of the environmental quality, changing status of the communication systems, and the damaged infrastructure in the vicinity of Ground Zero. One of the most important GIS tools for the recovery effort was New York City's central GIS database, NYCMap, a physical base map of the whole city with numerous thematic and cultural data layers registered to it. NYCMap provided the common framework for integrating spatial and thematic data.

The Geography and Map Division is pursuing the acquisition of resources that will document the use of these various forms of cartographic presentation at the World Trade Center site as well as at the Pentagon. It is actively seeking hard-copy and digital cartographic materials from numerous government agencies, private-sector companies and academic institutions that collaborated on the mapping of the 9/11 events.

Government agencies—federal, state and municipal—took the lead in the mapping and emergency management activities, and they are the primary sources of cartographic and spatial materials. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Defense Department, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Geological



These LIDAR (light detection and ranging) three-dimensional models were made of the World Trade Center site as of July 2001 (left) and Sept. 15, 2001, © 2001 New York State Office for Technology and EarthData International

Survey (USGS) all contributed to the mapping efforts. A compelling image taken on Sept. 23, 2001, by NOAA from 3,300 feet shows the devastation and continuing recovery effort; it is on display in the Library's "Witness and Response" exhibition.

At the state level, the New York State Office for Technology funded much of the aerial imagery. It has offered to provide the Library with a complete record of the data that it gathered over the World Trade Center and Fresh Kills debris processing sites.

At the municipal level, New York City's Office of Emergency Management and the GIS office of the city's Department of Information Technology and Communications played key roles in organizing and coordinating the data integration and mapping work of the numerous agencies and organizations collaborating on the recovery program. Video terminals in the exhibition will show a series of aerial and remote sensing images, models and fly-through visualizations of the World Trade Center site provided by New York's Office for Technology.

Government agencies were supported by and worked jointly with a variety of private-sector geospatial software and imagery companies, including EarthData International, ESRI, PlanGraphics and the Mitre Corporation. Academic institutions also participated in the collaborative mapping effort. In particular, the Center for the Analysis and Research of Spatial Information at Hunter College in New York City played a key role in the application of the NYCMap database and the production of thematic mapping. The Geosensing Engineering and Mapping Center of the University of Florida used laser imagery to precisely map the damage done at both the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

Other sources of mapping included The Washington Post. Its cartographic staff provided a complete set, on better quality paper, of the Post's maps of the war in Afghanistan and the illustrations of the 9/11 attacks that appeared in the newspaper. Laura Kurgan, a professor of architecture at Princeton, privately produced two editions of a map titled "Around Ground Zero," which was designed to orient visitors to the World Trade Center site (and which will be on view in "Witness and Response"). A traveling exhibit of the mapping created for the World Trade Center site, called "Charting Ground Zero: Before and After," was produced by Sean Ahearn, professor at Hunter College and originally shown at the Woodward Gallery in New York City. A CD-ROM of that exhibit has been donated to the Library.

The efforts of staff in G&M since the events of September 11 have enhanced the Library's holdings of the cartography of the Middle East and will help future users and scholars of the map collections understand the critical role that geospatial resources played in the management of the recovery efforts. ◆

James Flatness is a cartographic specialist in the Geography and Map Division.

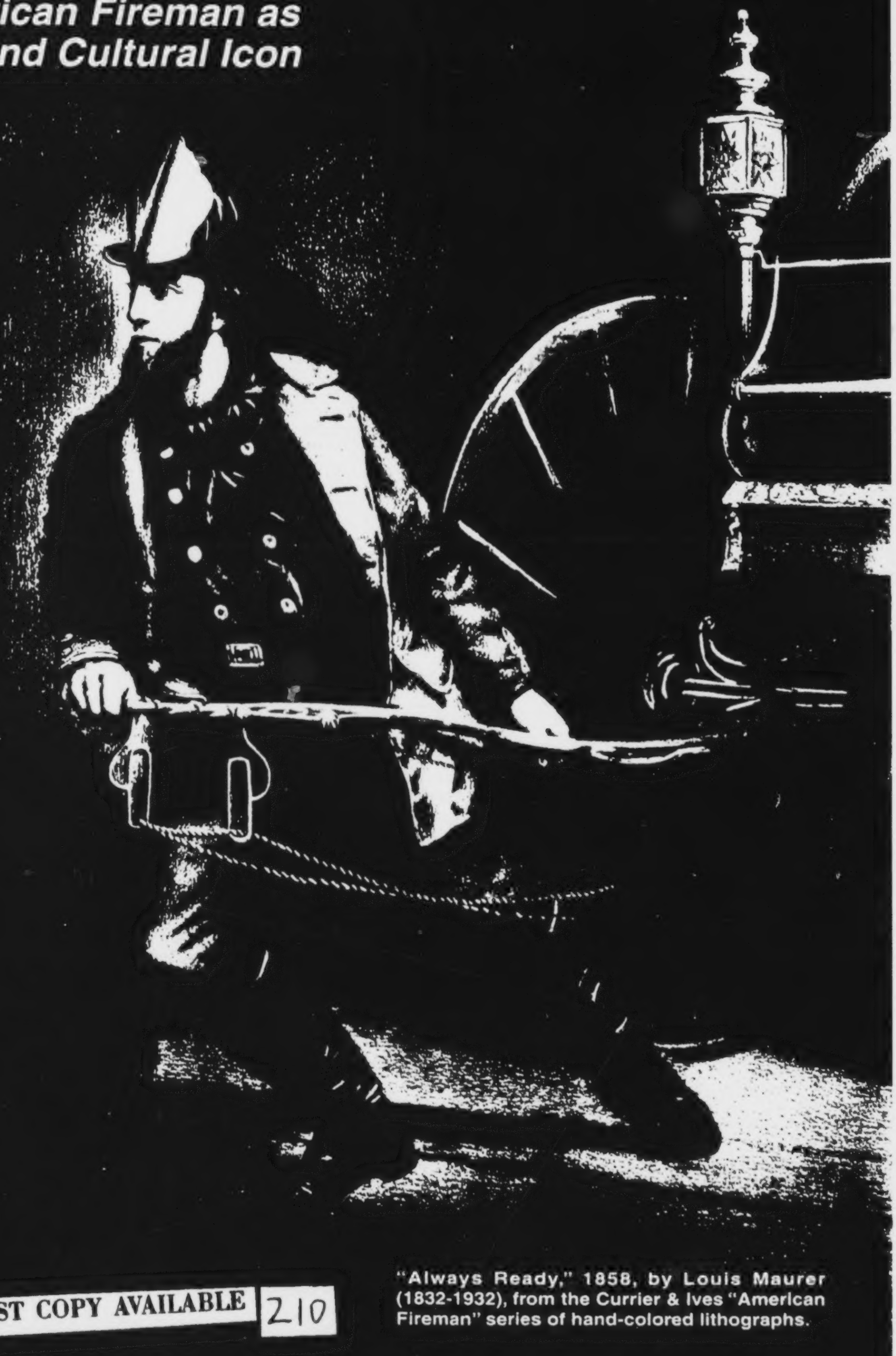
Pakistan
China
Afghanistan
Iran
India

Detailed world maps, such as this one of Pakistan, are available from the Library's Web site.

'Always Ready'

The American Fireman as Historic and Cultural Icon

By SARA DUKE



BEST COPY AVAILABLE 210

"Always Ready," 1858, by Louis Maurer (1832-1932), from the Currier & Ives "American Fireman" series of hand-colored lithographs.

The Library's Prints and Photographs Division recently acquired the Currier & Ives print titled "American Fireman: Always Ready" as a gift from Abraham and Julienne Krasnoff, members of the James Madison Council (the Library's private sector advisory committee). This acquisition completes the Library's collection of the four-part series that illustrates the important role played by firemen in society. On display through mid-October in the "American Treasures" exhibition, the print was the subject of a Treasure Talk given by Prints and Photographs Division curator Sara Duke in June.

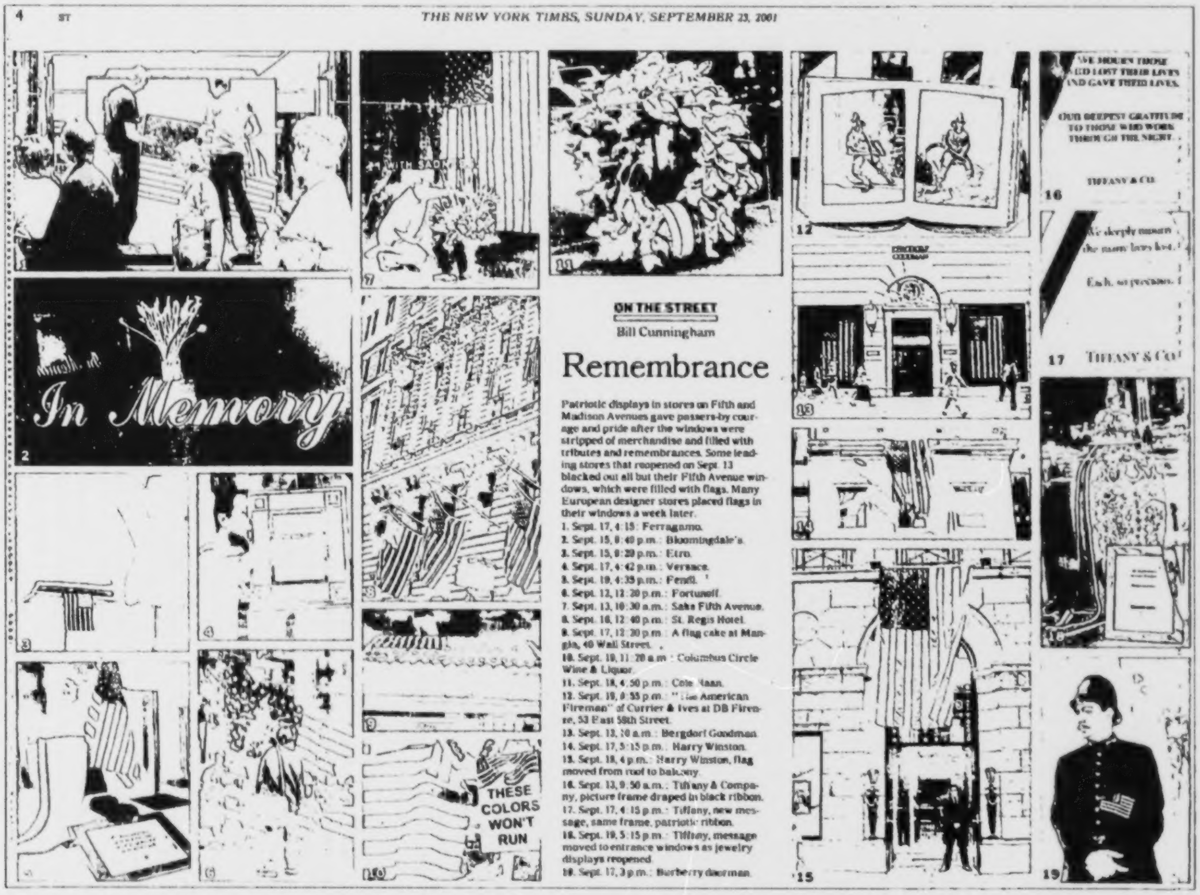
American firemen have been viewed as heroic figures from the time they organized into volunteer departments in the early 18th century to the paid professionals of today. In the 19th century, many artists and publishers were volunteer firemen in urban centers, and it is they who created much of the heroic imagery that surrounds the profession.

As the image of the selfless American firefighter dominated the media in the weeks and months that followed the tragic events of September 11, 2001, the New York Times featured a photograph of a New York store front that displayed a copy of the 1858 Currier & Ives print "American Fireman: Always Ready" on Sept. 23, 2001 (below). With the recent acquisition of this original lithograph, the Library of Congress completes its collection of the four-part series by artist Louis Maurer.

The publishers of the series, Nathaniel Currier and James Merritt Ives, served as volunteer firemen themselves in New York during the 1850s. In 1858, German-born Maurer, who was working for their popular print firm at the time, created the firefighter series called "American Fireman." At the time Maurer created these images, firefighting was undergoing a major transition from volunteer companies to professional, paid forces.

Companies of men organized shortly after firefighting equipment was introduced in this country in 1731. In 1737, New York City created a volunteer department, the Firemen of the City of New York. The engines they used had pumps, limited only by the volunteers' capacity to fill and operate them. Companies of 30 to 50 men organized around each pumper which the city acquired as it grew.

During the mid-19th century, immigration made the populations of American cities extremely fluid. For young, healthy men, the firehouse was a home. Some companies stocked a library, saloon and furnishings to compete with the finest homes in the community. Most men ceased to vol-



4 ST THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2001

ON THE STREET

Bill Cunningham

Remembrance

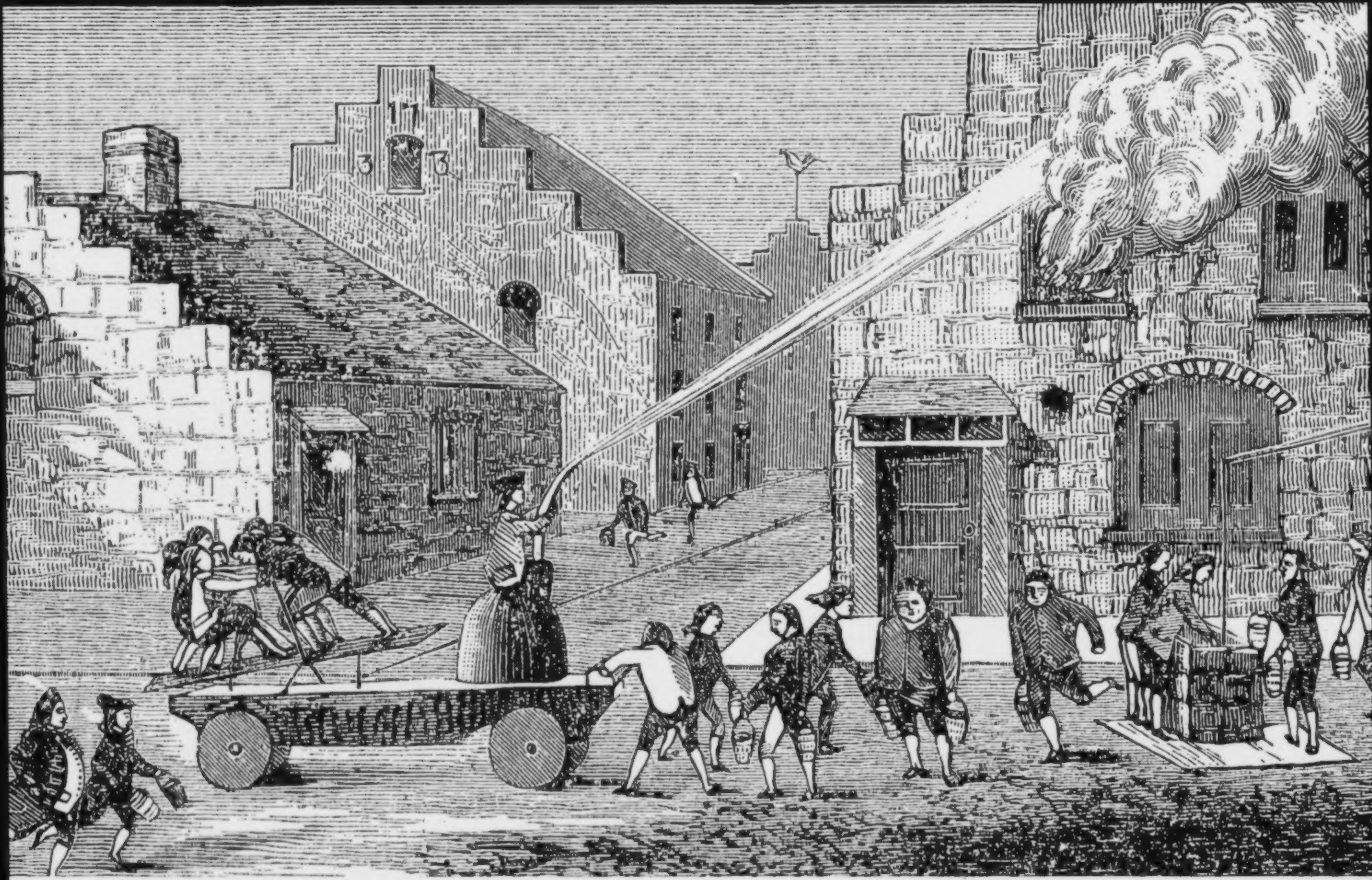
Patriotic displays in stores on Fifth and Madison Avenues gave passers-by courage and pride after the windows were stripped of merchandise and filled with tributes and remembrances. Some leading stores that reopened on Sept. 13 blacked out all but their Fifth Avenue windows, which were filled with flags. Many European designer stores placed flags in their windows a week later.

1. Sept. 17, 4:15: Ferragamo.
2. Sept. 15, 6:40 p.m.: Bloomingdale's.
3. Sept. 15, 6:20 p.m.: Etro.
4. Sept. 17, 4:42 p.m.: Versace.
5. Sept. 19, 4:35 p.m.: Fendi.
6. Sept. 12, 12:20 p.m.: Fortunoff.
7. Sept. 13, 10:30 a.m.: Saks Fifth Avenue.
8. Sept. 16, 12:40 p.m.: St. Regis Hotel.
9. Sept. 17, 12:20 p.m.: A flag cake at Mangia, 40 Wall Street.
10. Sept. 19, 11:20 a.m.: Columbus Circle Wine & Liquor.
11. Sept. 18, 4:50 p.m.: Cole Haan.
12. Sept. 19, 6:55 p.m.: "The American Fireman" of Currier & Ives at DB Firenze, 53 East 58th Street.
13. Sept. 13, 10 a.m.: Bergdorf Goodman.
14. Sept. 17, 5:15 p.m.: Harry Winston.
15. Sept. 18, 4 p.m.: Harry Winston, flag moved from roof to balcony.
16. Sept. 13, 9:50 a.m.: Tiffany & Company, picture frame draped in black ribbon.
17. Sept. 17, 4:15 p.m.: Tiffany, new message, same frame, patriotic ribbon.
18. Sept. 19, 5:15 p.m.: Tiffany, message moved to entrance windows as jewelry displays reopened.
19. Sept. 17, 3 p.m.: Burberry doorman.

Bill Cunningham, "On the Street," New York Times, Sunday, Sept. 23, 2001, p. 4. Reproduced with permission from The New York Times.

211

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



"Firemen at Work, 1733" (from an old fire certificate) in Augustine E. Costello's "Our Firemen. A History of the New York Fire Departments. Volunteer and Paid" (New York: Augustine E. Costello, 1887, p. 28)

unteer after marriage; women were absent not only from the firehouse, but also from gatherings of firemen, emphasizing the fact that firemen were separate from the rest of American society.

Firefighting required a fair amount of bravado, strength and agility. Maurer idealized the volunteers, who were shown as strong types, fearless of fire. In the first of four prints titled "American Fireman: Rushing to the Conflict," the fire chief gestures toward the fire with one hand while holding his trumpet in the other. Acquired by the Library as a copyright deposit, the lithograph was printed off-center, and Currier & Ives scored through the fireman's face so that the print was not offered for sale.

The series continued with "American Fireman: Prompt to the Rescue," which depicts a fireman walking through flames into a bedroom to rescue a woman in night clothes who has fainted. He neither struggles against the weight of her body nor shows fear of the conflagration.

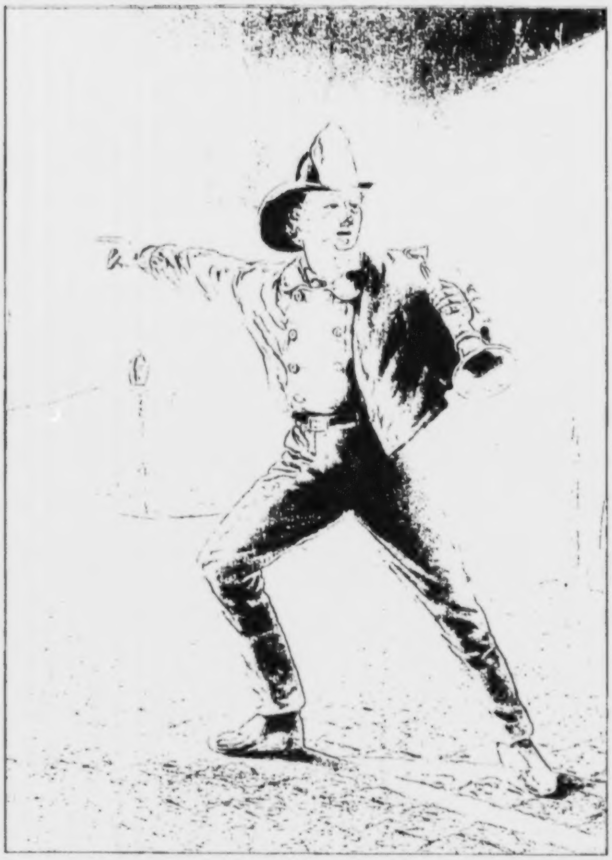
In "American Fireman: Facing the Enemy," the fireman stares down the fire as if he were St. George slaying the dragon (see p. 187). The firefighter is pictured atop the fire, having extinguished it. It illustrates the close proximity to the fire required of firefighters before the advent of steam-powered pumpers. The first pumpers, with their short hoses, required volunteers to work close to the fire. It was dangerous work, and many were injured and killed.

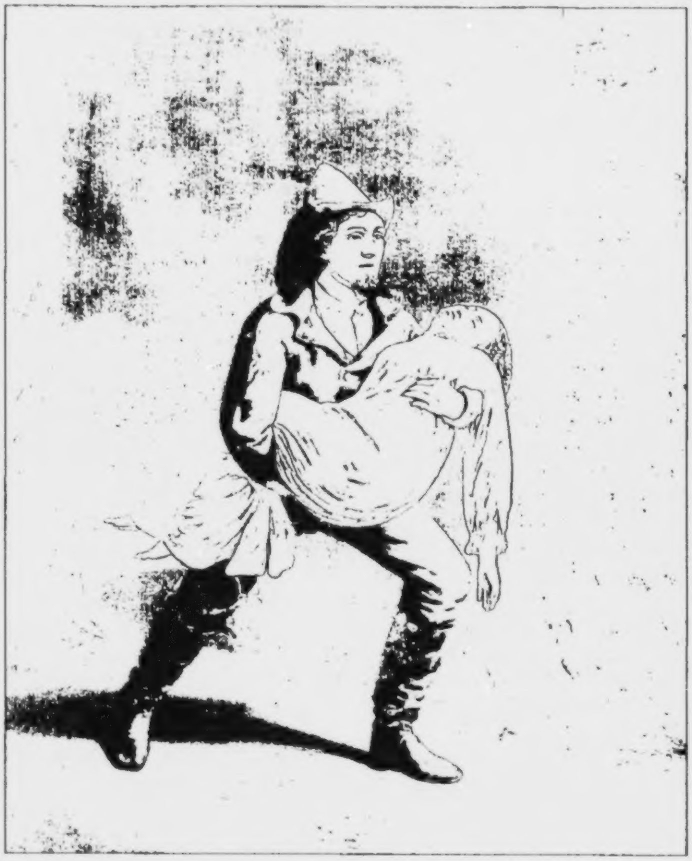
In the fourth print titled "American Fireman: Always Ready" (p. 184) which was recently acquired by the Library as a gift, the firefighter is shown pulling his engineer out of the firehouse. His leaning body is central to the image. Although his body strains to pull the pumper to the fire, there is no evidence of exertion in his face.

Maurer worked for Currier & Ives for eight years, during which time he created both the "American Fireman" series and four of six works in an earlier series titled "The Life of a Fireman" (1854). The second series proved so popular that Currier & Ives published two additional scenes after he left the firm, and then reissued all of them in the 1880s, long after the volunteer companies ceased to exist.

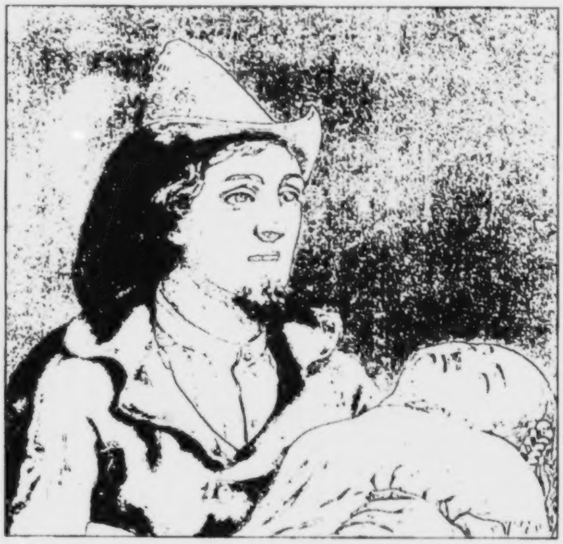
In "The Life of a Fireman: The Ruins—'Take up'—'Man Your Rope'" (see p. 188) from the earlier series of prints, Maurer creates a scene of camaraderie among the various companies putting out the fire. No rancor on the part of rival companies exists. In reality, competition existed among companies as they vied for position in the race to fires.

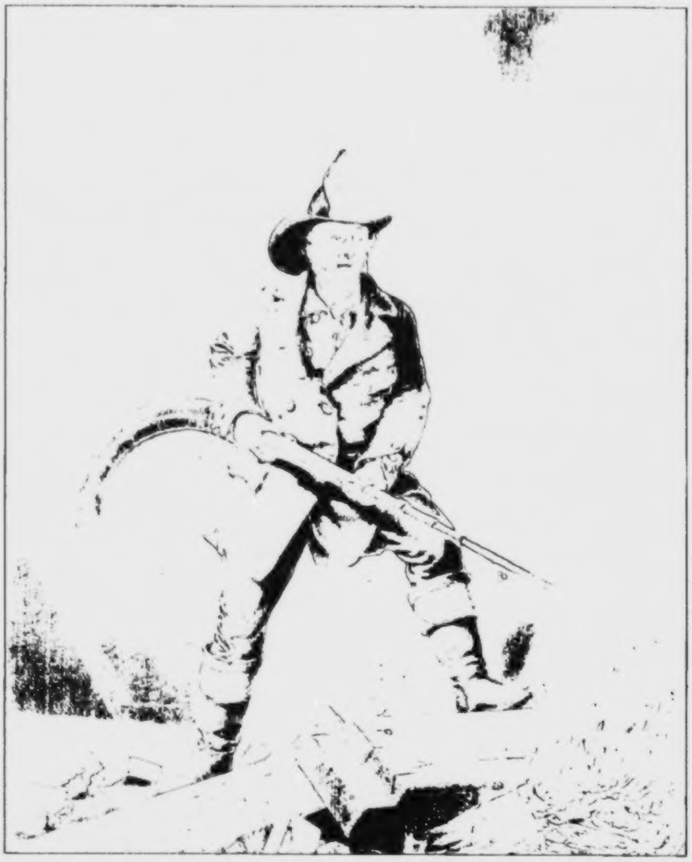
In the picture, firemen are preparing to extinguish the fire in what is left of a building. During most of the 19th century, firefighters focused on preventing fires from spreading rather than preventing the entire destruction of a building. Maurer shows the equipment in detail, including the connections between pumper, hose and hydrant. Here, men pull against the weight of their equipment, connect lengths of hose, and work to pump water on the fire while a crowd of citizens stands by passively.





Louis Maurer's prints for Currier & Ives idealized the volunteer firefighter. From the "American Fireman" series (1858): "Rushing to the Conflict" (top left); "Prompt to the Rescue" (top right); and "Facing the Enemy." Nathaniel Currier and James Merritt Ives served as volunteer firemen themselves in New York City. Below, detail from "Prompt to the Rescue"

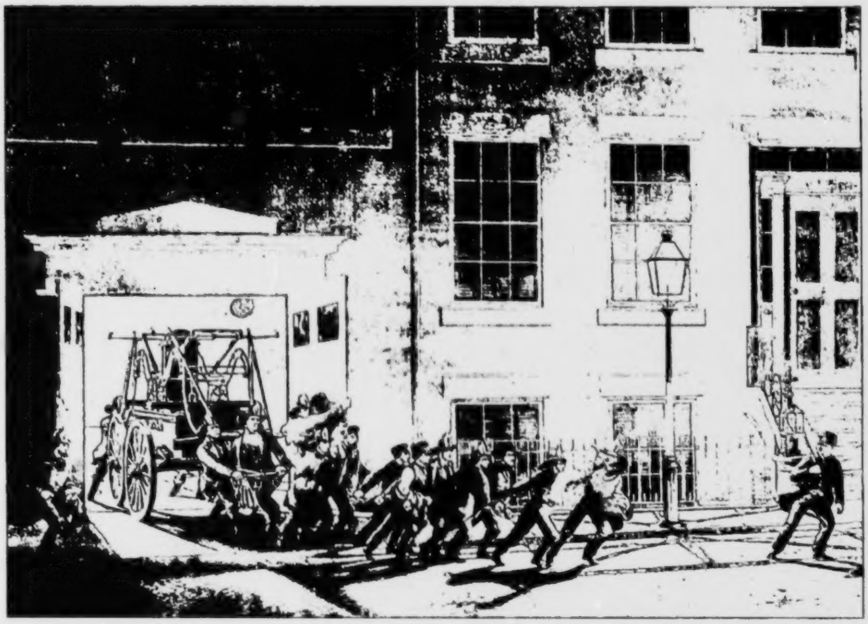




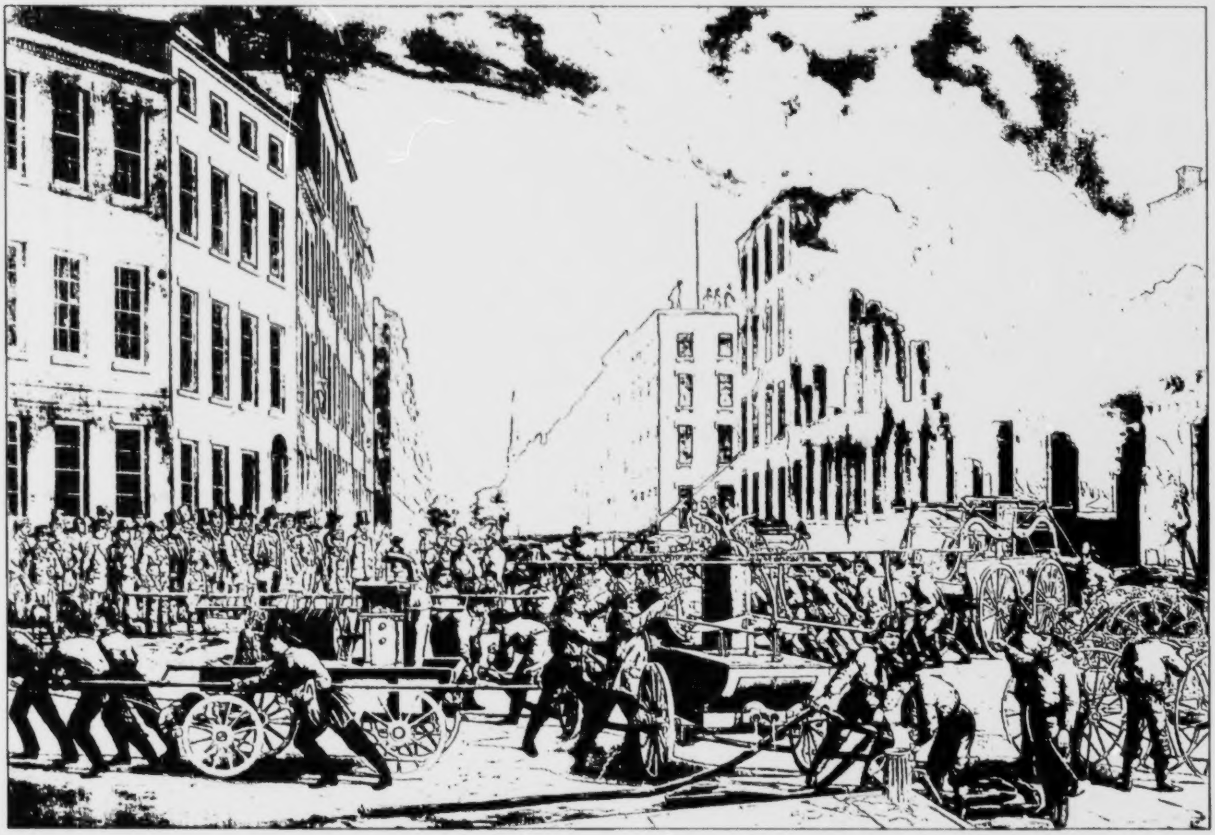
In "Life of a Fireman: The Night Alarm—'Start Her Lively Boys'" (right) Maurer depicts Excelsior Company No. 2 of 21 Henry Street, leaving the fire station. At left, Nathaniel Currier runs to join his compatriots. Thirteen volunteers move the pumper out of the firehouse in the middle of the night, some dressed in firefighting gear, others in the civilian clothes that they put on when they heeded the alarm.

None of Maurer's images within either series depicts steam-powered or horse-driven fire wagons. These were modern conveniences eschewed by the volunteer companies. The steam engine, which required far less manpower than hand pumpers—as well as horses to pull it—would bring about the demise of the volunteer companies.

Both of the "Life of a Fireman" lithographs mentioned above are in the Library's Prints and Photographs collection,



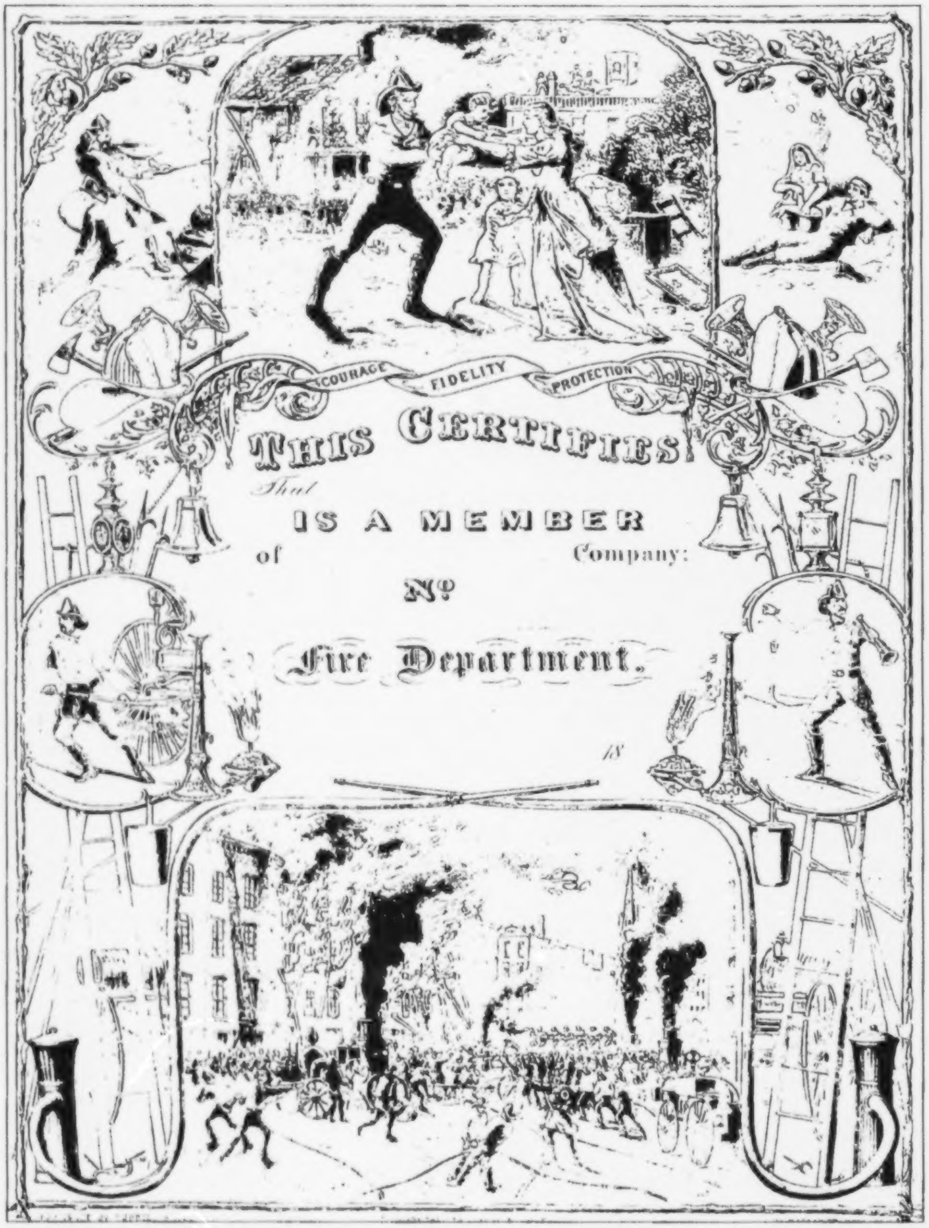
Two more by Louis Maurer, both from 1854: "The Life of a Fireman: The Night Alarm—'Start Her Lively Boys,'" and "The Life of a Fireman: The Ruins—'Take Up'—'Man Your Rope'"; a hand-colored Currier & Ives certificate of membership in a volunteer fire company from 1877



along with the two that were created by other artists after Maurer left Currier & Ives. These include "Life of a Fireman: The New Era—Steam and Muscle," created by Charles Parsons in 1861, and "The Life of a Fireman: The Metropolitan System" by John Cameron, which completed the series in 1866.

This final image in the series depicts firemen racing on foot to the fire, but the real work appears to be done by new, more powerful, horse-driven steam pumpers, hoses and ladders, which are racing across cobblestone streets. In the print, fewer people line the city streets to watch the firefighters than in previous depictions. Presumably, a burning building was less of a spectacle given the advent of superior firefighting forces.

While Currier & Ives created lithographic prints of firemen during the decline of the volunteer period, the firm itself was in its heyday. It was America's longest running printing establishment, publishing more than 7,000 images spanning 73 years. Currier, who had trained as a lithographer from the age of 15, struggled as a publisher in New York until he achieved his first financial success in 1840 with a broadside of the sinking of the Lexington. Ives joined Currier as a bookkeeper in 1852. When he became a full partner in 1857, the name was changed from N. Currier to Currier & Ives. The firm, which specialized in handmade, hand-colored prints, produced popular prints until 1907.


COURAGE FIDELITY PROTECTION

THIS CERTIFIES

That

IS A MEMBER

of Company:

No

Fire Department.

18

In 1877, even after the transition to professional fire departments was complete, Currier & Ives drew upon both the volunteer images in the "American Fireman" and "The Life of the Fireman" series to create a certificate of company membership for firemen. The certificate, which the Library acquired through copyright deposit, depicts hand-drawn pumpers, companies running to the fire, and the heroic rescue of an infant.

The urban love affair with volunteer fire companies came to an end in the 1850s, just as Currier & Ives began to romanticize it. Between 1853 and 1866, nearly every major city in America replaced its volunteer fire department with a professional, paid force. Nevertheless, more than a century later, the icon of the firefighter—idealized and fearless, in a world apart—still hearkens back to the days of the volunteer companies. ◆

Sara Duke is assistant curator of popular and applied graphic art in the Prints and Photographs Division.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

215

The Making of an Unusual Exhibition

'Witness and Response' Presents Challenges

By DEBORAH DURHAM-VICHR

The making of the exhibition "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress" has its own story. As it turned out, the "story" was the easy part, said Irene Chambers, head of Interpretive Programs (IPO), the office charged with bringing order and sense to the hundreds, if not thousands, of items from the Library's resources that are reviewed for inclusion in each of its many exhibitions.

"The easiest thing [in "Witness and Response"] was the storyline—which is how the Library acquired the material. Everything after that was not so easy," Chambers said. "Not only was the material sometimes very graphic and very evocative, but it was also still arriving on a daily basis as we assembled the exhibition," she said. Chambers purposely allowed pieces to be added until just a few days before opening.

"Since we wanted to tell the story as fully as possible, we had to leave it open-ended," said Chambers. "Once we began to look at what the collection areas had and everything we'd like to do, we couldn't do it the normal way, which is to have a final object list as soon as possible. Normally, everything depends on the object list—the budget, the design, everything—you can't develop anything else without it. We told the designer, 'You will have to leave some empty space.'"

The exhibition layout changed repeatedly as material fell into place. As a result, the design and the fabrication of materials converged, occurring at the same time. This was especially challenging for the IPO production staff. They had to invent effective ways of mounting new materials that were safe and secure for the collections, as well as attractive. Simultaneously, they had to choose items, pick up materials, do the conservation work, review and measure things for display purposes.

The idea for "Witness and Response" grew out of a patriotic display that IPO and the Public Service Collections Directorate (PSCD) created for the Library's private sector advisory board, the James Madison Council, this spring. It featured 9/11 items as well as items from the past 200 years. The 9/11 materials were particularly riveting, Chambers said, and at the time an incredible number of items related to September 11 were coming into the Library's divisions—ranging from Prints and Photographs, Geography and Map, and Serial and Government Periodicals divisions to the overseas offices and the American Folklife Center. At the end of June, with the impetus coming from Diane Kresh, Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services, and various collection areas, IPO prepared to mount an exhibition to correspond to the one-year anniversary of the attacks. The date gave them less than three months to put it all together; the usual lead time for exhibitions can be as much as two years or more.

Almost everything about the creation of this exhibit was different from the way her office usually organizes exhibitions, Chambers said. "We didn't want to 'iconicize' the material, to interpret it for the viewer. Much of it is too raw, too immediate. Rather than handling each item as a discrete thing, we are deliberately blurring the lines to allow the viewers to find their own way through the presentation. We left it still fresh in its response."

There are no individual description labels, no attempt to define in any specific way what a visitor is viewing, except for the separation of "Witness" items from those of "Response." If visitors choose, they can pick up an information sheet with item descriptions. Long walls of images track the events of the cataclysmic day. Seven media stations with PowerPoint presentations, a Web presentation, audio and video punctuate

Rachel Evans

Cheryl Regan and Irene Chambers examine a special handmade book titled "The Message" that will be on display in the exhibition.

Rachel Evans

Items from the Library's collections that were scheduled for the "Witness and Response" exhibition included prints, photos, editorial cartoons and periodicals from around the world.

the story, and in a way, provide relief from the shocking still-lifes, said Chambers.

The material at one of the stations—a compilation of eight clips of footage that will loop continuously in a video kiosk—comes from the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. Two of the sequences capture the strike on the second Twin Tower, one taken from across the East River in Brooklyn and the other shot across the street from the building itself. This last piece of film was widely played on newscasts across the country and came to the Library as a copyright deposit.

Some artifacts were privy to very few, such as a printout from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of the radar contacts of American Airlines Flight 77, as it made a 360-degree turn above Washington, D.C., toward the Pentagon. "You see this tiny, delicate red circle following that path to death and destruction. It's harrowing," Chambers said.

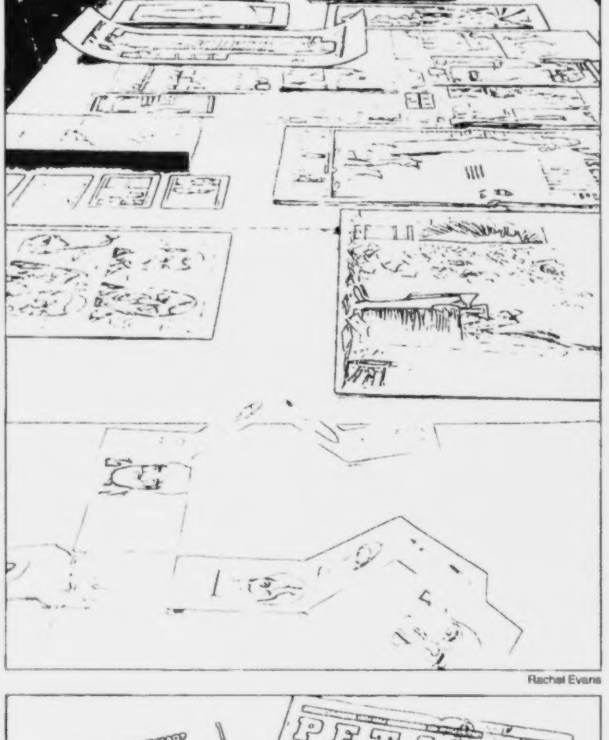
Viewers physically move from the actual event to the worldwide reaction. They take part in the aftermath, reading the unprecedented headlines in periodicals from around the world. They share the outpouring of emotions—drawings, poems and caricatures collected from children, well-known artists and ordinary citizens—as people tried to make sense of the disasters. An innovative "Soundscape" in the Orientation Theater on the ground floor of the Jefferson Building allows visitors to listen to individuals' reactions drawn from hundreds of audio tapes collected shortly after September 11 by the American Folklife Center.

The exhibition shows other types of responses too. Infrared photos from the Geography and Map Division capture hotspots at the World Trade Center which firefighters used to try and find victims. A cover of an Indian magazine, collected by the Library's overseas field offices, shows the different ways that Osama bin Laden could appear in disguise. Field offices also contributed anti-American posters, documenting another point of view on the disasters.

Above all, the exhibition is a penetrating reminder of the Library's multi-faceted role in collecting information and research. One such item on display is a report by the Library's Federal Research Division, commissioned by the National Intelligence Council, stating that suicide bombers—and specifically those of Al Qaeda—could crash-land an aircraft into the Pentagon, CIA headquarters or the White House. The report is dated 1999.

"We're telling the intelligent, inquisitive visitor, 'We're showing you what we have, what we had [before 9/11] and what we're getting,'" said Chambers. It helps visitors understand the role of the Library and how it builds collections for future use by scholars and researchers. "How could the Library *not* do this exhibition?" she added. "No other institution has amassed such a record." ◆

Deborah Durham-Vichr is a contract writer/editor in the Public Affairs Office.

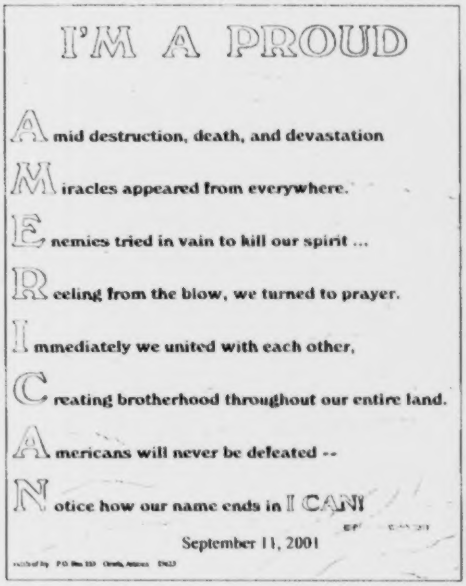


Rachel Evans

Власть
PETANDA AKHIR ZAMAN
AMERIKA DISERANG!!
AMERICA UNDER ATTACK!!
MULLAH OMAR

Rachel Evans

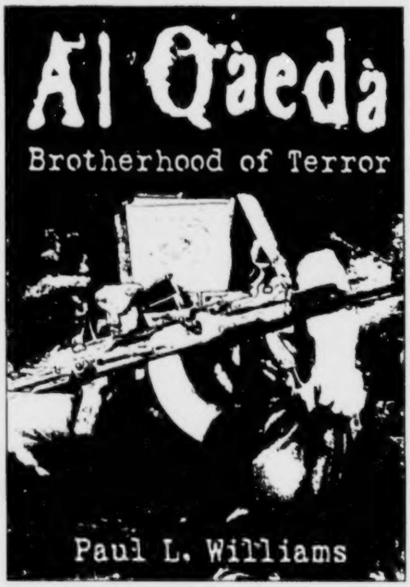
BEST COPY AVAILABLE



I'M A PROUD

A mid destruction, death, and devastation
M iracles appeared from everywhere.
E nemies tried in vain to kill our spirit ...
R eeling from the blow, we turned to prayer.
I mmediately we united with each other,
C reating brotherhood throughout our entire land.
A mericans will never be defeated --
N otice how our name ends in I CAN!

September 11, 2001



HEAL OUR LAND
featuring
The Isaacs
The Marlins
The Crabb Family

"I'm a Proud American" by Bonnielee Walsh, courtesy of the author; cover of "Al Qaeda: Brotherhood of Terror" by Paul L. Williams, courtesy of Alpha Books; compact disk "Heal Our Land," with music from the Isaacs, the Marlins, and the Crabb Family, courtesy of Daywind Music Publishing

Creative Responses

September 11 Materials Registered with Copyright Office

BY RUTH SIEVERS

A service unit of the Library of Congress since 1870, the Copyright Office serves the Library in a unique way. While it does not specifically collect material for the Library, it receives deposits of works sent in as a part of the U.S. copyright registration system. In addition, U.S. law contains a mandatory deposit provision that requires those who publish copyrightable works in the United States to deposit copies with the Copyright Office for use by the Library. In 2000, the office transferred material valued at almost $32 million to the Library for its permanent collections.

Unpublished poetry, music and lyrics constituted the bulk of the material the Copyright Office found when it asked its catalogers to look for material relating to September 11 during a single week in August, almost a year after the terrorist attacks.

To Jeff Cole, assistant chief in the Examining Division, that's not unusual. "We always see a lot of unpublished songs and poems as a reaction to every big event in the news," he said. He remembers that the Gulf War and the American hostage crisis in Iran generated similar responses.

Citizens from around the country responded to the tragedy with creative efforts that stressed brotherhood, unity, faith in God, retribution and an outpouring of sympathy for the victims. Images of American flags were often included as a motif in their submissions.

These are typical titles: "For the Fallen," "Ode to New York City and Its Bravest," "Drops of Angry Tears," "I'm Still Crying," "We Are One" and "Nueva York Ya No Es El Mismo," by a citizen of El Salvador living in California.

Many of those who submitted their work for copyright protection indicated that they had written their pieces either on September 11 or very soon thereafter.

Joanna Roussis, acting chief of the office's Cataloging Division, said that "these few items were gleaned from only one week's work. I would estimate there are thousands already registered, and they are still coming in. This probably will remain in the American consciousness for all time."

The fact that the Copyright Office is still cataloging, and actually just opening mail, from that time, is a result of the anthrax danger on Capitol Hill immediately following the events on September 11. Mail to the Library was routed off-site for special screening and processing; only in late April 2002 did the office begin receiving any significant amounts of U.S. postal mail.

Among the published material found in the sample week were a soft cover book on Al Qaeda, by an FBI consultant; professional photographer Jay Maisel's "A Tribute," a hardback book of beautiful photographs of the Twin Towers, all but two taken before their demise; a book on "Finding God in the Face of Evil," and a special edition Newsweek, "America Under Attack."

Published art included designs for tee-shirts, paintings that employed the Twin Towers and the Statue of Liberty, and a portrait of a live-rescue dog and his owner who volunteered at Ground Zero.

A number of the copyright remitters indicated that a percentage of the sales from their published art and music would be donated to victims of September 11. ◆

Ruth Sievers is a writer/editor in the Copyright Office.

the Library of Congress

invites you to the

2nd National Book Festival

hosted by Laura Bush

Free Admission

Saturday, October 12

10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

The West Lawn of the U.S. Capitol and the National Mall
First Street, S.W.
Use the Capitol South, Union Station, or Smithsonian Metro

Celebrate some of America's best-known authors, illustrators, and storytellers at an exciting festival for book lovers of all ages:

Jimmy Santiago Baca
David Baldacci
Andrea Barrett
Barbara Taylor Bradford
Ashley Bryan
Mary Higgins Clark
Vine Deloria, Jr.
Diana Gabaldon
Henry Louis Gates
Tony Hillerman
Sebastian Junger
David McCullough
James McPherson
Waddie Mitchell
Edmund Morris
Tim O'Brien
Jerry Pinkney and Family
Anita Shreve
Dava Sobel
Rosemary Wells

and more!

Don't Miss It!

For more information, call 888-714-4696,
or visit

www.loc.gov/bookfest

If you can't join us, watch Book TV on C-Span2 on October 12.

Charter Sponsors AT&T, The Washington Post, and WorkPlaceUSA
Patrons The James Madison Council, PBS, and Target

Generous support was also given by the AOL Time Warner Book Group, Barnes and Noble, Borders Books and Music, The Coca-Cola Company, Half Price Books, Adele and Donald Hall, National Basketball Association, Scholastic Inc., and US Airways.

ASL interpreting services provided. All facilities are accessible to the public.
Request other ADA accomommodations five business days in advance at 202-707-6362 or ADA@loc.gov

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

News from the Center for the Book

Promoting Literacy, 1980-2002

The Center for the Book will be 25 years old in October 2002. This is the ninth in a series of articles that summarizes its activities during its first quarter century.

Family literacy consultant Virginia Mathews (center, pictured with two workshop participants) has led the center's literacy promotion efforts as coordinator of its Library-Head Start project (1992-1997) and its Viburnum Foundation Family Literacy project (1998-present).

When the Center for the Book was established in 1977 to use the resources and prestige of the Library of Congress to promote books and reading, "literacy" was not quite yet a popular concept or phrase. In July 1980, the center sponsored its first major program that specifically mentioned the topic: a symposium on "Literacy in Historical Perspective" featuring papers about the development of literacy in several countries.

As literacy—defined as the ability to read—increasingly became a public concern, it also became a key topic for the Center for the Book. One of the center's major projects, a congressionally-authorized 1983-1984 study titled "Books in Our Future," helped define how literacy was viewed in American society in the mid-1980s. It also established the Center for the Book's interest in promoting literacy.

The definition and future challenge for the Center for the Book came in Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin's letter of transmittal and text for the 50-page "Books in Our Future" report to Congress in 1984.

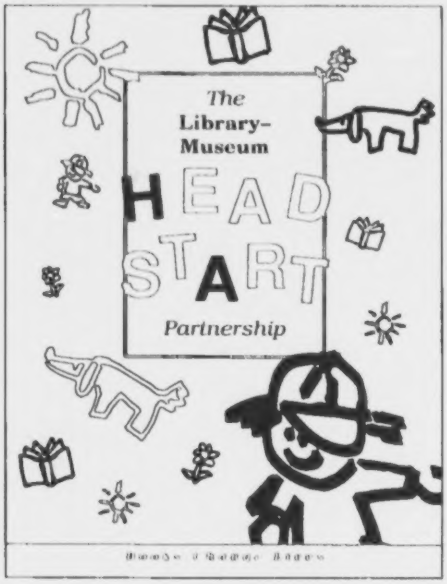
In the letter of transmittal he explained: "Ours is a Culture of the Book. Our democracy is built on books and reading. This tradition is now threatened by the twin menaces of illiteracy and aliteracy. ... There could be no more appropriate effort to fulfill the hopes of our nation's founders, nor any more appropriate celebration of the bicentennial of our Constitution, than to aim to abolish illiteracy in the United States by 1989." Boorstin's text made a significant distinction: "We must face and defeat the twin menaces of illiteracy and aliteracy—the inability to read and the lack of the will to read—if our citizens are to remain free and qualified to govern themselves."

Soon thereafter the center's National Advisory Board agreed that the Center for the Book—a small, catalytic organization dependent on private funds to support its program—would emphasize combating aliteracy, mostly through its own reading motivation campaigns and promotion projects. Its support of the fight against illiteracy (emphasizing the need to teach people to read) would take place primarily by publicizing and cooperating in projects developed and funded by other organizations in both the private and the public sectors.

The center's involvement with literacy continued in the mid-1980s as it became an associate member of the Coalition for Literacy (now the National Coalition for Literacy), which focused first on the problem of adult illiteracy and later on broader questions of literacy throughout society. Additional impetus came during the center's 1989 "Year of the Young Reader" campaign because of new partnerships with organizations such as the Association of Library Service to Children, Reading Is Fundamental Inc. and Head Start, each concerned with reading and literacy among young people and families.

Since 1998, the center's major literacy effort has been the Center for the Book/Viburnum Foundation Family Literacy Project, which provides for the planning and promotion of family literacy programs among rural public libraries and their community partners. The center administers the project and organizes and conducts two training workshops each year for new participants. Since 1998, thanks to the generosity of the Viburnum Foundation, more than 175 small public libraries have received $3,000 family literacy grants.

The center's literacy promotion projects and publications related to those projects are described on the center's Web site: **www.loc.gov/cfbook**.



Funded by the U.S. Head Start Bureau, the center's Library-Head Start project focused on developing community partnerships to promote literacy among young children. Two products were developed for participants: an instructional video for programs and workshops, and a 294-page resource notebook (left).

Literacy Promotion Highlights

July 14-15, 1980. "Literacy in Historical Perspective," a conference hosted by the center in cooperation with the U.S. National Institute of Education, emphasizes how historical research about literacy can help contemporary policymakers.

1989. The "Year of the Young Reader" promotion campaign, aided by a presidential proclamation and the efforts of honorary chair first lady Barbara Bush, enlists several dozen literacy and reading promotion organizations as Center for the Book national reading promotion partners.

May 1992. An interagency agreement between the Center for the Book and the Head Start Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services launches the five-year Library-Head Start Partnership Project. Its goal is to demonstrate in communities across the country how libraries that serve young children can plan and work with Head Start grantees and classroom teachers, families, and caregivers in children's literacy and language development projects.

1994. The Association of Youth Museums joins the project, and it is renamed the Library-Museum-Head Start Partnership Project.

1996. With funding from several sources, the Center for the Book publishes "Even Anchors Need Lifelines: Public Libraries in Adult Literacy," a 144-page report by consultant Gail Spangenberg that it commissioned in 1995. The report, which urges the strengthening of adult literacy programs in public libraries, is supplemented by a 321-page data book.

Sept. 8, 2000. With support from its organizational partners in the newly-formed International Literacy Network, the center hosts a daylong public program at the Library of Congress that celebrates International Literacy Day. The audience includes preschoolers, the general public, and reading and literacy professionals.

Sept. 8, 2001. Sixty of the Center for the Book's reading and literacy promotion partners promote their projects to the public in a special pavilion at the first National Book Festival, hosted by first lady Laura Bush and sponsored by the Library of Congress. ◆

literacy
without it...
words have no meaning.

Fern Underdue

Scott Walter of the International Reading Association shows off a poster developed by members of the International Literacy Coalition to celebrate International Literacy Day at an all-day program at the Library in September 2000; consultant Gail Spangenberg prepared the report that was discussed at the center's symposium on adult literacy in January 1997; historian Daniel Resnick organized the center's first program on literacy, in July 1980.

Center for the Book/Viburnum Foundation Family Literacy Workshops, 1998-2002

1998
Sept. 9-10, Jackson, Miss.
Sept. 16-17, Albuquerque, N.M.

1999
Aug. 19-20, Austin, Texas
Aug. 26-27, Baton Rogue, La.

2000
Aug. 24-25, Decatur, Ga.
Sept. 21-22, Oklahoma City, Okla.

2001
Aug. 22-24, Montgomery, Ala.
Sept. 12-14, Albuquerque, N.M.

2002
Aug. 14-16, Columbia, S.C.
Sept. 25-27, Scottsdale, Ariz.

2003
Aug. 14-16, Little Rock, Ark.
Sept., Austin, Texas (date TBD)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

THE KATHERINE DUNHAM COLLECTION

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information
Bulleti

Vol. 61, No. 10
October 2002

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 10 October 2002

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

206

213

218

228

On the Cover: Katherine Dunham from a production with her company at the Broadway Theatre, New York, ca. 1955. Photo from the New York World-Telegram & Sun Collection, Prints and Photographs Division.

Cover Stories: A grant from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation is allowing the Library to support the legacy of dance innovator Katherine Dunham. 199

Mapping Native Lands: Librarians from tribal colleges are working with the Library to map Native American lands. 204

The Children's Hour: A new exhibition and book from the Library presents images of childhood from around the world. 206

Scholars Assembled: The John W. Kluge Center has welcomed a distinguished group of scholars to the Library. 210

Ambassadors of Progress: The portrait and landscape work of early American women photographers is documented in a new traveling exhibition and book. 212

Chronicle of a Chamber: Robert Remini will research and write a history of the U.S. House of Representatives. 217

Documenting the Everyday: The Library has acquired the Prelinger Collection of more than 48,000 historical "ephemeral" motion pictures. 218

Science, Technology and History: The Library has made available thousands of reports in the PB (Publication Board) series, which chronicles scientific and technical information collected by the government since 1945. 220

Books and "Dooks": The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and the Industrial Designers Society of America sponsored a contest to design a new digital talking book player. 223

Open World Opens Doors: A delegation of Russian women leaders visited the United States recently through the efforts of the Library's Center for Russian Leadership Development. 226

From a Distance: "The Earth as Art" exhibition includes images of the world from a satellite's perspective. 228

News from the Center for the Book 230

The Library of Congress Information Bulletin (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at **www.loc.gov/today**.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the Bulletin on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Information Bulletin, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

HELEN DALRYMPLE, Editor
SAMUEL L. MCLEMORE JR. & JOHN H. SAYERS, Designers
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor

Collecting a Career

The Katherine Dunham Legacy Project

By VICKY J. RISNER

In the last 15 years, the Library of Congress has become increasingly involved in documenting the efforts of innovators in the field of dance and collecting dance-related materials. Among these are the Bob Fosse/Gwen Verdon Collection, the Lester Horton Dance Theatre Collection, the Erick Hawkins Archives and the Martha Graham Collection. A grant from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation is allowing the Library to provide important leadership in supporting the Katherine Dunham legacy and to preserve an important dance collection based on her work.

In December 2000, the Library's Music Division was awarded a grant for $1 million from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation to undertake the Katherine Dunham Legacy Project. The purpose of the project was to purchase the Katherine Dunham archives; preserve materials that document and augment the Dunham legacy; expand educational programs; and to provide support for the Dunham Centers in East St. Louis, Ill. Many of the project's goals have already been realized, and exciting new treasures are being discovered almost daily in the collection as work continues on several fronts.

The Katherine Dunham Collection has been created at the Library of Congress through the purchase of significant portions of Dunham's archives housed at the Katherine Dunham Centers in East St. Louis, Ill. The final shipment of materials from East St. Louis arrived at the Library in mid-June, and preservation reformatting on the rare videotapes and films is already underway. With the acquisition of this collection, the Library has become a premiere source of information on Dunham's legacy—a legacy that encompasses choreographic works, technique and teaching, performance and production, anthropological analysis of the dance and ritual of the African diaspora, global activism and leadership in human rights, and advocacy in the local African American community.

Gathering these materials into an international repository and making them accessible will greatly facilitate research on Dunham and the significance of her work. Many of these materials were in danger of being lost through damage and deterioration. Funding for the much-needed preservation of the costume and audio-visual materials was provided to the Dunham Centers through the Dance Heritage Coalition as part of its "Save America's Treasures" project with matching funds from the Library's Duke grant.

Alfredo Valente

Katherine Dunham in "Tropical Revue" (1943), at New York's Martin Beck Theatre. Photo from the New York World-Telegram & Sun Collection, Prints and Photographs Division

225

Alfredo Valente

Katherine Dunham (above and below center) in costume for two unidentified productions, 1945

The Doris Duke Charitable Foundation

The grant to support the Katherine Dunham Legacy Project is the second the Library has received from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation. The foundation gave the Library a $1 million grant as a "Gift to the Nation" in honor of the Library's Bicentennial in 2000 to purchase the Martha Graham archives, support performances of the Martha Graham Dance Company and document Graham works.

Doris Duke, a lifelong philanthropist, distributed some $400 million, often anonymously, to a variety of charitable causes. When she died in 1993, she left her fortune, including her properties, to the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation.

The mission of the foundation, which was established in 1996, is to improve the quality of people's lives by nurturing the arts, protecting and restoring the environment, seeking cures for diseases and helping to protect children from abuse and neglect. With approximately $1.4 billion in assets, the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation is among the largest philanthropies in the United States. As of Dec. 31, 2001, the foundation had awarded more than $286 million in grants. Additional information can be found on the foundation's Web site at **www.ddcf.org**. ◆

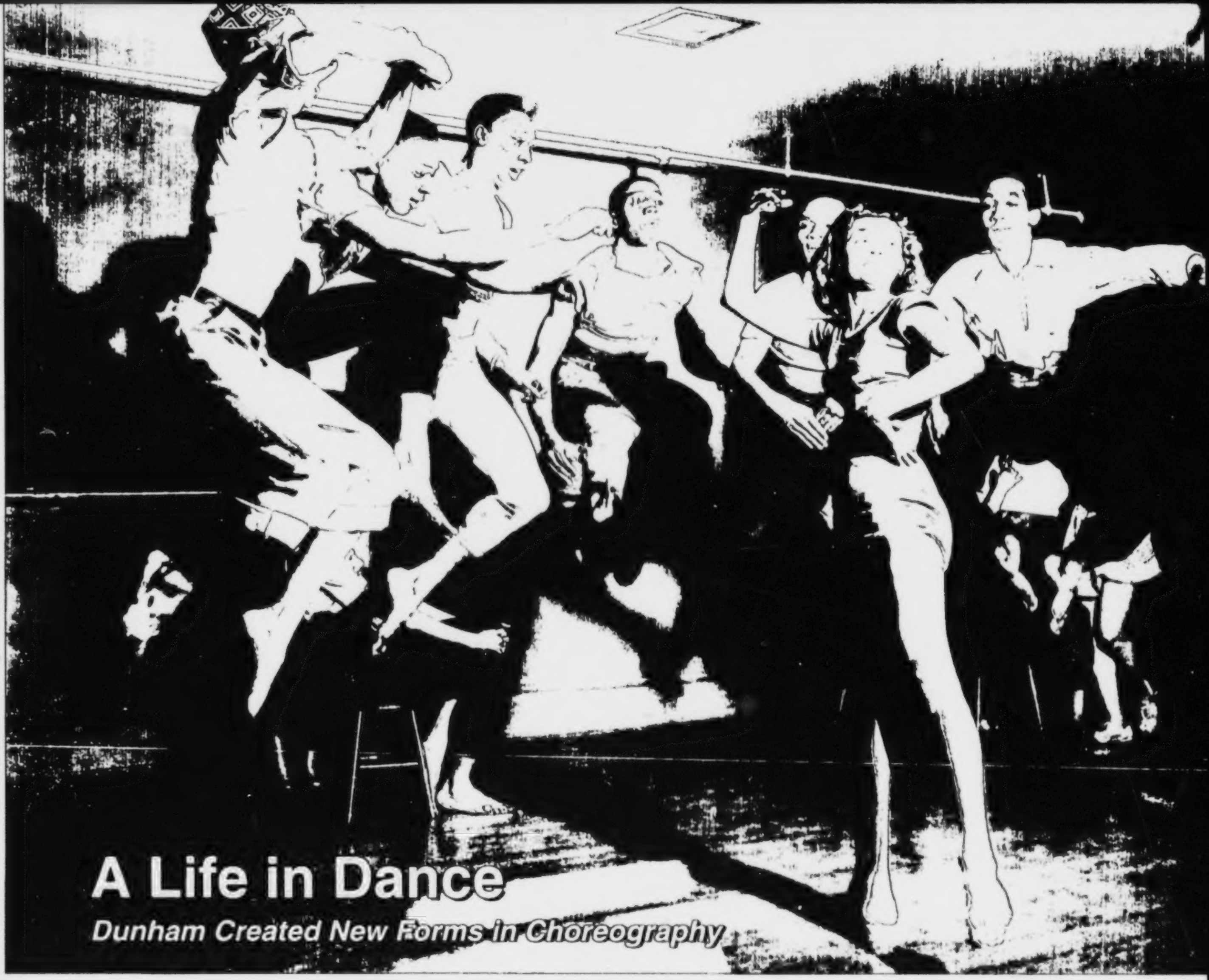
The preservation effort includes documentation of the Dunham technique, using the latest digital video technology. The documentation project design builds on the groundbreaking processes and models that were developed and used by the Library during the recently completed Martha Graham legacy project. Terry Carter, a well-known documentary filmmaker whose work includes "A Duke Named Ellington" produced for the PBS series "American Masters," was selected as the Dunham documentary's producer/director. (This author served as executive producer.) Most of the taping took place last fall in New York City, and the video has been in production since that time. Dunham has been consulting on the technique project and will oversee additional filming and final editing later this year.

The video documentary will be used as primary source material for a Dunham Web site to be created by the Library of Congress. The Web site will place portions of the Dunham Collection online, as well as several previously unpublished articles about her work. Such a site will increase the study and appreciation of Dunham's major contributions to American art and culture. To further advance scholarship about Dunham, the Dunham Legacy Project, in partnership with the Society of Dance History Scholars, is supporting the publication of a new edition of the Dunham anthology, "Kaiso," edited by noted Dunham scholar Vé Vé Clark.

Another goal of the project—support for the Dunham Centers in East St. Louis—has been addressed by providing funding for core activities of the Dunham Centers for Arts and Culture, including the Dunham Dynamic Museum, the Institute for Intercultural Communication and the Katherine Dunham Museum's Children's Workshop. This year the grant also provided nearly $100,000 for salaries and $50,000 for artists and teachers for a summer technique seminar held July 6-21 in East St. Louis.

The Dunham Legacy Project will continue through next year, during which time the video documentary will be completed, the Web site will be launched and the collection will be cataloged and preserved. ◆

Vicky J. Risner is the dance specialist in the Music Division.



A Life in Dance

Dunham Created New Forms in Choreography

By VICKY J. RISNER

Although long recognized as a major force in American dance, Katherine Dunham is less a household name than some of her contemporaries such as Martha Graham or George Balanchine. Nonetheless, her creative influence is just as profound. In addition to her theatrical career, Dunham did pioneering work in the field of dance anthropology and founded a school that embodied "multicultural" principles decades before the term was used in the field of education.

Born in 1909 in Chicago, Katherine Dunham is an American dancer-choreographer who is best known for incorporating African American, Caribbean, African and South American movement styles and themes into her ballets. As a young dancer and student at the University of Chicago, she chose anthropology as her course of study. The union of dance and anthropology would have a profound impact on her choreographic style throughout her career.

Mrs. Alfred Rosenwald of the Rosenwald Foundation attended one of Dunham's dance concerts (some say at the urging of Erich Fromm, a friend and mentor of Dunham at the University of Chicago) and became fascinated with the young dancer's ideas about dance and its potential for understanding other cultures. As a result, Dunham was awarded a Rosenwald Foundation Fellowship in 1935 to study the dance forms of the Caribbean under the aegis of the University of Chicago's anthropology department and Melville J. Herskovits, a professor at Northwestern University. Thus began Dunham's historic journey in American dance.

A group of Katherine Dunham dancers shown in mid-rehearsal of the classical ballet, "Mozart's Sonata in D Major," in New York, 1946

Dunham's original goal was to analyze the dances of the Caribbean, but she soon recognized that it was much too extensive a task for one trip. Her revised agenda included a stop in Jamaica to study a Maroon village, which resulted in her first book, "Journey to Accompong." This was followed by visits to several other islands before her arrival in Haiti where she stayed for nine months. Her work in Haiti resulted in her thesis, "The Dances of Haiti," and another book, "Island Possessed." These pioneering dance/anthropology works were significant first steps toward the now recognized subdiscipline of dance anthropology. But of even more sig-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE 227

nificance was the effect Dunham's field work had on her own artistic development. During her time in Haiti, Dunham came to understand—both intellectually and kinesthetically—the African roots of black dance in the West Indies. From this "physical" understanding of what she considered her cultural roots, Dunham began to develop the first African American concert dance technique.

Upon her return to the United States, Dunham went to New York to perform and choreograph this new type of African American dance. To do so meant leaving the academic arena behind; still, she continued to approach her choreographic work from the perspective of an anthropologist.

Dunham's choreographic approach was to select certain movement motifs and then adapt, expand and abstract them until they became her own artistic statement. Dunham also applied the same methods to the subject of her dances. Although she might glean an idea from a specific ritual event, she always retained an attachment to the original cultural context from which the movement or idea sprang. This process resulted in an extremely theatrical production, yet one that maintained a link to ritually-charged cultural events. This link to ritual was most likely part of what made the dances so moving to audiences.

Terence Spencer

Dunham (right) talks with a Nigerian chief and his wife during a talent scouting trip in 1962.

Dunham's choreography and performing company were extremely well-received in New York. Her success led to more diverse opportunities, including Broadway performances, feature films, choreography, and national and international tours presented by Sol Hurok (a leading theatrical impresario of the period).

In the mid-1940s, Dunham returned to New York and opened the Dunham School of Dance and Theatre, the first of many Dunham schools. In 1947, the school was expanded and renamed the Katherine Dunham School of Cultural Arts Inc. The school's interdisciplinary curriculum was considered radical at the time and remains unique today. The following list of courses taught at the school is clearly a curriculum developed by an anthropologist: general anthropology, introductory psychology, scientific method and logic, ballet, modern dance, dance notation, history of drama and Caribbean folklore.

Dunham continued to tour extensively from the late 1940s through the early 1960s. She choreographed for film and television and opened schools in Paris, Stockholm and Rome. She then returned to Haiti to live, research and write. In 1964, she became an artist-in-residence at Southern Illinois University where she subsequently became professor and director of the Performing Arts Training Center. In 1983, she was a recipient of the Kennedy Center Honors, and in 2000, she was named one of the "First 100 of America's Irreplaceable Dance Treasures" by the Dance Heritage Coalition. She has continued to teach the Dunham technique to young dancers at the Dunham Centers in East St. Louis, Ill., where she brings an awareness of Carribean and African art to area residents.

continued on page 204

Dunham posing while dressed for the dance revue "Bamboche!" at New York's 54th Street Theater, ca. 1955

Pan American World Airways

Dunham and her daughter Marie Christine board an airplane in New York bound for Rome, 1953.

Phyllis Twachtman

Katherine Dunham in costume, ca. 1955

Dunham

continued from page 202

Dunham did what every artist dreams of—she created a new art form. Drawing upon her early field work, she refined her methodology through years of performing and choreographing, and ultimately produced a product: African American dance. She has transmitted both a technique and a body of knowledge to succeeding generations of dance students.

When asked how she would describe the significance of her work, Dunham said, "It has always seemed to me that in the final analysis it is not the investigation and recording of field material that is important, but rather some practical, tangible evidence of its use and translation." That tangible evidence is apparent in Dunham's work and in the work of her students. ◆

Vicky J. Risner is the dance specialist in the Music Division.

Tribal College Librarians Build Map Database

BY RACHEL EVANS

Two tribal college librarians on a working visit to the Library of Congress this past July uncovered many surprises in the Library's map collections. They volunteered as part of a nationwide effort to produce a comprehensive database of all Native American lands throughout the United States.

Greg Chester, library director for Leech Lake Tribal College in Cass Lake, Minn., and Holly Ristau, archivist and librarian at White Earth Tribal and Community College and district librarian in Mahnomen, Minn., spent three weeks this summer working with the collections of the Library's Geography and Map Division (G&M).

Last year, Chester and Ristau took a tour of G&M when they visited the Library along with other members of the Tribal College Librarian Association. Robert Morris, a technical information specialist in G&M, and Pam Van Ee, a specialist in cartographic history, suggested that the two volunteer in G&M as a follow-up to their visit.

During their stay this summer, Chester and Ristau reviewed more than 1,000 pieces of Minnesota cartographic materials and entered 395 items into the database. "Their perspective when viewing the maps added value to the project," said Morris.

"We worked well together," added Ristau, who, along with Chester, was astonished at what they found in the Library's map collections.

While helping to create a checklist of cartographic resources for the study of Native Americans, the Minnesota librarians found a map that depicted a canal in Minnesota that was never constructed. Chester also discovered a period of 40 years, beginning in the early 1900s, when then-existing reservations did not appear on any maps.

"Finding information and details that we could share with the students and community was my favorite part of the experience," said Chester. "The artistry of many of the maps is just beautiful," said Ristau. Both were enthusiastic about being able to take some duplicate (surplus) material back to Minnesota to share with their colleges.

Rachel Evans

College librarians Greg Chester and Holly Ristau worked with Geography and Map specialist Robert Morris (center) on the Native American map database.

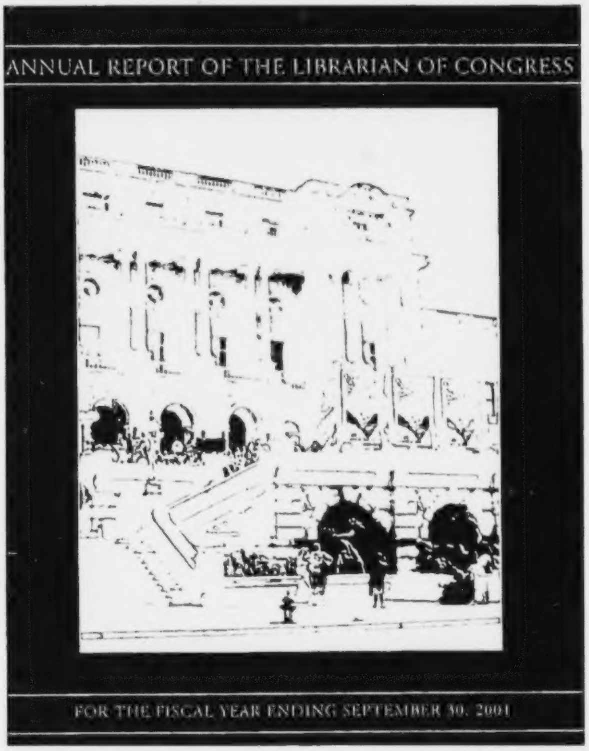
This is the program's first year but, given its success, it may be continued.

"We are hoping that in the future other librarians will come to G&M and widen the scope of the database," said Van Ee. ◆

Rachel Evans was an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

2001 Annual Report

Report Highlights First National Book Festival



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2001

The "Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for 2001" is now available to the public. The report, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 2001, describes the Library's activities in Washington, D.C., and in national and international outreach programs.

Featured in this year's report is the inaugural National Book Festival, sponsored by the Library and hosted by first lady Laura Bush. On Sept. 8, 2001, a perfect, sunny, early fall day, the Library welcomed Bush, 60 authors and 30,000 visitors to the Library and the grounds of the U.S. Capitol for the first National Book Festival to celebrate books and reading. The festival is described in the report and illustrated with a picture portfolio highlighting the day's events.

The Library responded to the tragic events of September 11 by increasing physical and computer security, providing Congress with timely information on terrorism and related topics, and by launching several projects to collect and preserve materials in all formats that document the attacks and the nation's response to them. The material is the subject of a Library exhibition on display through Nov. 2 in the North Gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building's Great Hall and was the focus of the September 2002 issue of this publication.

The Library's yearlong bicentennial celebration concluded with symposia, concerts and other activities that culminated with the sealing of a time capsule. The Bicentennial Gifts to the Nation program, which allowed the Library to acquire many significant items and collections, resulted in 392 gifts totaling $119.5 million. Through the generosity of the Library's private sector support group, the James Madison Council, and contributions from other donors, the Library received gifts of Americana, maps, atlases, globes, rare books, foreign rarities, and performing and visual arts collections. A very generous gift of $60 million from John W. Kluge, Metromedia president and founding chair of the Madison Council, supported the establishment of the John W. Kluge Center for postdoctoral research, which opened to scholars in July 2002 (see July/August Bulletin, p. 132).

The year marked the 30th anniversary of the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program and the 70th year of the National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS). Since its inception, the CIP program has produced more than one million records. Established by an act of Congress in 1931, NLS now supplies more than 23 million braille and recorded disks to hundreds of thousands of readers through a network of 140 cooperating libraries around the country. During the year, NLS made substantial progress in its goal of developing a Digital Talking Book to replace obsolete analog playback equipment (see p. 223 of this issue). At year's end, more than 1,600 users were registered for the new Internet service known as Web-Braille, which allows access to more than 3,800 digital braille books.

During the year, the size of the Library's collections grew to more than 124 million items, including 28.2 million books and other print materials, 55 million manuscripts, 13.5 million visual materials, 13 million microfilms, nearly 5 million maps and 5 million items in the music collection.

Congress appropriated nearly $100 million to develop and implement a congressionally approved strategic plan for the preservation of the Library's digital assets. The Librarian of Congress subsequently established the position of associate librarian for strategic initiatives to develop a full range of digital policies and operations for acquiring, describing and preserving content created and distributed in electronic form.

At year's end, 7.5 million American historical items were available on the Library's award-winning Web site, **www.loc.gov**. Work continued to expand the content and features of another Library Web site called America's Library, which focuses on children and families; its many interactive Web pages draw on the Library's vast online resources. The site (**www.americaslibrary.gov**) received more than 100 million "hits" during its first year of operation.

These and other activities are described in the 2001 report. The 262-page paperbound publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954, for $37. Cite stock number 030-000-00289-0 when ordering. ◆

'When They Were Young'

Visual Retrospective of Childhood in Book, Exhibition

Compelling images of children from all over the world, spanning the history of photography from daguerreotype to documentary, are the subject of the Library of Congress' exhibition titled "When They Were Young: A Photographic Retrospective of Childhood," now on view at the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building. The exhibition marks the publication of a companion book published by the Library of Congress in association with Kales Press. The exhibition is also available on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/exhibits**.

"We are pleased to present this collection of touching and timeless images of children from the Library's unparalleled collection of more than 125 million items," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "Each image reveals a component of the experience of childhood and invites us to see the surrounding world through the eyes of a child."

The book and exhibition examine the experience of childhood connected across time, different cultures, and diverse socioeconomic backgrounds. The book's poignant narrative written by Pulitzer Prize-winning author and child psychologist Robert Coles is a tribute to the hope and despair, grace and indignity, and playfulness and burden of childhood.

Nubian children romp in the rapids of the Nile at the turn of the last century; Amish children pose stoically for a photo in 1953; and Tad Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, wears a Union soldier's uniform for the Civil War-era camera. In these images and many others of children from Alaska to Turkey, eyes reveal the gravity of childhood, the anticipation of growing up and the power of play, such as the photo by Carl Mydans of boys playing cards near Washington's Union Station in 1935. Coles' accompanying words ring true that, "...we quickly become as attentive as the youngsters attending ever so watchfully their cards."

"Ballet School for Baby Ballerinas," Madison, Wis., 1955 (above)

232

The images also document the history of photography, as different techniques spanning more than 100 years are represented, including daguerreotypes from the 19th century, gum bichromate prints from the turn of the last century, and gelatin silver prints dating from 1891 to 1968.

The photographs are drawn from the peerless collection of the Library's Prints and Photographs Division and includes prints by Edward Steichen, one of the most influential and prominent figures in 20th-century photography; celebrated photographer of native peoples Edward Curtis; Toni Frissell, whose distinguished career spanned 40 years and included formal and informal portraits of the famous and powerful in the United States and Europe; Lewis Hine, who documented working and living conditions of children in the United States between 1908 and 1921; noted folklorist Alan Lomax; and photographs taken in Europe during WWII.

There are also photographs from the Library's Farm Security Administration-Office of War Information Collection (FSA-OWI) in which works by well-known photographers Jack Delano, Mary Post Wollcott, Russell Lee, Carl Mydans, John Vanchon, Gordon Parks, and Dorothea Lange appear. Comprising more than 165,000 photographs, the collection is an extensive pictorial record of American life between 1935 and 1944 and is considered a landmark in the history of documentary photography.

Robert Coles is a world-renowned child psychiatrist and best-selling author. He has published more than 1,400 articles and 60 books, including the five-volume "Children of Crisis," "The Spiritual Life of Children," and "The Moral Intelligence of Children." He was the recipient of the Pulitzer Prize (1973), the Presidential Medal of Freedom (1998) and the American Psychiatric Association Distinguished Service Award (2000). He is currently a research psychiatrist for the Harvard University Health Services and professor of psychiatry and medical humanities at the Harvard Medical School.

"When They Were Young: A Photographic Retrospective of Childhood from the Library of Congress," a 160-page hardcover book with 78 full-page, tritone photographs, is available for $39.95 in bookstores nationwide and the Library's Sales Shop, telephone 888-682-3557.

The related exhibition, featuring 68 photos selected from the Library of Congress' Prints and Photographs Division, opened Sept. 26 in the South Gallery of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building and can be seen Monday-Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., through March 22, 2003. ◆

photos continue on page 208

Jack Delano

"Daughter of a Farm Laborer," 1941, Caguas, Puerto Rico; "Two Children on Step," ca. 1909-32, National Photo Company Collection

Gordon Parks

"Children, Frederick Douglass Housing Project," 1942, Washington, D.C. (clockwise from above); "Five Amish Children," ca. 1953; "Boys Playing with Toy Swords," ca. 1930-40, Harlem, N.Y.; "Tlakluit Child," ca. 1910

Edward S. Curtis

A. Aubrey Bodine

Aaron Siskind

"Boy with Shadow," ca. 1950-1960, photograph by Toni Frissell (opposite)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

A Meeting of the Minds

Kluge Center Welcomes New Scholars

BY ROBERT SALADINI

This fall, the John W. Kluge Center in the Thomas Jefferson Building welcomes a distinguished group of new scholars to the Library of Congress. They come to the Library to fill a variety of research positions: Kluge Chair holders; other established chairs; distinguished visiting scholars; Kluge postdoctoral fellows; and postdoctoral fellows supported by other private foundation gifts, as well as independent researchers. Through the Kluge Center, the incoming scholars will conduct research on formalized topics in the Library's comprehensive collections for a period of up to one year.

The scholars in residence at the Kluge Center beginning this fall are Mikhail A. Alexseev, Toni Carbo, Michael G. Chang, Anne E. B. Coldiron, Amy C. Crumpton, Armenuhi Ghambaryan, Ivan Katchanovski, Marek Kwiek, Gerardo Leibner, Kathleen Lynch, Chidibere Nwaubani, Walid Saleh, Iulia D. Shevchenko, Balás Szelényi, Elvira Vilches and Andrei Znamenski. Details on their backgrounds and areas of research follow.

Kluge Fellow Mikhail A. Alexseev

"The Origins of Hostility: Migration, Insecurity, and Ethnic Prejudice at the Russia-China Border" is the chosen research topic of Kluge Fellow Alexseev. He is associate professor in the political science department at San Diego State University. The author of "Center-Periphery Conflict in Post-Soviet Russia: A Federation Imperiled" (St. Martin's Press/Macmillan, 1999), he received his doctorate from the University of Washington in 1996. Alexseev hopes to make extensive use of the resources of both the European and Asian division reading rooms, as well as the Main Reading Room, in the course of his research.

Madison Council Fellow in Library and Information Science Toni Carbo

Carbo, who received her doctorate from Drexel University, has spent many years in the information field. Her work includes extensive experience with information service producers and users (both libraries and database producers) and in research in the areas of information policy and use. She is the former president of the American Society for Information Science and Technology and the Association for Library and Information Science Education. A former member of the U.S. Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure, Carbo served as a U.S. representative to the G-7 Round Table of Business Leaders at the G-7 Information Society Conference in 1995 in Brussels. Carbo has also served as executive director of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Carbo recently resigned as dean of the School of Information Sciences at the University of Pittsburgh in order to return to teaching and research. At the Library of Congress she will focus on "Information Policies Concerning E-government in the United States and the European Union."

Library of Congress Fellow in International Studies Michael G. Chang

Chang is assistant professor of Chinese history at George Mason University. In 2001, Chang received his doctorate in East Asian (Chinese) history from the University of California-San Diego. His article "The Good, the Bad, and the Beautiful: Movie Actresses and Public Discourse in Shanghai, 1920s-1930s" was published in "Cinema and Urban Culture in Shanghai, 1922-1943" in 1999. Using the Library's vast holdings of Chinese local gazetteers ("fangzhi") and genealogies ("jiapu"), Chang has selected "Local Perspectives on the Southern Tours: State-Society Relations in Eighteenth Century China" as his area of research.

Kluge Fellow Anne E. B. Coldiron

Assistant professor in English and faculty member in comparative literature at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, Coldiron received her master's from Old Dominion University and her doctorate in English literature (specializing in the Renaissance period) from the University of Virginia in 1996. She will be using the resources of the European Division and the Rare Book and Special Collections Division's Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection to research her topic, "Between Caxton and Tottel: Verse Translation from French 1476-1557 and Earlier English Renaissance Poetry." This study builds on the interdisciplinary and theoretical conclusions of her first book, "Canon, Period, and the Poetry of Charles of Orleans: Found in Translation" (University of Michigan Press, 2000).

Kluge Fellow Amy C. Crumpton

At the Kluge Center, Crumpton will be pursuing research on "Barry Commoner and Margaret Mead (1958-1968): Relations Between Science, Democratic Organization, and Social Change." A research archivist at the American Association for the Advancement of Science here in Washington, Crumpton received her doctorate from Virginia Tech in 1999. She will work with the Barry Commoner and Margaret Mead Collections, both of which are located in the Manuscript Division.

International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) Regional Scholar Exchange Program Fellowship Armenuhi Ghambaryan

As recipient of an IREX Fellowship, Ghambaryan will be researching "The Policy of the USA Regarding the Armenian Case (1918-1923)." Ghambaryan is a scientific worker at the Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia and senior lecturer at the "David Anhakht" Humanities University in Yerevan, Armenia.

Kluge Fellow Ivan Katchanovski

A native of Ukraine, Katchanovski received his doctorate in public policy from George Mason University in 2001. Using the Library's significant Russian and Polish collections as well as other archival and published materials, Katchanovski hopes to examine the mechanism of the Great Terror in the Soviet Union during the 1930s. His topic of research at the Library is titled "Soviet Prisoner's Dilemma: The Politics of Mass Terror."

Kluge Fellow Marek Kwiek

Kwiek will be studying "The Reinvention of the Institution of the University in the Global Age." In 1995, he received his doctorate from the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland, where he is a professor in the philosophy department. In 1999, he was the recipient of an International OSI Policy Fellowship from the Central European University in Budapest to work on a research project titled "The Identity Crisis of the Institution of the University—Polish Higher Education in Transition." Kwiek has since broadened his interest in the role of the university in the postmodern age, and he believes that the Library is the only place in the world where he can find all of the materials that he needs in one place.

Kluge Fellow Gerardo Leibner

Leibner plans to use the Library's premiere collection of books, brochures, journals and related materials published by the Communist Party of Uruguay in pursuance of his research topic, "Ideology, Action, and Social Views of the Uruguayan Communist Party, 1945-73." In 1998, Leibner received his doctorate from the University of Tel Aviv, where he is a lecturer in the history department. In addition, he is on the editorial board of Estudios Interdisciplinarios de América Latina y el Caribe (EIAL). His book, "El Mito del Socialismo Indígena en Mariátegui. Fuentes y Contextos Peruanos," was published in 1999.

Visiting Fellow Kathleen Lynch

Executive director of the Folger Institute at the Folger Shakespeare Library, Lynch has been awarded a research leave from the Folger for 12 months to do research at the Kluge Center. Her work will focus on a scholarly book-in-progress on the uses of autobiographical narrative in 17th-century Britain and its colonial outposts which is provisionally titled "A Pattern or More: The Uses of Religious Experience in Seventeenth-Century Britain."

Kluge Fellow Chidibere Nwaubani

Nwaubani is assistant professor of African history at the University of Colorado-Boulder. Author of "The United States and Decolonization in West Africa, 1950-1960" (University of Rochester Press, 2001), Nwaubani received his doctorate in African history from the University of Toronto in 1995. Nwaubani will focus on "Nigeria: The Politics of Decolonization, 1937-60" and will make use of the Library's important collection of older Nigerian newspapers, which are exceptionally rich for the scholarly study of the process of decolonization in sub-Saharan Africa.

Library of Congress Rockefeller Humanities Fellow in Islamic Studies Walid Saleh

Saleh will be examining "A History of Islamic Apocalyptic Imagination." Assistant professor at Middlebury College when he applied for the fellowship, Saleh has recently moved to the University of Toronto. Saleh, who received a doctorate in Islamic studies from Yale University in 2001, believes that without an understanding of the relationship between Sunnism and apocalypticism, any attempt at understanding the world of Islam is incomplete. He will be making extensive use of the Library's Near Eastern collections.

Kluge Fellow Iulia D. Shevchenko

"Parliamentary Autonomy in Post-Communist Countries: A Comparative Study" is the focus of Shevchenko's research. A native of Russia, Shevchenko received her doctorate from the European University at St. Petersburg where she is a research associate. The author of numerous publications in both Russian and English, Shevchenko plans on extending her practical knowledge of the functioning and working of the U.S. Congress by using THOMAS, the Library's legislative information database on the Internet as well as the Library's collection of books and periodicals that were not available to researchers in Central and Eastern Europe under communist regimes.

Library of Congress Fellow in International Studies Balás Szelényi

Szelényi received his doctorate from the University of California-Los Angeles in 1998. An independent scholar, Szelenyi hopes to complete his research on "The Social Roots of Ethnic Conflict: The German Diaspora in East Central Europe." He received both an American Council of Learned Societies Postdoctoral Fellowship (2001-2002) and a Woodrow Wilson Center Research Scholarship (2001).

Library of Congress Fellow in International Studies Elvira Vilches

An assistant professor of Spanish at North Carolina State University, Vilches received her doctorate in Spanish from Cornell University in 1998. She hopes to use the resources of the Hispanic Division to study the cultural consumption of New World exotica and its role in early modern Spain's culture, politics, and economics in a project titled "The Economy of the Marvelous: Transatlantic Values and Fictions of the Spanish Empire, 1492-1665."

Kluge Fellow Andrei Znamenski

Znamenski will be studying "Athabaskan Indians and Russian Orthodoxy (1840s-1917)," a project to examine the role that the Russian Orthodox Church performed in the belief and culture of a group of south-central Alaskan Native Americans. Znamenski, the author of "Shamanism and Christianity: Native Encounters with Russian Orthodox Missions in Siberia and Alaska, 1820-1917," (Greenwood Press, 1999), received his doctorate from the University of Toledo in 1997. Presently he is associate professor of history at Alabama State University in Montgomery.

For more information about the John W. Kluge Center, contact the Office of Scholarly Programs, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave., S.E., Washington DC 20540-4860; telephone (202) 707-3302, fax (202) 707-3595, scholarly@loc.gov, **www.loc.gov/kluge**. ◆

Robert Saladini, a specialist in the Music Division, was a Leadership Development Program fellow in the Office of Scholarly Programs.

Second Kissinger Chair Appointed

Klaus W. Larres has been selected by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington as the new Henry Alfred Kissinger Scholar, based on the recommendation of a four-person selection committee consisting of members of the academic community and high-ranking foreign policy experts. The second person to hold the Kissinger Chair, Larres has chosen "The United States and the 'Unity of Europe': A Comparative Analysis of American Policy-Making and European Integration in the Post-1945 and Post-1990 Eras" as his area of research.

Larres is the Jean Monnet Professor at the School of Politics, Queen's University of Belfast; he earned his doctorate from the University of Cologne in 1992. He is the author of numerous articles and books on international affairs in the Cold War and post-Cold War eras, American and British foreign policy in the 20th century, modern and contemporary German history and politics, the history of European integration, and European foreign policy and transatlantic relations. His most recent book, "Churchill's Cold War: The Politics of Personal Diplomacy [1908-55]," was published by Yale University Press this year.

The Henry Alfred Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations was created through the generosity of friends of the former Secretary of State to honor him and emphasize the importance of foreign affairs. Established in September 2001, the Kissinger Chair program offers outstanding thinkers and practitioners a unique opportunity to pursue advanced research in the largest and most international collection of library materials in the world. ◆

Ambassadors of Progress

Early American Women Photographers Featured

By VERNA POSEVER CURTIS

"Ambassadors of Progress: American Women Photographers in Paris, 1900-1901," a traveling exhibition and book by the same title, offer a window into pioneering photographer Frances Benjamin Johnston's (1864-1952) milieu and the progress of American women at the turn of the 19th century. Library of Congress curators and conservators worked to restore the portraits, still lifes, genre scenes, allegories, and landscapes that comprise the exhibition's photographs. With the new interest garnered by the book and exhibition, women photographers of 1900 are poised to make photographic history once again.

In April 1900, the great Universal Exposition opened in Paris. Featuring nearly 30,000 exhibitions, it welcomed the new century on a grand scale. A series of international congresses convened in July to discuss a wide range of contemporary topics. Chicago's Mrs. Potter Palmer, a prominent supporter of women's rights, chose the women delegates from the United States, selecting Frances Benjamin Johnston of Washington, D.C., to represent women in photography. With only weeks to prepare before sailing to Europe, Johnston canvassed her photographic colleagues for their opinions about who were the best women photographers and wrote to more than 30 women across the country. Drawing on the photographs, biographical material and self-portraits that she received, she prepared an illustrated lecture, "American Women Photographers in 1900"; it consisted of 142 photographs by 29 female practitioners from the East, Midwest, California and Oregon.

That collection—now held within Johnston's photographic archives which are divided between the Library's Prints and Photographs Division and the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History—contains a cross section of photographs by American women in 1900. It exemplifies a soft-focus pictorialist style and artistic subjects. It also represents realist expression, which was not then in vogue with the artistic or "pictorial" photographers, as they called themselves. In retrospect, Johnston's choices showed unusual foresight. Johnston, as photographer and advocate for women like herself, eventually became a major supporter of the Library of Congress collections, also leaving her own work, her letters, manuscripts and poster collections to the American people.

"To a Greek Girl," 1873, photograph by Emma Justine Farnsworth (opposite)

In 1900—60 years after the invention of the medium—photographers were asserting the right to take on the traditional subjects of art, including religious subjects, allegory, and genre, and to use the full creative potential of photography. American photographers began to debate fiercely the validity of this new art as a challenge to the traditional arts of drawing and printmaking and in opposition to its usage purely as a recording device or scientific tool. Soon, the photographic artist, then considered an "amateur," would eclipse the professional or commercial practitioner for attention on the world stage.

Into this atmosphere of heady argument raging in various photographic clubs, journal pages and public exhibitions came Johnston, one of the foremost women in the field. The only child of professional parents (her father was a civil servant in the U.S. Department of the Treasury and her mother a journalist and drama critic for a Baltimore newspaper), she began her own career as an illustrator but soon became fascinated with the camera. Johnston took private lessons from Thomas Smillie, the first curator of photography at the Smithsonian Institution. By 1889, she was the only female member of the Washington Camera Club and soon its delegate to a photographic convention in New York. Striking out boldly on her own, she earned a growing reputation in the professional and commercial world. As a portrait photographer, she became the first official White House photographer under Grover Cleveland, pursuing not only American presidents and their families, but also senators, diplomats and other government officials. And as a pioneering photojournalist—a field spawned by the growth industry of illustrated magazines for the mass market—she attracted a public following of her own. Female readers enjoyed her exciting reports in both words and pictures from unusual locations, including an underground coal mine.

Virginia M. Prall

"Portrait of a Woman in a Floral Dress Adorned with Diamond Brooches and Bows," ca. 1900

At the same time, Johnston polished her reputation as an art photographer by exhibiting internationally and serving on the first all-photographer jury for the 1899 Second Philadelphia Salon. Alfred Stieglitz, the best-known of her male colleagues, stressed photography's value for the production of art, separating artistic expression from business and refusing to organize a display of American pictorialists at the Universal Exposition because they were not to be exhibited in the art pavilions. Johnston, on the other hand, took a broader view, championing photography both as a commercial means of livelihood for others of her sex as well as a form for artistic expression. Art and enterprise did not necessarily preclude one another, she

Mary Townsend Sharples Schäffer

Virginia M. Pratt

Mary Electa Allen and
Frances Stebbins Allen

"Mount Sir Ronald," ca. 1900 (clockwise from top left); "Two Girls Wearing White Dresses and Dark Stockings Reading a Book," ca. 1900; "A Holbein Woman," ca. 1890-92

"The Vision," ca. 1900, photo by Gertrude Stanton Käsebier (opposite)

Eva Gamble Walborn

"Sweet Peas" (above) and "The Village Politician," both ca. 1900

believed; the amateur had the right to work at her craft while she earned a living. By 1900, Frances Johnston was highly respected by her female and male colleagues alike, both as a woman in the business community and an artist in photography.

The photographs that Johnston brought to Paris in 1900 were universally admired. Russian delegate Wiacheslav Izmilovich Sreznewsky, representing the Imperial Russian Technical Society, asked to borrow the works to show in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Because little of artistic merit in photography had been produced in his country since the 1880s, he touted "the young American women and their artistic taste and talent, as they have completely mastered the technical aspects of photography. They have succeeded in capturing unique images, and in passing from the real world to

continued on page 219

Emma L. Fitz

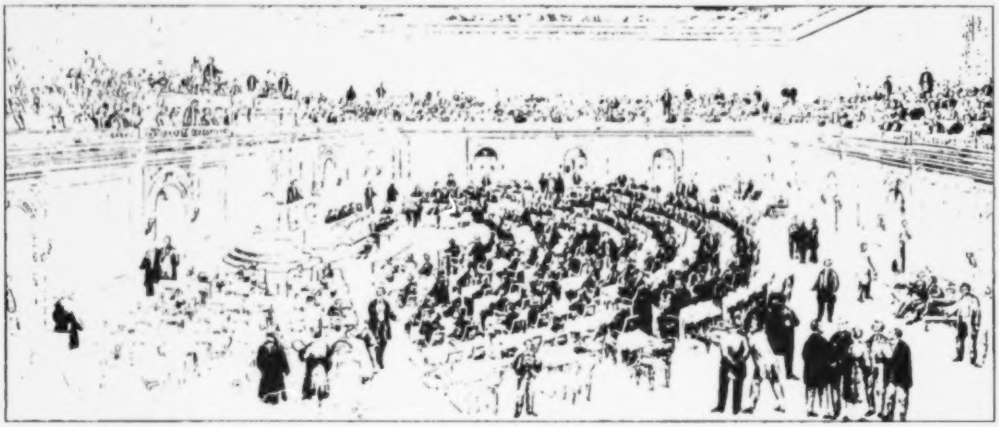
Terra Foundation Sponsors Project To Recreate 1900 Exhibition

In 1999, the Terra Foundation for the Arts awarded the Library of Congress $60,000 to support the conservation of 200 photographs drawn from the portion of Frances Benjamin Johnston's collection that is housed in the Prints and Photographs Division. The result of that effort can be seen in "Ambassadors of Progress: American Women Photographers in Paris, 1900-1901," an exhibition being circulated by the Musée d'Art Américain in Giverny, France.

After having been shown at the Musée d'Art Américain and the Terra Museum of American Art in Chicago in 2001-2002, the exhibition will travel to the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, January 11–March 9, 2003, and the Asheville (N.C.) Art Museum, April 25–July 20, 2003. The Library's Interpretive Programs Office is coordinating the arrangements for the traveling exhibition.

The handsomely illustrated hardcover book "Ambassadors of Progress: American Women Photographers in Paris, 1900-1901" includes essays by editor Bronwyn Griffith, Musée d'Art Américain; Michel Poivert, president, Société Française de Photographie; Library of Congress Curator of Photography Verna Curtis; and Library of Congress Senior Conservator Andrew Robb. With 77 full-page plates and numerous smaller photographs, the book is available in the Library's Sales Shop for $40. Also in the Appendix of the volume, where they are published for the first time in translation, are contemporary articles that appeared in Russian photography journals at the time of the 1900 Universal Exposition. European Division Chief John Van Oudenaren helped to obtain one of them, and Harry Leich, a Russian specialist at the Library, translated it.

The Musée d'Art Américain published the book in association with the Library of Congress. ◆



An interior view of the House of Representatives chamber in the U.S. Capitol by E. Sachse and Co., lithographer, 1866.

The History of the House

Remini to Chronicle the House of Representatives

Historian Robert V. Remini will research and write a narrative history of the U.S. House of Representatives. The project was authorized by Congress in 1999 under the House Awareness and Preservation Act (P.L. 106-99).

"I am pleased to announce the appointment of Robert Remini as a Distinguished Visiting Scholar of American History in the John W. Kluge Center at the Library of Congress to undertake this ambitious project," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "In addition to being a first-rate writer and historian, he understands the history of the workings of Congress, which is invaluable for this effort," said Billington.

Rep. John Larson (D-Conn.), who successfully sponsored the authorizing legislation in his first term in Congress said, "I am pleased that a scholar of Professor Remini's caliber has been chosen to work on this important project. The reason why I worked so hard to initiate this effort was because I believe that the resulting publication will be a significant tool for the public and Members themselves to understand how and why Congress works the way it does—as well as its unique and compelling history. Professor Remini has shown, through his impressive body of work, that he will be able to convey the richness of the history of this institution."

Remini, professor emeritus of history and the humanities at the University of Illinois at Chicago, was educated at Fordham University (B.S., 1943) and Columbia University (M.A., 1947, Ph.D., 1951). He has been teaching history for more than 50 years and writing books about American history for nearly as long. In addition to his three-volume biography of Andrew Jackson, he is the author of biographies of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, as well as a dozen other books on Jacksonian America. Among his many honors are the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation Award, the Carl Sandburg Award for Nonfiction, the University Scholar Award of the University of Illinois, the American Historical Association's Award for Scholarly Distinction, and the National Book Award. Active in the national history community, Remini has served as a review board member for the National Endowment for the Humanities since 1974. In 1991, he delivered a Presidential Lecture at the White House.

Remini is also the author of two recent books: "John Quincy Adams" (Times Books), a biography of the sixth president that was published in August; and "Joseph Smith: A Penguin Lives Biography" (Viking), which will be released in October. In a previous collaboration with the Library of Congress, Remini contributed "A Historical Overview" to the 1999 publication "Gathering History: The Marian S. Carson Collection of Americana."

"The House of Representatives is generally regarded as the People's House in which many distinguished, diligent, colorful, and larger-than-life personalities met together and during the past 200 and more years discussed, debated, quarreled and helped hammer out the nation's laws," Remini said. "I fully intend to write a narrative history of this extraordinary institution—with its vivid and sometime outrageous personalities—that will capture all the excitement and drama that took place during the past 200 years, so that the record of its triumphs, achievements, mistakes and failures can be better known and appreciated by the American people," said Remini.

The John W. Kluge Center in the Library of Congress was established in 2000 with an unprecedented gift of $60 million from John W. Kluge, Metromedia president and chair of the Madison Council, the Library's private sector advisory group. The center is bringing some of the world's leading senior and competitively selected junior scholars to the Library of Congress to pursue their own research, using the Library's comprehensive collections, and for informal occasional dialogue with the Library's curators, Members of Congress and others on Capitol Hill. ◆

Library Acquires Rare Films

Prelinger Collection Features Ephemeral Films

The Library of Congress has recently acquired the Prelinger Collection, comprising more than 48,000 historical "ephemeral" motion pictures, from its owner, Prelinger Archives of San Francisco.

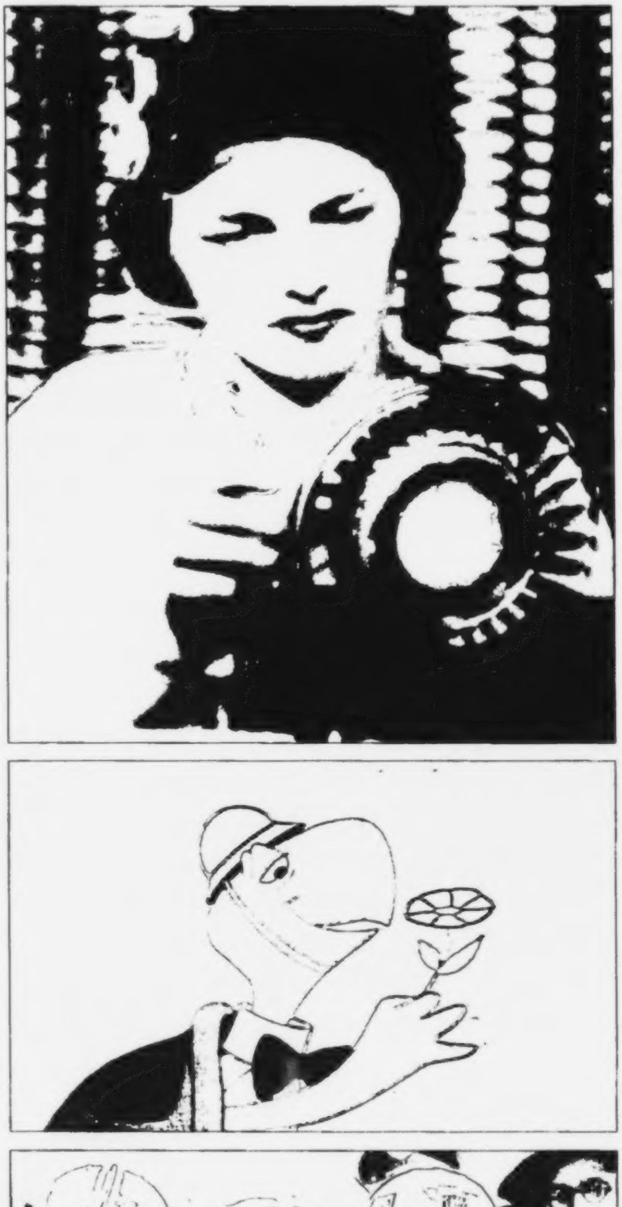
The Prelinger Collection brings together a wide variety of American ephemeral motion pictures—advertising, educational, industrial, amateur and documentary films depicting everyday life, culture and industry in America throughout the 20th century. Although images from the collection have been used in thousands of films, television programs and other productions throughout the last 20 years, the films themselves generally have not been available to researchers and the public.

"This comprehensive collection provides a unique window into the world of 20th-century American ideas and lifestyles," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "The picture it gives is quite distinct from that found in Hollywood feature films and newsreels. These are the films that children watched in the classroom, that workers viewed in their union halls, that advertisers presented in corporate boardrooms and that homemakers saw at women's club meetings."

"The Library's acquisition of our collection will ensure its long-term preservation and render it accessible to future generations. I'm thrilled that this cultural and social resource is becoming part of the world's greatest treasury of recorded human knowledge," said Rick Prelinger, president of Prelinger Archives.

Because of the size of the Prelinger Collection (more than 140,000 individual cans of film) and the numerous complexities involved in its processing, it will take several years before the Library will be in a position to provide access to these films—after the completion of a new motion picture storage and preservation facility in Culpeper, Va.

However, Prelinger Archives will continue to make the collection available through two primary channels. Those wishing to gain access to films for research, pleasure or reuse may view and download 1,500 key titles without charge through the Internet Archive (**www.archive.org/movies**), while those in search of stock footage for production may acquire it through Prelinger's authorized representative, Getty Images (**www.gettyimages.com**). Detailed information regarding access to the Prelinger Collection may be found at **www.prelinger.com**.

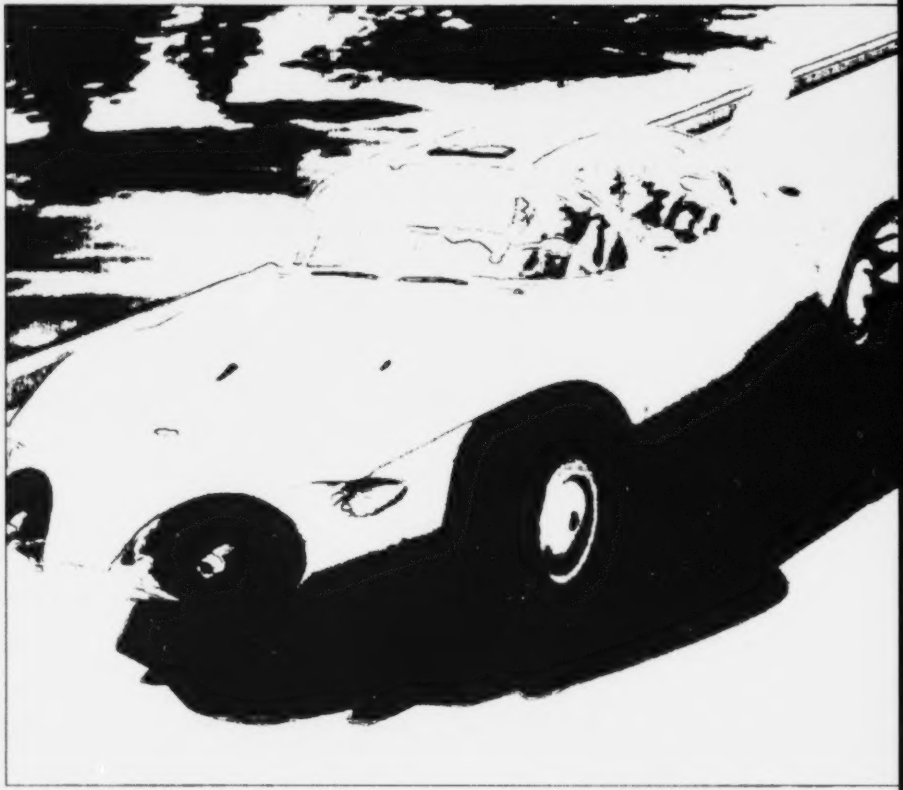


"American Harvest" (top), "Duck and Cover" and "American Soap Box Derby." Film frame enlargements courtesy of Rick Prelinger

The Library of Congress contains the largest collections of film and television in the world, from the earliest surviving copyrighted motion picture to the latest feature releases.

Many of the films in the Prelinger Collection, however, were never submitted for copyright or were produced during the decades when film prints were not acquired by the Library as part of the copyright registration process. This was due to safety concerns about the storage of film prints produced on the highly flammable film nitrate stock used by the motion picture industry prior to 1951.

Ephemeral films vividly document the look and feel of times past and are unparalleled records of cultural and social history. The Prelinger Collection contains significant holdings in many areas, including hundreds of films on social guidance and etiquette; thousands of industrial films picturing automobile design and manufacturing, communications, technology and engineering; more than 250 hours of amateur films and home movies shot by ordinary Americans to document their lives, their homes and their travels; films on vanished cultural and social landscapes; films on art, literature, science and every other field of education; and many thousands of films produced by regional production companies in all parts of the United States.



"American Look," frame enlargement courtesy of Rick Prelinger

Approximately 40 percent of the collection consists of unique master materials, and a significant portion of the remainder is not held by any other archives. Two titles in the collection, "Master Hands" (1936) and "The House in the Middle" (1954), were recently named by the Librarian of Congress to the National Film Registry of culturally and historically significant films. ◆

Ambassadors

continued from page 216

the world of ideas." After the fall showings in Russia, these same photographs were featured in January 1901 at the elegant Photo-Club de Paris, the most prestigious club in the French capital. Nonetheless, Johnston was never able to organize a showing of the women's work on American soil.

What had struck the delegates to the international photographic congress in 1900 as so novel remained unknown in the United States until the mid-1970s. During the wave of feminist awareness, the Women's Caucus of the College Art Association helped to rediscover women artists lost in institutional reserves. It co-sponsored an exhibition at the University of Maryland Art Gallery in 1979 titled, "Women Artists in Washington Collections." As part of that effort, curator Toby Quitslund organized a small exhibition of the photographers that Johnston had collected called "Her Feminine Colleagues: Photographs and Letters Collected by Frances Benjamin Johnston in 1900."

Yet even after this initial exposure, Johnston's personal collection of the photographs by the women, which Johnston gave to the Library, remained in storage awaiting conservation care until several years ago. In 1999, the Prints and Photographs Division applied to the Terra Foundation for the Arts for a grant to conserve the 200 photographs in Johnston's personal collection. As part of their interest in outreach and education, the foundation generously supported the conservation effort and research on the little-known women photographers. Much care was taken by the conservators and the curators at the Library of Congress to restore the delicately toned photographs in colors ranging from sepia to light gray (some of which were set onto layers of mounting papers and asymmetrically placed on boards), and to display them in a manner similar to their original presentation.

The book and the exhibition about the work of these pioneering women photographers may finally bring them the attention that they have long deserved. ◆

Verna Curtis is a curator of photography in the Prints and Photographs Division.

245

The 'PB' Collection

Historic Scientific Research Preserved

BY GEORGETTE GREEN, BEN HULL AND JIM SCALA

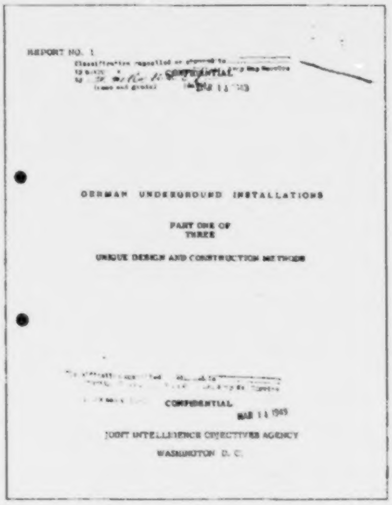
The Library's unsurpassed collection of reports that documents the history of technology from World War II to the present is now more accessible than ever. Called the PB series after the 1940s Publication Board—the collection was recently relocated from the Library's Photoduplication Service where portions were stored for more than 40 years, to an area that is closer to the Science, Technology, and Business Division (ST&B) in the Library's Adams Building. In 1998, the division had taken over custody of the collection from the Photoduplication Service.

Before the collection was moved, the 160,000 hardcopy reports were rehoused in acid-free containers; and the 30,000 reports that were identified as too brittle to handle are currently being preserved in microfiche format. As a result of these efforts, historians of technology and interested lay people will be much better able to use this important historical resource for generations to come.

The Library of Congress, with the largest, most accessible collection of the PB series, is the best single source of a critical portion of the reports: those dating from 1945 to 1964. Many of these reports were published for the first time only after they were declassified. Today, the PB series continues to be issued by the Department of Commerce and collected by other institutions as well as the Library.

Origins in War

President Truman created the Publication Board by executive orders issued in 1945; it was the precursor to today's National Technical Information Service (NTIS). The board was established to acquire and disseminate to business, academia and the general public the vast amounts of scientific and technical information created as a result of federal contract research during and after World War II. The reports issued by the Board, therefore, became known as the PB series.



REPORT NO. 1

CONFIDENTIAL

GERMAN UNDERGROUND INSTALLATIONS

PART ONE OF
THREE

UNIQUE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS

CONFIDENTIAL

JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY

WASHINGTON D. C.

Responsibility for distributing the reports was centered in the Photoduplication Service at the Library of Congress, which created a Publication Board Section in 1948 to handle such duties. The Photoduplication Service had been duplicating similar materials since its establishment in 1938 by a Rockefeller grant.

The series collection, comprising thousands of reports on paper and microfilm, originated with the government's desire to make technological research conducted by both sides in World War II—the victors as well as the vanquished—available to the American public.

The creation of the Publication Board was the first effort by the government to collect, organize and distribute a wide range of federally-sponsored research in diverse disciplines to interested groups in the private sector. In effect, this was the beginning of the use of the "technical report" as an instrument for the mass release of scientific and technological data.

In August 1945, the scope of the Publication Board was expanded to include the distribution of "enemy scientific and industrial information" for commercial, academic and public use. The Allies' collection of this kind of information revealed many important technologies developed by adversaries that were cutting-edge at the time and could be adapted and modified for peacetime applications in the United States. Even today, entrepreneurs are making use of decades-old processes described in the PB series that now may be economically viable, such as synthetic fuel production.

The Rise of Research Programs

In the spring of 1940, the United States was in imminent danger of being forced into a war for which the country was unprepared. The leading and most influential scientists of the time realized that the coming war would require a massive mobilization of scientific and technological research to support the war effort, particularly in the development of offensive and defensive weapons technology.

These same scientists had come to believe that the nation's interests would be best served if researchers familiar with the latest advances in science became more knowledgeable about the needs of the military. This marked the first time that scientists took the initiative and approached the government to offer their knowledge and expertise for the benefit of the nation. Thereafter, the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) and its advisory and contracting arm, the National Defense Research Committee (NDRC), were created as part of the War Department to consult with scientists and military authorities to advise on what research efforts were needed and to administer the necessary contracts. Research reports of the OSRD and the NDRC are among the earliest reports in the Library's PB series.

NDRC was organized into subject-oriented divisions. Among the most significant of these in size and scope was Division 14, Radar, organized by A.L. Loomis. The remarkable Loomis, the subject of a popular recent biography, "Tuxedo Park: A Wall Street Tycoon and the Secret Palace of Science That Changed the Course of World War II" by Jennet Conant (Simon & Schuster, 2002), was an investment banker who, after accumulating a great deal of wealth, indulged his passion for

BEST COPY AVAILABLE 246

science by building one of the best-equipped physics laboratories in the world in Tuxedo Park, N.Y., and inviting world-famous scientists to use it.

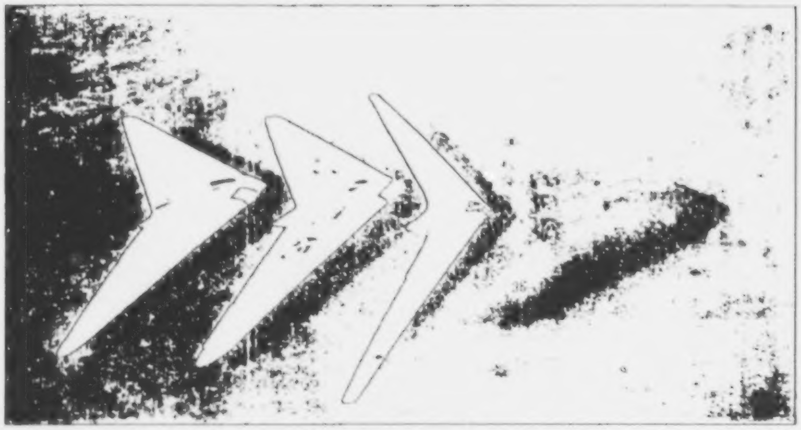
In 1941, President Roosevelt asked Loomis to organize a research program within the NDRC for the development of microwave radar detection systems for military applications. Already concerned about the threat of Hitler's Germany in Europe and fearful of the consequences for his own country, Loomis quickly agreed. With his good friend Ernest O. Lawrence, the recipient of the Nobel Prize in 1939 for the invention of the cyclotron, he recruited a collection of scientists of astonishing accomplishment, including at least six eventual Nobel laureates, to work on the problems of radar development.

Division 14's work had important research consequences, including the development of many devices still in use today, such as microwave radar warning systems, the ground-control approach to the blind landing of aircraft, and the eventual development of the maser, nuclear magnetic resonance and MRI machines. Microwave spectroscopy equipment, the transistor, the memory systems of digital computers and even the ubiquitous microwave oven are based on the research undertaken by Division 14. These and other important discoveries of Division 14 are contained in hundreds of reports in the PB series.

Fears and Rumors of Enemy Technology

In the summer of 1944, the Allied forces had broken out of Normandy and were moving rapidly forward through France to the Low Countries and the borders of Germany itself. Allied leaders learned of the existence of advanced technology in Germany and Japan that might enable those countries to turn the tide of battle. The V-1 and the V-2 rockets were recognized as potential threats, but what else might be waiting on the Rhine for Allied troops?

Intelligence agents operating within Germany, German-occupied territories and Imperial Japan had been confirming persistent rumors from fleeing refugees about the manufacture of chemical and biological munitions, the development of jet and other high-speed aircraft, and kamikaze submarines. Other rumors included the existence of submarines capable of accommodating specially-designed fighter-bomber aircraft to penetrate American defenses and destroy such strategic targets as the Panama Canal.



Photos of the "Horten Tailless Aircraft" from the PB series issue on "German Underground Installations"

The Allies also knew that the invasion of the Japanese home islands would be a long and bitter battle. Scientists looked for weapons in the German arsenal that could be adapted quickly for use against the Japanese. They were especially concerned about the Germans' growing expertise in the field of nuclear fission. It was common knowledge in the scientific community that the Nobelist Werner Heisenberg, Otto Hahn and other German physicists had been active throughout the war in experimental work on nuclear fission. Had they succeeded in discovering the critical mass necessary to achieve and control a chain reaction in order to create an atom bomb?

For all of these reasons, and because the United States and its allies thought that the gathering of the combatants' advanced scientific and wartime technologies would be of great value to post-war industries and a boon to society as a whole, they mounted an effort to gather as much of this information as they could find.

Collecting on the Front Line

American and British organizations most often teamed together in the effort to gather war research. Allied intelligence crews of scientists and industrial experts from academic, research, and industrial facilities fanned out behind the advancing front line, confiscating documents and equipment and interrogating personnel found in the research laboratories, industrial plants, and storage and transport facilities as they fell into Allied hands.

They encountered a staggering amount of diverse material, which they then translated, organized and made available to government and private industry.

For American teams going to a commercial site in newly-liberated territory, policy required that representatives from at least two separate and competing corporations accompany the investigation. Still, all documents, material, and reports of their findings were sent directly to the intelligence organizations and not to the employers of the experts on the scene. Virtually all of the reports, including thousands of pages of original captured material, as well as many documents reflecting the research activities and weapons information of U.S. armed forces, were eventually released in the PB series.

These documents, based on information gathered by the intelligence teams, provide a vast array of scientific and industrial data that were subsequently used in America and abroad as the basis for new methods and technologies. The documents collected ranged from studies of materials used in aircraft to aviation fuels; from acetylene, an intermediate in the production of synthetic rubber, to vinyls and industrial alcohols; from the hydrogenation of coal to mining and other fuel production; from plastics to synthetic fibers. They also included ventilation, sanitation and safety data gleaned from German experience in building underground facilities to withstand air attacks, among many other production topics.

At the conclusion of the war in the Pacific, Allied intelligence teams conducted a similar exploration and assessment of Japanese scientific and technological efforts. Many of these reports also appear in the PB collection.

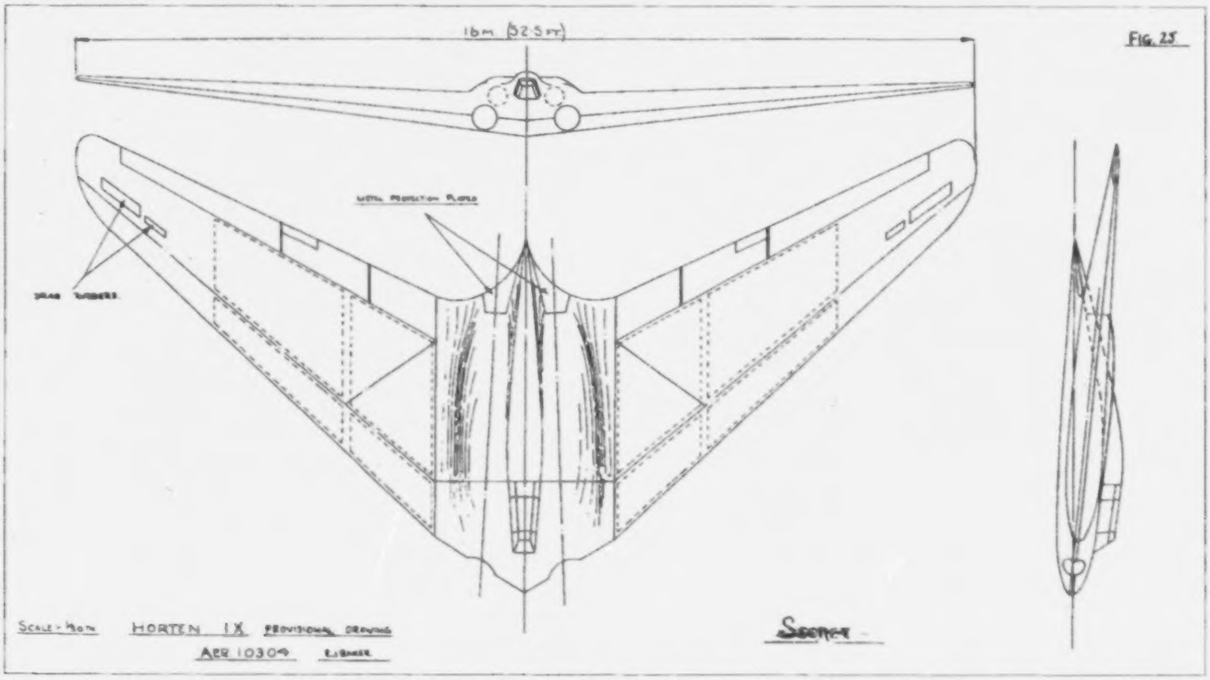
Post-1964 PB Series

After the war, unclassified technical reports resulting from federal research contracts, primarily with government agencies such as the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, continued to be released under the PB series in hard-copy and roll-film formats through the Office of Technical Services (OTS). In 1964, OTS was abolished and its functions were absorbed by the Department of Commerce's new Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information (CFSTI). The PB series is now generally distributed in microfiche format only and includes research reports produced by many U.S. agencies. In 1970, CFSTI's name was changed to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), which distributes technical reports and the PB series to this day. The PB collection at the Library of Congress continues to grow as it acquires current PB reports on a selective basis.

Ben Hull (left) and Jim Scala review a PB issue in the series' new home, one of four refurbished spaces on the fifth floor of the John Adams Building.

Public access to the Library's PB collection is available by calling the Technical Reports and Standards Unit at (202) 707-5655, by submitting questions through the Science Reference Services Ask a Librarian Web form at ***www.loc.gov/rr/askalib/ask-scitech.html****, or by mail addressed to Technical Reports and Standards Unit, Science, Technology, and Business Division, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington, DC 20540.* ◆

Georgette Green, Ben Hull and Jim Scala are staff members in the Automation, Collections Support, and Technical Reports Section of the Science, Technology, and Business Division.



Scaled (1:50) drawings of the Horen IX prototype, from the PB series

248

NLS Pushes Conversion to Digital Books

New Exhibition Features Prototype Playback Machines

BY GAIL FINEBERG

Durable technology might seem like a contradiction in terms in the context of communications systems that become obsolete with passing fads and trends, but the Library's talking books have given millions of blind and physically disabled people free, reliable access to audio versions of books and magazines for 69 years.

Since the first talking book was recorded on a vinyl audio disc in 1933, the Library's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) has made only one major change in talking-book technology—to analog tape recordings and tape cassette playback machines in the 1970s. Even then, many users continued to listen to long-playing records on old record players created specifically for the talking-book program.

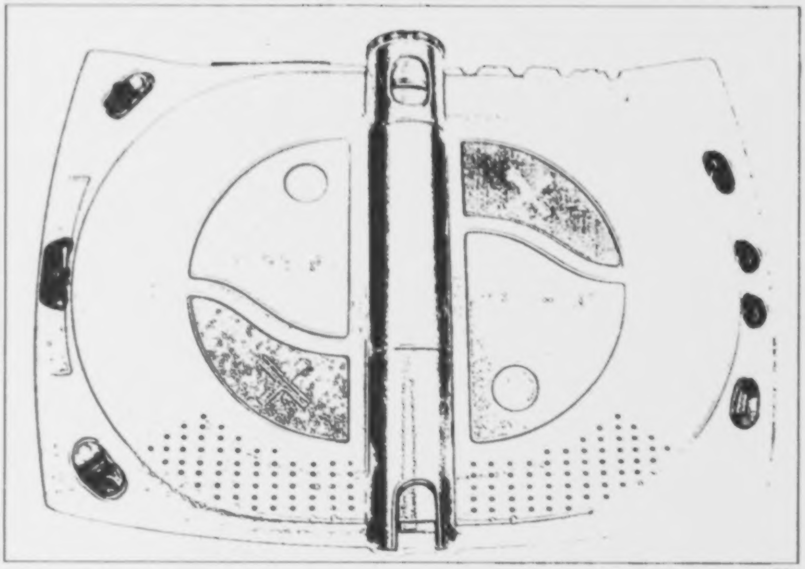
Now, 30 years later, NLS is moving toward its second major change, from analog recordings on miles of magnetic tape to digital recordings on tiny microchips—called Digital Talking Books (DTB).

NLS Director Kurt Cylke expects the DTB conversion effort to be completed in 2008. He said the changeover will mean converting approximately 30,000 titles (about 10 percent of NLS' collection) from analog tape recordings to master digital recordings and developing a digital playback device that is simple to use, portable, and above all, as durable as the rugged, four-track tape player that has been in service for nearly three decades. In addition, 2,000 digital titles (plus two million copies) will be added to the collection each year. The digital playback device will replace the tape cassette players now available for use worldwide.

"The change to digital versions of not only the playback machines, but also the collection, is a great challenge," Cylke said.

The cost of changing technology on so vast a scale is high—approximately $75 million over three years.

The first step in the complicated changeover was to develop a user-prescribed national standard for a DTB. In partnership with an international committee, NLS coordinated a five-year effort to write the new DTB standard, which was adopted by the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) in December 2001 and approved by the American National Standards Institute on March 6. Blind and visually impaired users formulated specifications for the standard, which will govern designs for DTBs.



IDSA

The "Dook," first-place winner in a competition to design a new digital talking book sponsored by the Library of Congress.

User requirements for a future digital playback device include characteristics of the time-tested tape cassette players, such as tactile features for blind users; sound amplification for those who are hard of hearing; and large buttons, knobs, or other controls that are easy to grasp and manipulate, even for someone with limited dexterity or strength. The player must be simple to load, and flash memory cards storing the digital recordings must be large enough to handle easily. The device will have to withstand long, hard use and the rough-and-tumble treatment of shipping.

Extensive research revealed many reasons why compact discs would not be the ideal choice for NLS talking books. Contrary to popular belief, CDs are not durable. They can be easily damaged. People with limited dexterity find them difficult to handle. In addition, because the playback mechanism for CDs is fragile, CD players would be prone to damage in transit and would require frequent repair and replacement.

On Dec. 4, 2000, NLS joined with the Industrial Designers Society of America to sponsor a contest for students to design a digital playback device that will survive future digital technology changes over the years and meet the users' requirements. These designs were not intended to produce a model to manufacture but to inspire the government's research and planning with well-considered design ideas.

Students from 28 design schools throughout the country submitted 146 entries, which were judged by a panel of six designers and senior NLS staff on June 7. The winners were presented awards at the designer society's conference in Monterey, Calif., July 20–23.

Lachezar Tsvetanov, a senior from Sophia, Bulgaria, studying at the University of Bridgeport in Connecticut on a full scholarship, won first place with his "Dook," a digital player that looks like a sleek, slim book and opens to reveal a speaker and audio controls.

He was awarded $5,000 in July for his design.

The audience he had in mind for his product was older users who are familiar with books. Blindness and visual impairment most often occur in later life. These individuals generally lack the tactile sensitivity to learn braille, so talking books become the way they read. "It was great to work on a product addressing the challenges faced by those whose needs are frequently overlooked," Tsvetanov said. "This was not only a design exercise, but also a life experience."

The judges selected two second-place entries and three third-place designs. Cylke, who conceived the design competition, said he was pleased with the quality of the entries. "This contest has given NLS an opportunity to examine what the brightest students in the industrial design world proposed as solutions to the complex design challenges which a digital talking-book player represents. We're truly pleased with the caliber of the entries and look forward to examining them further."

John Bryant, head of the NLS Production Control Section, coordinated the contest in cooperation with Gigi Thompson, the senior manager of communications for the Industrial Designers Society of America. Jim Mueller, a member of the society and chairman of its Universal Design Professional Interest Section, was the professional advisor. Mueller served as a judge along with Michael M. Moodie, NLS' research and development officer, who coordinated the five-year effort to develop the new talking-book standard; other judges included Thomas Bickford, a senior reviewer for audio books at NLS, who "read" his first talking book in 1948; Philip Vlasak, a partner of Personal Computer Systems of Michigan, which creates computer games for blind people; Brian Matt, a society member and founder and CEO of Altitude Inc., a Boston design and development firm; and Sam Leotta, a society member who designed bomber and fighter aircraft for use in World War II.

Gary D. Cotton

Judges for the competition tried out each digital talking book prototype.

Gary D. Cotton

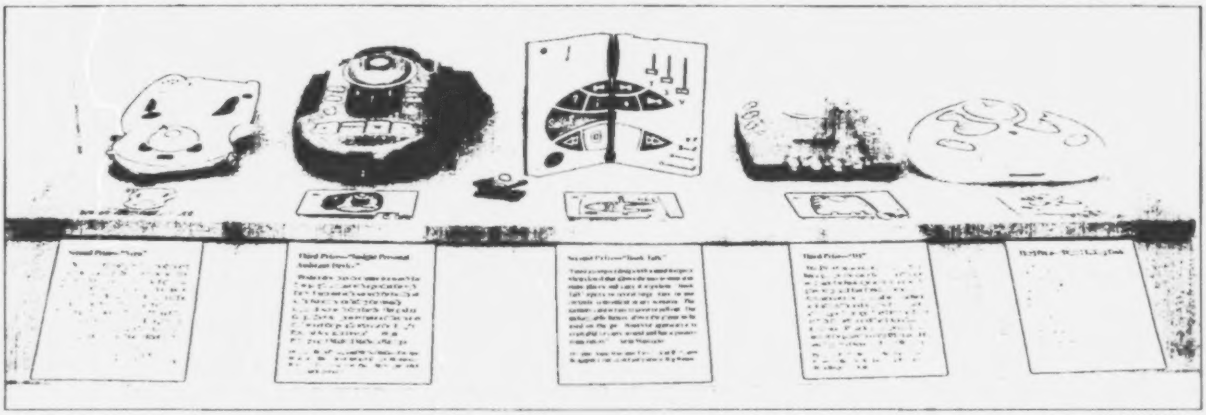
NLS' designs have set the pace of technology innovations over the years. In 1934, the long-playing 33⅓ rpm record was developed for the talking-book program, 14 years before it became the industry standard. This disc technology was modified and improved over the years. By 1973, NLS had developed a flexible disc that would turn at 8⅓ revolutions per minute and record more than two hours of sound. In 1980, "The Second Lady" by Irving Wallace was recorded on seven flexible discs, producing 14 hours of sound.

Field testing of tape recorders began in 1963. By the early 1980s, special four-track tapes with their durable players could record and play back 200 pages of print read aloud. NLS now has more than 23 million copies of some 340,000 titles available on cassettes. Cylke said that in the next generation of DTBs, an entire book will be placed on one microchip.

One big advantage of the digital format will be the capacity to index and retrieve information by keyword searches within the text. Users will be able to read an entire book without having to turn over a tape or disc, and navigational tools will enable them to skip quickly from chapter to chapter or paragraph to paragraph, or to bookmark passages for later reference. The sound quality of digital recordings is also expected to be higher than that of current media.

The production of current titles in digital format began this year. New titles will be recorded on digital masters and copied and released in analog format until digital playback devices replace cassette playback machines in 2008.

A recent NLS report, "Digital Talking Books: Progress to Date, May 2002" (see June Bulletin, p. 115), details the steps that NLS has taken so far and needs to take to advance the talking-book program. NLS has developed a life-cycle cost analysis model to compare the costs of the audio cassette program with projected costs of various technologies proposed for the new system. NLS is creating a collection of digital masters from which copies will



Michaela McNichol

be made for distribution and is writing software programs to check each digital file for formatting standards. The organization must select a copyright protection system to ensure that only eligible users have access to DTB recordings of copyrighted materials.

A long-term digital planning group, made up of consumer representatives and network librarians, is planning for the deployment of DTB technology through the long-standing national network of 138 cooperating libraries.

Second- and Third-Place Award Winners

Second Place ($2,000): Christopher Garnaas and Laura Hackbarth, Milwaukee Institute of Art and Design. Entry titled "Nero." Faculty advisors: Pascal Malassigné (IDSA fellow) and Bill O'Dell.

Second Place ($2,000): Anna Mastriano, University of Bridgeport, Conn. Entry titled "Book Talk." Faculty advisor: Roy Watson.

Third Place ($1,000): Nicki Kuwahara, California State University, Long Beach. Entry titled "Digital Talking Book." Independent, self-directed project.

Third Place ($1,000): Brian Potempa and Michael Matheau Potempa, Milwaukee Institute of Art and Design. Entry titled "Insight Personal Assistance Device." Faculty advisors: Pascal Malassigné (IDSA fellow) and Bill O'Dell.

Third Place ($1,000): Emilie Williams, North Carolina State University. Entry titled "D1." Faculty advisor: Percy Hooper (IDSA member).

An exhibit titled "'Dook'—Digital Talking Books: Machine Design Competition Winners," featuring the six winning designs, opened Oct. 21 and runs through Dec. 20 in the foyer of the Mumford Room, on the sixth floor of the Library's James Madison Building. ◆

Gail Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

Library of Congress Authorities

Records Now Available Online

Library of Congress authority records are now available online on the Library's Web site at **http://authorities.loc.gov**. Known as Library of Congress Authorities, the free online service allows users to search, display and download authority records in the MARC 21 format for use in local library systems.

An authority record is a tool used by librarians to establish forms of names (for persons, places, meetings and organizations), titles and subjects used on bibliographic records. Authority records enable librarians to provide uniform access to materials in library catalogs and to provide clear identification of authors and subject headings. Authority records also provide cross references to direct users to the headings used in library catalogs.

The Library of Congress database contains more than 5.5 million authority records. Through the Library of Congress Authorities service, users have access to these authority records, including 3.8 million personal, 900,000 corporate, 120,000 meeting, 90,000 geographic name authority records; 265,000 subject authority records; 350,000 series and uniform title authority records; and 340,000 name/title authority records.

The Library is currently working with Endeavor Information Systems to provide access via Z39.50 (an international standard for information retrieval) and other features such as the full MARC 21 character set for display and download of authority data and access to the approximately 2,300 subject subdivision records in the Library of Congress Subject Headings.

This new service was made available on a trial basis on July 1. During the trial period, the Library sought feedback from users worldwide to assist in evaluating the service. User response was overwhelmingly positive. Based on their input, the Library has made improvements to Library of Congress Authorities and decided to offer this free service on a permanent basis. The Library welcomes comments from users, which should be sent via e-mail to ils@loc.gov.

A PowerPoint presentation on Library of Congress Authorities is available at **www.loc.gov/ils/ala02arv.ppt**. ◆

Russians in the Heartland

Center for Russian Leadership Development Opens Doors

BY ROBIN RAUSCH

The city of Eau Claire lies in the heart of Wisconsin's dairy land, where they claim there are more cows than people. It is not the sort of place one expects to hear the animated voices of women speaking Russian. But for a week this past July, Russian was heard in the corridors of the county courthouse as well as the aisles of the local Kmart, when the citizens of Eau Claire hosted a 10-member delegation of Russian women leaders.

The "Women as Leaders" Russian delegation, seated (left to right): Yelena Yevgenyevna Kondrashova, Tamara Vladimirovna Zolotova, Yelena Nikolayevna Vytoptova, Alevtina Pavlovna Surtsukova, Tatyana Alekseyevna Turchenkova, Anisa Gabdulkhakova Yenikeyeva, Mariya Stepanovana Kostyuchenko, and Tatyana Vladimirovna Kopylova. Standing (left to right): facilitator Nadezhda Aleksandrovna Negrustuyeva, Robin Rausch of the Center for Russian Leadership Development, and facilitator Aleksandra Valeryevna Bukacheva

The women came to Wisconsin under the auspices of the Open World Program, an exchange program sponsored by Congress and managed by the Center for Russian Leadership Development at the Library of Congress. Open World has brought some 5,000 emerging Russian leaders to the United States since it began in 1999. They came to learn about American democracy and the free enterprise system under one of eight program themes: economic development, education reform, environment, federalism, health, rule of law, women as leaders, and youth issues.

The Russians' Eau Claire program was administered by the National Peace Foundation (NPF), one of the principal education and practice organizations concerned with conflict resolution and peace-building. The local branch of the American Association of University Women (AAUW) designed the visitors' local program, which focused on the topic "Applications of Democracy–Communities Responding to Citizen Needs." AAUW members also handled the logistics of the women's schedule, including meals, lodging in the homes of area residents, and local transportation. AAUW is the oldest and largest national women's organization devoted to equity, education and positive societal change.

The Russian women, emerging leaders in their fields, represented a wide variety of professions. They were given the opportunity to meet women holding similar positions in Wisconsin's Chippewa Valley, an area encompassing Eau Claire, Menomonie and Chippewa Falls. Throughout the week, unlikely scenarios unfolded that would have been unheard of not so very long ago.

The head of the village council of Krutoyarsk and the director of the Women Voters' League of Krasnodar discussed local politics with elected women officials from the Eau Claire County Board, City Council and School Board.

A former newspaper editor, now president of a charity in Penza, questioned reporters from the Leader-Telegram and Wisconsin Public Radio about freedom of the press in America.

During a tour of the regional Wal-Mart distribution center, the director of two retail food stores in Samara asked a Wal-Mart official for information on employee benefits.

The program manager of a non-governmental organization resource and training center in Bashkortostan shared concerns about fund-raising with the director of a local women's shelter.

At the University of Wisconsin's Stout campus, the head of a women's education foundation in Saratov learned from faculty members how the university's connections to international business bring the global market to the community.

The women, who speak little English and communicated through an interpreter, discovered they had much in common with their American counterparts.

Eau Claire's recent history also provided fodder for study. Its population of 62,000 has worked hard to recover from difficult economic times. The community struggled with the loss of hundreds of jobs when the local Uniroyal tire manufacturing plant shut

Robin Rausch

The delegates found time for a quick break while waiting for their next tour to begin.

down 10 years ago. Today they are at work revitalizing the downtown area in an effort to reverse a trend of suburban flight. The Russian women learned how the former Uniroyal plant was turned into a small business incubator and is now operating as a home to several small businesses. They heard about a locally-owned credit union that had proposed building a new headquarters on a site earmarked for a public park, and the compromise that was negotiated.

Program Coordinator Kerry Kincaid, program vice president of the AAUW Eau Claire branch, and Project Coordinator Sarah Harder, president of the National Peace Foundation, co-facilitated the week's meetings and activities. They took great care to make sure all sides of the issues were presented and created a safe environment for discussion and exchange of ideas. Harder, who has worked extensively with women in Russia, stressed the importance of developing their leadership potential. "I believe that Russia's future lies with its women," she said. "In Russia it is primarily women who struggle daily to tie together the human strands—for family, elders, the sick, children, for education and community. In very personal ways and against the odds, they build upon hopes for the future—not because this is plausible, but because it is their only choice."

This trip was the first time any of the Russian delegates had traveled to the United States. The destination of Eau Claire proved to be particularly serendipitous for one participant. She had harbored a fascination with the Mississippi River since learning about it as a schoolgirl, and vowed many years ago that someday she would see it. When the women were offered the opportunity to visit the Mississippi River town of Alma, her wish finally came true. She was so excited that she called her family back in Russia to tell them the news.

The hospitality of Eau Claire's citizens is also sure to be remembered for a long time. The van driver who served as chauffeur during the women's stay managed to squeeze in a few unscheduled shopping trips, find room for all their packages, and still get them to dinner on time. After a tour of the Swiss Miss plant, officials sent each of the Russians home with a gift box of their new pudding product when the women asked if they could buy some to take back to their children. One host family turned their home over to the Russians for an evening so they could relax and get to know one another, unencumbered by the need for a translator.

By week's end, the women were overwhelmed by the amount of information they had received, yet extremely grateful for it. At a final debriefing, they said they were impressed with the collective energy of women in the United States. Many expressed a desire to sustain the connections they had made during the week. Most of all, they wanted Americans to come to Russia—not only to experience Russian hospitality, but also to see how things are done in their country. Russians have something to show too, they explained.

Open World Program delegates are chosen from a wide range of political parties and ethnic groups, and more than a third are women—a high proportion compared to typical Soviet-era exchanges. The program's purpose is to foster understanding between the United States and the Russian Federation and to assist Russia's democratic and economic reforms. Open World participants have been hosted in more than 800 communities in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Most stay in the homes of host families. The program does not require participants to be able to speak English, and interpreters are provided.

Robin Rausch

During a tour of the Swiss Miss manufacturing plant in Menomonie, Wis., the women participated in a taste test featuring many different flavors of cocoa; a representative from the Swiss Miss manufacturing plant introduced the Russian delegates to a new product: portable pudding.

Robin Rausch

Librarian of Congress and Russia expert James H. Billington, whose vision of a program for young Russian leaders inspired Congress to initiate the Open World Program and who chairs the Center for Russian Leadership Development's Board of Trustees, said recently, "Now is an especially important time for Americans to reach out to the Russian leaders participating in Open World. People-to-people diplomacy at the local level can definitely reinforce the new partnership that seems to be developing between our two great nations." For more information on the Open World Program, see **www.openworld2002.gov**. ◆

Robin Rausch, a specialist in the Music Division, was a Leadership Development Program fellow in the Center for Russian Leadership Development.

Colorful and Dramatic

Landsat Images of the Earth on Display In Geography and Map Division

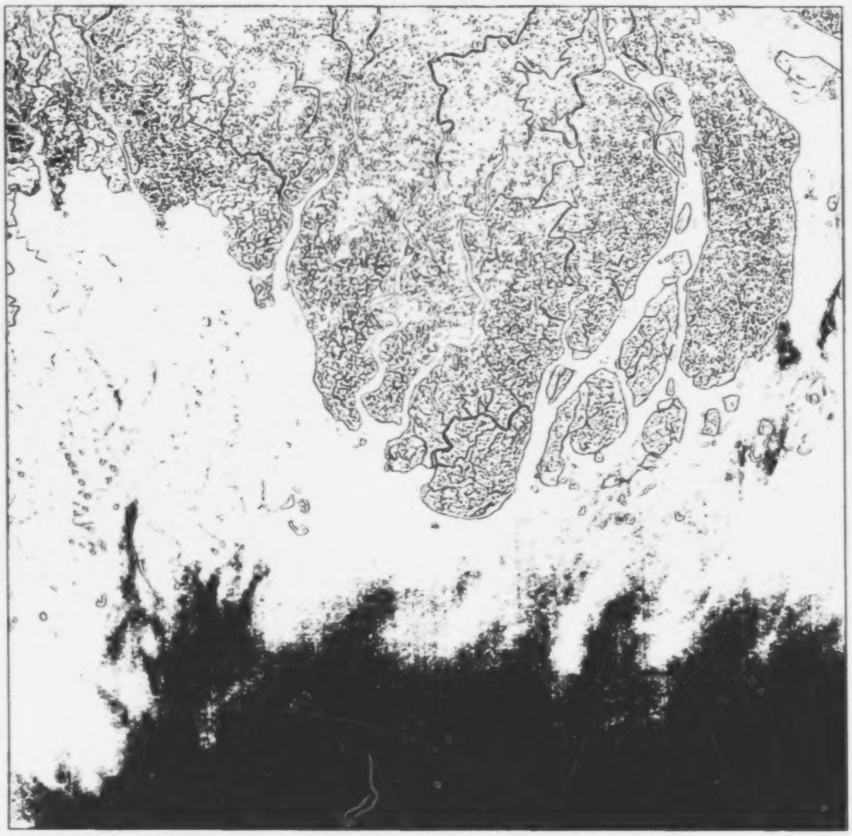
By HELEN DALRYMPLE

To view the earth in a way that it is seldom seen by the human eye, visitors to the Library of Congress must visit "The Earth as Art" in the hallways outside the Geography and Map Division in the James Madison Memorial Building. Brilliant greens and purples, geometric designs that appear most unworldly, moving swirls that bring to mind the end papers of rare books—all of these images taken by satellites moving across the sky above the earth.

The Library of Congress, in collaboration with the National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), is commemorating the 30th anniversary of the launch of the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS) with this exhibition, which features 30-by-30-inch high-resolution prints of images from LANDSAT 7. ERTS was the first satellite launched by the United States whose specific purpose was to record imagery of the earth's surface, and Landsat 7 is the current successor to the original ERTS platform.

Landsat 7 is a part of NASA's long-term research effort to better understand and protect the planet earth that we all call home. The USGS' Earth Resources Observation Systems Data Center in South Dakota operates Landsat 5 and 7, is the primary U.S. receiving station, maintains the 30-year archive of the U.S. Landsat data, and provides Landsat data to researchers around the world. Landsat 7 has captured more than 400,000 images since its launch in April 1999.

Said Ghassem R. Asrar, NASA associate administrator of the Office of Earth Science, "In essence, this archive of Landsat imagery is the equivalent of having a periodically refreshed family photo album for the entire earth."

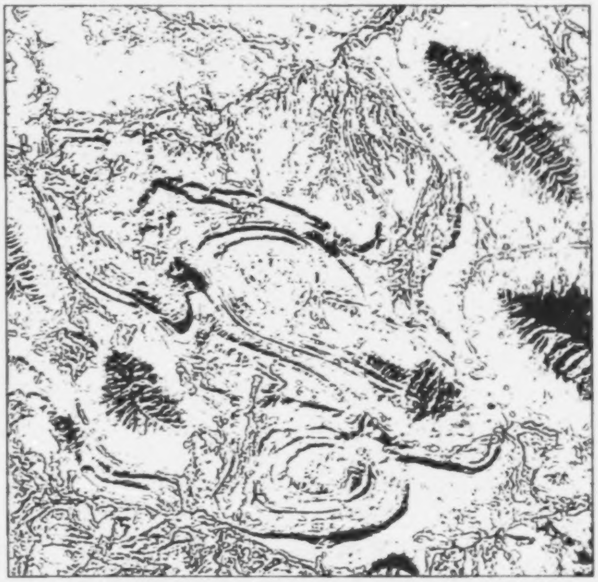


The Ganges River forms an extensive delta where it empties into the Bay of Bengal. The delta is largely covered with a swamp forest known as the Sunderbans, which is home to the Royal Bengal Tiger. The satellite photo was taken on Feb. 28, 2000.

Each of the 41 images in the exhibition—all of them from the collections of the Geography and Map Division—has been selected for its artistic appeal rather than for its scientific significance. Some of the landmarks featured in "The Earth as Art" are the Ganges River Delta, Mt. Kilimanjaro, the center-post irrigated farms of Garden City, Kan., and the Everglades. The color-enhanced images of islands, cloud formations, rivers, mountains, cities, deserts and lakes are breathtaking and reveal a unique view of the world.

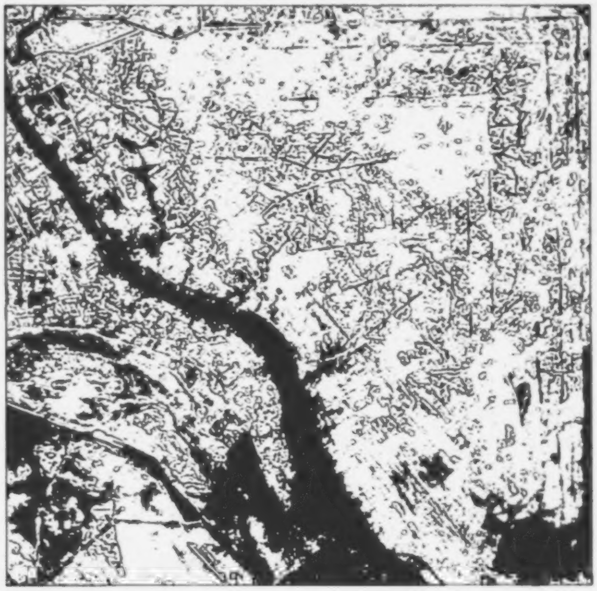
The exhibition is on view at the Library from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday-Friday in the corridor outside the Geography and Map Reading Room on the B level of the Madison Building through July 23, 2003. Selected images from the exhibit were displayed at the Russell Senate Office Building this past July, and will be on view throughout the fall at the Arizona Science Center in Phoenix. Some of the images will also be on view at the Gaithersburg (Md.) Activity Center from Nov. 18 to Jan. 20, 2003. ◆

The West Fjords are a series of peninsulas in northwestern Iceland. They represent less than one-eighth the country's land area, but their jagged perimeter accounts for more than half of Iceland's total coastline. The photo was taken June 6, 2000.



This desolate landscape is part of the Sierra Madre Oriental mountain range, on the border between the Coahuila and Nuevo León provinces of Mexico. The photo was taken Nov. 28, 1999.

Nicknamed "Dragon Lake," this body of water is formed by the Bratskove Reservoir, built along the Angara River in southern Siberia, near the city of Bratsk. This image was acquired in winter, when the lake is frozen.



In an area north of the city of Al-Basrah, Iraq, which borders Iran, a former wetland has been drained and walled off. Now littered with minefields and gun emplacements, it is a staging area for military exercises. The photo was taken Jan. 24, 2001.

News from the Center for the Book

Exhibits and Displays, 1979-2002

The Center for the Book was 25 years old on Oct. 13. This is the 10th in a series of articles that summarizes its activities during its first quarter century.

As part of its mission to stimulate public interest in books, reading, literacy and libraries, the Center for the Book has sponsored dozens of exhibits, large and small, both at the Library of Congress and throughout the country.

At the Library of Congress, the projects have ranged from major exhibitions in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building to informal collection displays in connection with meetings and events, e.g., programs on the early illustrated books in the Library's Rosenwald collection (May 30-31, 1980); the World War II Armed Services Editions (Feb. 17, 1983; May 1, 2001); the history of atlases (Oct. 25-26, 1984); "The Book in the Islamic World" (Nov. 8-9, 1990); and the Library's New Deal Arts collections (Dec. 8-9, 1995). The Library's Interpretive Programs Office is the Center for the Book's partner for exhibits and displays at the Library; the American Library Association is its major partner for projects outside the Library. Other projects have also been developed with state center for the book affiliates and national reading promotion partners such as the International Reading Association.

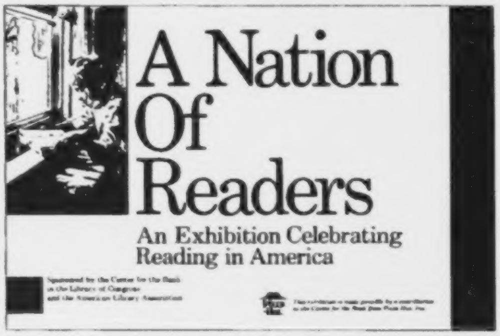
Exhibit and Display Highlights

1979. The Center for the Book funds the publication of "The Circle of Knowledge," the catalog for an exhibition about the history of encyclopedias on display in the Jefferson Building from Dec. 7, 1979, to March 16, 1980.

1983. In cooperation with the Library's Interpretive Programs Office, the Center for the Book prepares its first "And Now...Read More About It" panels for Library of Congress exhibitions. Each panel, displayed at the end of the exhibition, lists books related to the exhibition's subject and suggests that viewers seek out these and other books at their local libraries and bookstores. These short reading lists also begin appearing in exhibition brochures and catalogs.

Dec. 1984–June 1985. "Books and Other Machines," an exhibition curated by Center for the Book consultant Alice D. Schreyer, is on display in the Great Hall of the Library's Jefferson Building. The exhibition's major sections are: 500 Years of Printed Books, Tradition and Innovation, and A World of Printed Images.

Nov. 1985–March 1987. "A Nation of Readers: An Exhibition Celebrating Reading in America," is on display in the Madison Building's sixth floor corridors and the Mumford foyer. These winning photographs from a national photography contest sponsored by the American Library Association and the Center for the Book are part of a national traveling exhibition.


A Nation
Of
Readers
An Exhibition Celebrating
Reading in America

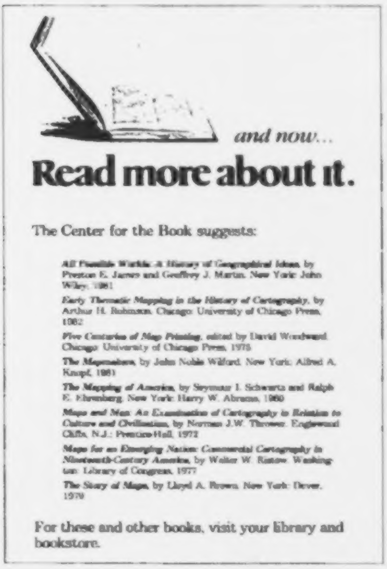
The Center for the Book/American Library Association traveling photography exhibition "A Nation of Readers," was seen in libraries throughout the United States in the late 1980s. The 41 winning photographs were selected from more than 70,000 photos submitted in local contests in 606 libraries.

April–Sept. 1988. "Nazi Bookburning and the American Response," an exhibition sponsored by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council and the Center for the Book, is on display in the Madison Building.

Oct. 13, 1990. "Uncle Sam in Oregon Country," a 30-panel traveling exhibit sponsored by the Center for the Book and the Oregon Center for the Book, is opened at the Oregon State Library in Salem by Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) and Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. The exhibit features Library of Congress holdings about the history and development of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest.

1992–1993. Working with the Library's Publishing Office, the Center for the Book develops "Thomas Jefferson's Legacy" and "Books That Shaped America," two 16-panel displays in the Library of Congress/SIRS (Social Issues Resources Series) project.

1992–1995. "The Bonfire of Liberties: Censorship of the Humanities," a


and now...
Read more about it.

The Center for the Book suggests:

All Possible Worlds: A History of Geographical Ideas, by Preston E. James and Geoffrey J. Martin. New York: John Wiley, 1981

Early Thematic Mapping in the History of Cartography, by Arthur H. Robinson. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982

Five Centuries of Map Printing, edited by David Woodward. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1975

The Mapmakers, by John Noble Wilford. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1981

The Mapping of America, by Seymour I. Schwartz and Ralph E. Ehrenberg. New York: Harry W. Abrams, 1980

Maps and Man: An Examination of Cartography in Relation to Culture and Civilization, by Norman J.W. Thrower. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1972

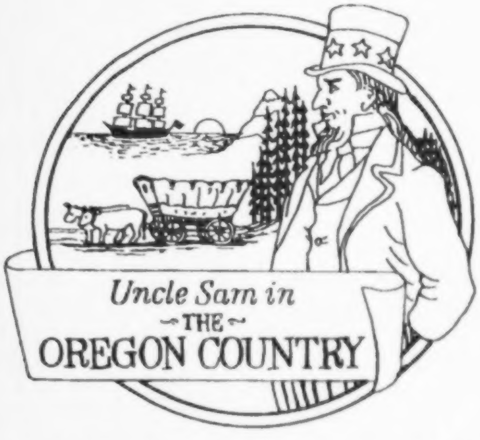
Maps for an Emerging Nation: Commercial Cartography in Nineteenth-Century America, by Walter W. Ristow. Washington: Library of Congress, 1977

The Story of Maps, by Lloyd A. Brown. New York: Dover, 1979

For these and other books, visit your library and bookstore.

In 1983, in cooperation with the Library's Interpretive Programs Office, the Center for the Book began preparing short reading lists for panels at the end of major Library of Congress exhibitions. This list was for a map exhibition in the mid-1980s.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE 256



Opened in Salem, Ore., in 1990 as a joint project with the Oregon Center for the Book, the traveling exhibition "Uncle Sam in Oregon Country" reproduced 300 items from the Library's collections and showed how the federal government shaped Oregon's history and culture.

new traveling exhibition produced by the Texas Humanities Resource Center in Austin and sponsored by the Texas Center for the Book and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, is hosted by state centers for the book and other libraries in seven states.

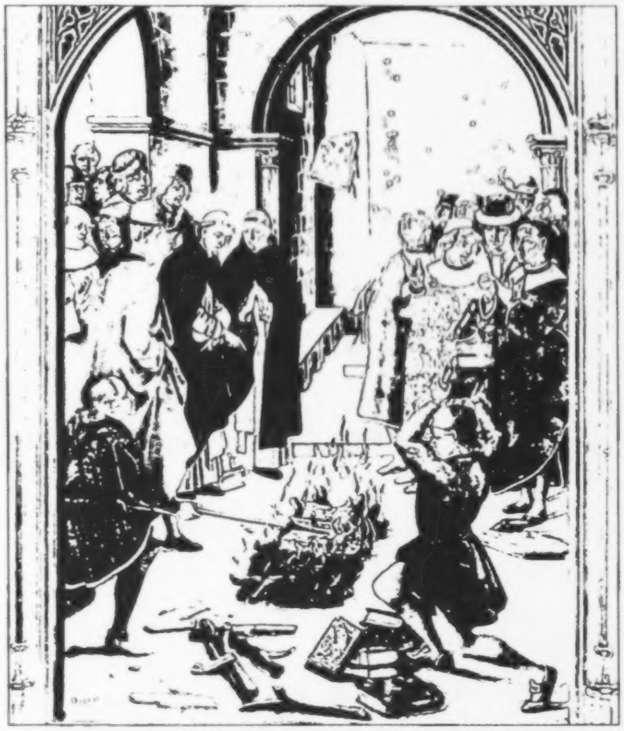
July 1992. The Center for the Book receives a $503,000 grant from the Lila-Wallace Reader's Digest Fund for a national literary heritage project that includes "Language of the Land: Journeys into Literary America," a major exhibition of literary maps at the Library of Congress and a subsequent traveling exhibit. Sixteen state centers and nine other libraries host the traveling exhibit between 1993 and 1997.

1993. The Center for the Book coordinates the Library of Congress' participation in the traveling exhibition, "A Century of Library Publications, 1893-1993," which features 100 significant publications from institutions in the United States and Canada. Seven Library of Congress publications are selected for the exhibition, which travel to research libraries throughout the United States in 1994 and 1996.

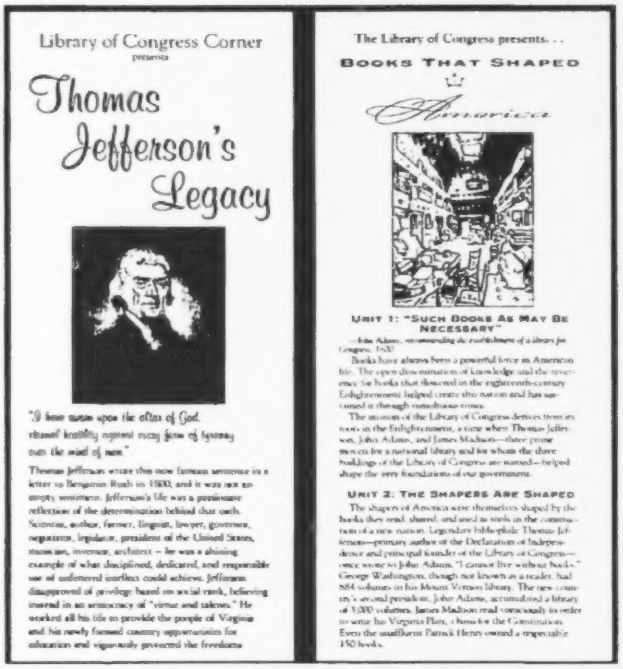
March–May 1997. "Library: The Drama Within," an exhibition of 26 photographs of libraries and their users around the world by Diane Asséo Griliches, is on display in the Madison Building. The photographs are from a book by Griliches published by the University of New Mexico Press and the Center for the Book.

April 9–10, 1997. A display of "Rivers of America" first editions and ephemera from the private collection of Carol Fitzgerald of Fort Lauderdale is featured during the Center for the Book's symposium marking the 60th anniversary of the 65-volume "Rivers of America" book series.

April–May 2003. "Beyond Words: Celebrating America's Libraries," a traveling photo exhibit sponsored by the American Library Association and the Center for the Book, is on display at the Library of Congress. This portable panel display features winning photographs from a national contest sponsored by the two organizations in 1999. ◆



The "Bonfire of Liberties" traveling exhibition, sponsored with the Texas Center for the Book, focused on historical examples of censorship in the humanities.



Library of Congress Corner
presents
Thomas Jefferson's Legacy

The Library of Congress presents. . .
BOOKS THAT SHAPED America

UNIT 1: "SUCH BOOKS AS MAY BE NECESSARY"

UNIT 2: THE SHAPERS ARE SHAPED

"Thomas Jefferson's Legacy" and "Books That Shaped America" were 16-panel portable displays that the Center for the Book developed in cooperation with the Library's Publishing Office.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

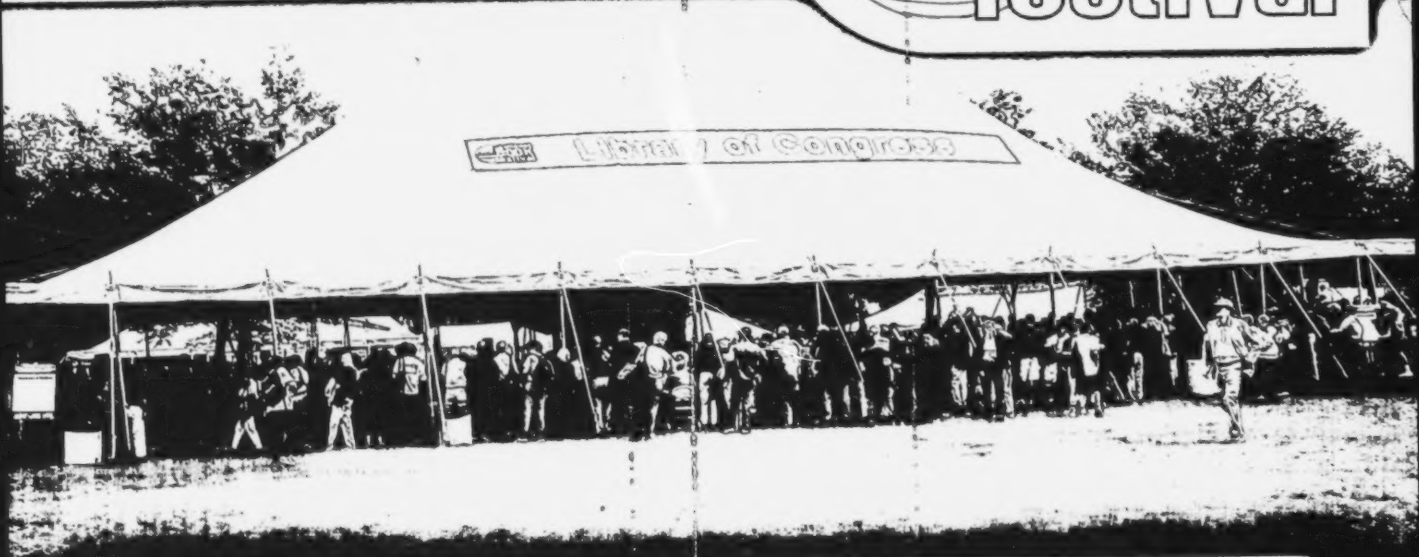
If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 11 November 2002

national
book
festival


Library of Congress

October 12, 2002
Motheread/Fatheread
Min

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 11 November 2002

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

235

242

248

256

On the Cover: Shannon and Stanley Romenstein welcomed a young visitor to the Minnesota table in the Pavilion of the States, as thousands of book lovers flocked to the grounds of the U.S. Capitol on Oct. 12 for the Library of Congress' Second Annual National Book Festival. Photos by Vivian Ronay.

Cover Story: The Second National Book Festival drew top authors and big crowds. 235

9/11—Remembering the Victims: The Library sponsored a series of events commemorating the anniversary of the 9/11 terrorist attacks. One panel on Sept. 18 discussed the New York Times series on the victims of the World Trade Center attack, "Portraits of Grief." 242

9/11—Treasures Lost: Another 9/11 panel on Sept. 24 examined the destruction of cultural artifacts in the New York attack. 244

9/11—Artists Respond: Comic book artists and illustrators discussed their work in telling the story of 9/11 and its aftermath at a Library event Oct. 2. 246

Holding the Purse Strings: U.S. Treasurer Rosario Marín delivered the Library's Hispanic Heritage Month keynote address Sept. 24. 248

Serving with Honor: Rep. Joe Baca (D-Calif.) spoke at the Library promoting Hispanic participation in the Veterans History Project. 249

Lively Laureate: In his second term as Poet Laureate, Billy Collins opened the Library's fall literary season. 250

Hands Across the Water: The European Division hosted a Sept. 10 conference on German-American relations one year after 9/11. 252

20,000 Leagues Under the Sea: Geologist/cartographer Marie Tharp has donated to the Library her vast collections of maps of the ocean floor. 253

Welcome Scholars: The first group of Kluge chairs and scholars have taken up residence in the Library's Kluge Center. 254

Dobro Pohalovat, Library of Congress: The Center for the Book

---

The Library of Congress Information Bulletin (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at **www.loc.gov/today**.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the Bulletin on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Information Bulletin, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail **lcib@loc.gov**. Revised printing, January 2003.

Helen Dalrymple, Editor
Samuel L. McLemore Jr. & John H. Sayers, Designers
Audrey Fischer, Assignment Editor

2002 National Book Festival

Second Annual Event Celebrates the Power of Words

By GAIL FINEBERG

Readers and collectors by the thousands put down their books long enough on a damp, gray Saturday to see and hear their favorite authors at the second National Book Festival organized and sponsored by the Library and hosted by first lady Laura Bush.

Neither the weather nor grim news reports of regional sniper attacks kept visitors away from the Oct. 12 event. According to festival organizers, Capitol and National Park police estimated that between 40,000 and 45,000 people came to the festival, an increase from last year's estimate of 30,000 visitors.

"It's amazing, absolutely amazing, that this many people want to be associated with books," Chief of Staff Jo Ann Jenkins said as she surveyed long lines of book lovers waiting on the National Mall late in the day to collect authors' signatures.

Thousands more had swarmed into white pavilions on the Capitol's soggy west lawn to listen to the tellers of America's stories—among them a Navajo poet, a cowboy poet-storyteller, and the nation's poet laureate; chroniclers of the lives of presidents, Civil War history, and African American history; Chinese and Cuban-born creators of children's books; a blind mountain climber and deaf storytellers; award-winning journalists; and popular fiction writers from all walks of life.

"Keep this up, and in 10 years you'll have 100,000 visitors," said bibliophile Malcolm Bliss of Virginia, who with his wife, Judith, stood in lines for six hours straight with three duffle bags full of first editions they wanted festival authors to sign.

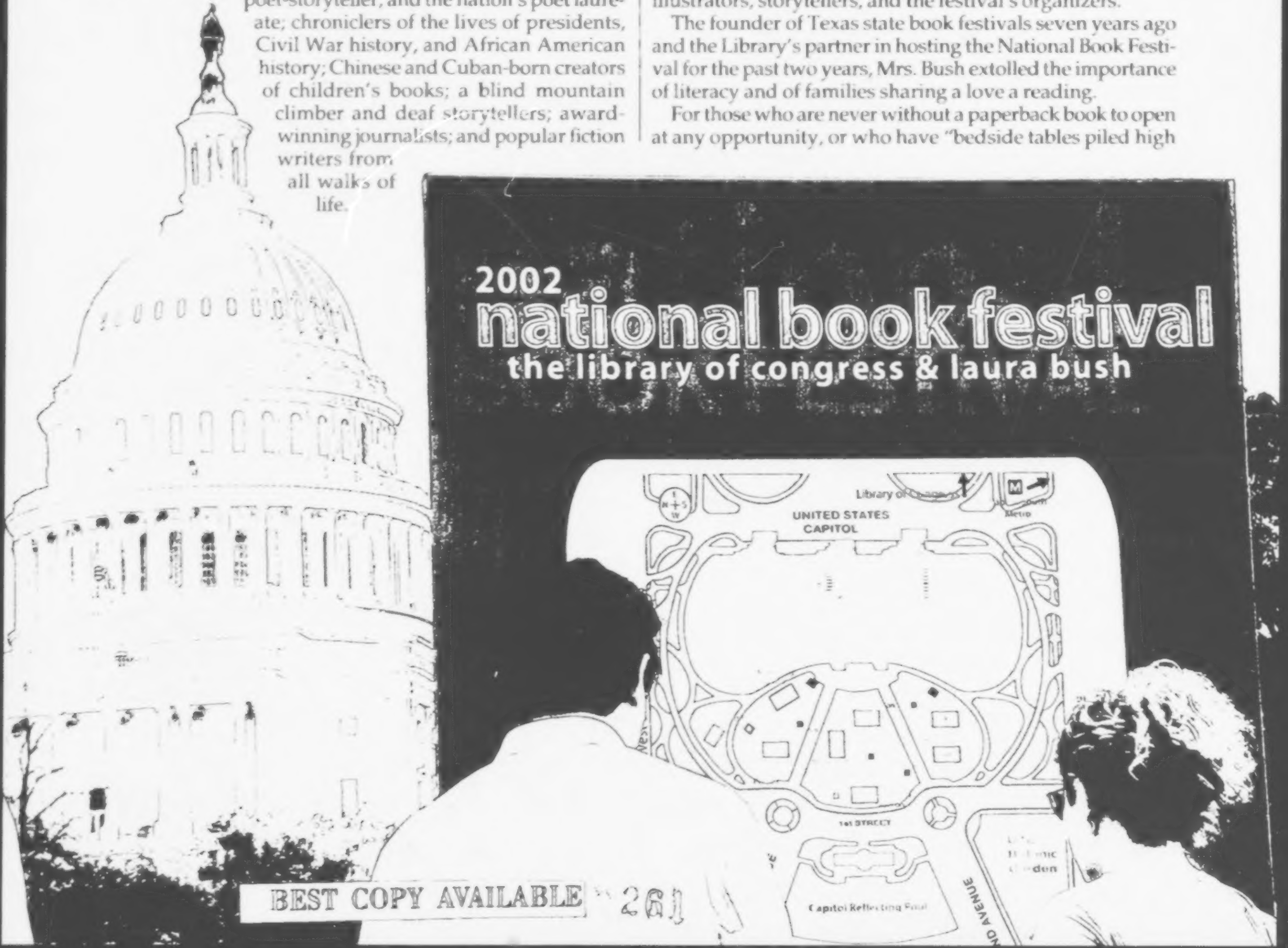
"We have talked to people from all over the East Coast, people who drove here from as far away as Connecticut and North Carolina, just to attend this festival," he said. "This is the best organized … best publicized book festival I have ever attended," said Bliss, who frequents book-signings. "And all the staff here are so nice," his wife added.

From the opening White House ceremony, which featured first ladies Laura Bush and her "fellow book lover and friend" Russian first lady Ludmila Putin, to biographer David McCullough's closing exultation of books, the event was a celebration of intellect and imagination, of writers' wit and wisdom.

"We have so much to gain from this festival," Mrs. Bush said during a brief kick-off ceremony in the East Wing following a White House breakfast for more than 70 authors, illustrators, storytellers, and the festival's organizers.

The founder of Texas state book festivals seven years ago and the Library's partner in hosting the National Book Festival for the past two years, Mrs. Bush extolled the importance of literacy and of families sharing a love a reading.

For those who are never without a paperback book to open at any opportunity, or who have "bedside tables piled high



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

with books to read before we sleep—or after we should have gone to sleep, let this festival be a reminder of the joy of the bookworm," said the wife of the president, who began her career as a school teacher and librarian.

Michaela McNichol

Laura Bush and a young festival attendee enjoy a performance.

Introducing Russia's first lady, whom she had invited to be her National Book Festival guest, Mrs. Bush recalled her visit to the Pushkin Museum as a guest of Mrs. Putin. Together they had walked through a long hall lined with books Mrs. Putin had studied as a St. Petersburg State University student of Roman languages. Mrs. Bush noted that Mrs. Putin is interested in supporting her country's provincial libraries.

"It is important for all people in the world, and in the United States, to be educated and to read books," Mrs. Putin said in translated Russian. "I agree with Laura, that books must not be forgotten; we must be free of computer ego. We must not forget we do not serve computers; computers serve us."

Mrs. Putin later spent several hours at the Library, asking the Librarian, Jenkins, and others how to put on a Russian national book festival next fall.

In his greeting to the first ladies, Billington thanked Mrs. Bush for "hosting us all today, and for being the National Book Festival's founding mother, guiding hand, and continuing inspiration."

"We are especially delighted that Mrs. Putin has accepted our first lady's invitation to see this festival first hand," Billington continued. "Mrs. Putin, as a student of philology and strong supporter of the Russian language, is the perfect ambassador of her literary land to this festival."

Luci Tapahonso, a poet and professor of American Indian studies and English at the University of Arizona in Tucson, greeted the White House guests, first in her native Navajo language and then in English. Recounting her lineage in the Navajo way, she said her ancestors "understood the power of words and would appreciate the festival today."

Mary Higgins Clark, the author of 24 best-selling suspense stories, said "an awareness of reading is spreading all through the country," thanks to the book festivals sponsored by Mrs. Bush and the Library.

Clark attributed her love of reading and writing to her mother, who had read to her as a child. Recalling that after her mother put her to bed, she read late into the nights with the aid of a street light shining brightly through her bedroom window, she said, "A child is never lonely with a book under her arm."

Before presenting Mrs. Bush an autographed basketball, which she said she would keep in her office, Washington Wizards star Jerry Stackhouse said members of the National Basketball Association and Women's National Basketball Association had read more than 300,000 books to 300,000 children and established 30 reading centers during the past two years.

"Our message is reading is fun and a necessary life skill," he said.

Thirty minutes later, the two first ladies, hand-in-hand, stepped gingerly over the muddy festival grounds and joined in songs in a storytellers' pavilion and then moved to a children's pavilion to hear Eric Carle, author or

Fern Underdue

Havana-born and Georgia-raised **Carmen Agra Deedy** slipped into the accents and characters of her tale in relating the making of "The Yellow Star," her prize-winning book for children.

Greg Cannon

The purpose of fiction, said author **Tim O'Brien**, is to try to make you believe. "A good story hits the whole human being—in the stomach, in the heart, in the nape of the neck. I'm a believer in stories, and that's why I'm here today," O'Brien told his audience at the National Book Festival.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Gail Buckley, author and daughter of singer-actress Lena Horne, said "America's history is full of extraordinary wartime generations and extraordinary heroes, but we have never really seen the whole picture of American greatness. For too long, great black generations were left out; making history whole is about uncovering the secrets."

Fern Underdue

Princeton University history professor **James McPherson**, author of more than a dozen books about the Civil War, posed two questions to his audience about the Battle of Antietam, when 6,000 died and 17,000 were wounded or missing: "What could justify such a slaughter? Was anything accomplished?"

Greg Cannon

Luci Tapahonso, a poet and professor of American Indian studies and English at the University of Arizona, Tucson, greeted the guests at the White House ceremony opening the book festival in her native Navajo language and then in English.

illustrator of more than 70 children's books. Mrs. Bush lingered on the grounds after Mrs. Putin left for a reception and luncheon in her honor in the Jefferson Building.

The voices heard by Mrs. Bush and other festival visitors throughout the day told the stories of America's people—their hardships and their ease, their personal struggles, hopes, fears, and triumphs, their mistakes and strokes of genius, their courage and spirit. Some told stories from other times and other lands.

As writers spoke of the power of words to change and empower lives, one had only to watch an audience to witness the magic of language—to transport listeners to other places and other times, to evoke laughter or expressions of compassion or sorrow or joy, to provoke curiosity and questions that could be answered by reading another book, to share the human experience.

Many who performed told their own stories, or revealed the origins of their work. In the storytellers' pavilion, Waddie Mitchell, a working cowboy for 26 years, talked about growing up on a ranch at the end of a dirt road 60 miles from the nearest town. He wore the outfit of his trade—a huge black hat, white shirt, blue jeans, a silver-mounted belt, and boots—and kept his audience laughing with droll cowboy humor.

"We had no TV, so we sat around at night and did the strangest thing—we told stories," he said. Those yarns he heard from the cowhands while he was growing up had been told and retold for generations in the West. He set those stories to rhyme and meter, expanded his writing from "cowboy jargon" to experiences common to all people, and found a new audience. He helped start a new tradition of cowboy poetry festivals that put Elko, Nev., on the map.

In another pavilion, scholar and award-winning science writer Dava Sobel, in a perky red hat with black feathers and black-rimmed glasses perched on her nose, read with passion from some 17th-century letters of Galileo's daughter, Suor Maria Celeste Galilei. She told her story of finding and translating the letters from which she spun her narrative that brought to life the scientist whose heavenly discoveries changed forever the earth's place in the universe.

As the afternoon darkened, hundreds gathered to listen, riveted, to outdoor adventurer Erik Wei-

Michaela McNichol

The Georgia Sea Island Dancers perform in the Storytelling Pavilion.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Virginia attorney-turned-writer **David Baldacci**, a strong advocate of books and reading, said he regards a rejection of a written work as "a badge of honor." It shows that "you're writing, you're trying, you're putting yourself out there.... A rejection is only bad if it dissuades you from continuing to write; then you fail."

Greg Gannon

Anita Shreve followed other career paths—as a teacher and then as a journalist in Africa—before turning to writing fiction full time. She spoke about the importance of place in her novels. "[Place] sounds a note like a tuning fork. It sets my imagination humming and allows a tale to unravel in my head."

Michaela McNichol

The illustrator or author of more than 70 books for children, **Eric Carle** found himself correcting Laura Bush as she pronounced the title of his latest book, "Slowly, Slowly, Slowly Said the Sloth." Said Carle, "No, Mrs. Bush, it's 'Slooowly, Sloooowly, Slooooowly ....'" The audience—as well as Mrs. Bush—laughed as he told the story.

Greg Gannon

Dava Sobel said of her 1999 bestseller, "Galileo's Daughter," which is based on 124 surviving letters written by Virginia, Galileo's eldest illegitimate daughter, after she became a nun: "The fact that this person [Galileo], who was presented as the great enemy of the Catholic Church, had not one but two daughters who were nuns, was a powerful statement and made me think that possibly everything I had learned about him was wrong," she said.

Michaela McNichol

Norman Bridwell, creator of Clifford the Big Red Dog—his series of books about Clifford has sold 100 million copies over the past 40 years—said he is still trying to figure out "what makes Clifford the Big Red Dog so darn lovable."

henmayer tell his story of going blind as a child and discovering that, although he couldn't play the sports he loved, baseball or basketball, he could climb a mountain. At a New Hampshire climbing camp he attended at age 13, he came up against his first big boulder—and challenge. "I thought that's insane. How do I stick to a rock face? So I did it." His fingers and toes found niches in the rock, and he could pull his body up and up to the top, where he could stand and "feel the space, such huge, vast sounds."

"I knew then, 'I am not going to play ball, but it doesn't matter because I can climb. My hands and my feet will be my eyes,'" he recalled. Since then, he has continually transcended his physical limitations. Trekking over ice and snow, balancing on rungs tossed over bottomless ice chasms, and scaling vertical cliffs, he has felt his way to the top of Mt. Everest and back, and to the summits of Mt. McKinley in Alaska, Mt. Aconcagua in Argentina, Mt. Kilimanjaro on the border of Tanzania and Kenya, and other peaks, with the goal of becoming one of the youngest climbers to ascend all of the Seven Summits, the highest peaks on each of the seven continents.

"My book ["Touch the Top of the World"] is about leadership and courage," he said. He shared some stories about the courage of his disabled friends, a paraplegic who was the first to peddle around the world with his arms, and a disabled team with whom he climbed in Moab, Utah. "I carried a 180-pound paraplegic down a mountain. He had his arms locked around my neck and was shouting, 'Go right! Go left!' I felt like some kind of computer joy stick, a slightly defective joy stick," he said, laughing with his audience at the image.

"Courage is the greatest word in the English language," he said. "Courage is contagious. We give all those around us courage to do great things." His audience came to their

Michaela McNichol

Sharon Robinson, daughter of legendary baseball hero Jackie Robinson and vice president of educational programming for Major League Baseball, autographs "Jackie's Nine: Jackie Robinson's Values to Live By" for a young reader.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

As elegantly dressed as their novels are written, the mother-daughter team of **Mary Higgins Clark** and **Carol Higgins Clark** wooed their book festival audience with spicy stories, witty one-liners, and insights into their success.

Gail Fineberg

Cowboy storyteller **Waddie Mitchell** talked about growing up on a ranch at the end of a dirt road 60 miles from the nearest town. "We had no TV, so we sat around at night and did the strangest thing—we told stories,"he said.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Vine Deloria Jr. of the Standing Rock Sioux, is the author of more than 20 books and the recipient of the 1996 Native American Writers Circle Lifetime Achievement Award. "Instead of fighting over the idea of beginnings," he said, the focus should be a better understanding of earth history. "Then we can talk about how we think things originated."

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Henry Louis Gates Jr., chair of Afro-American Studies at Harvard University, recalled how he discovered and acquired the 1850s manuscript of "The Bondswoman's Narrative." "I knew I was onto something," he said, when he discovered that the people named in the manuscript had actually existed.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

"I think with my fingers," said **Jim Lehrer**, nationally known public broadcaster and novelist. "I can write anywhere; it is a natural act for me." He told his audience, "I've been writing novels longer than I've been on television; you just didn't know about it!"

2002 national book festival

Vivian Ronay

The Librarian joins first ladies Ludmila Putin and Laura Bush at an early morning White House ceremony that opened the National Book Festival.

feet, applauding and whooping, as they did again a few minutes later, in appreciation of their festival host, Librarian of Congress James Billington, who shared the limelight with "all those people in the blue shirts who deserve all the credit for putting on this wonderful festival," and for his guest, Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer David McCullough.

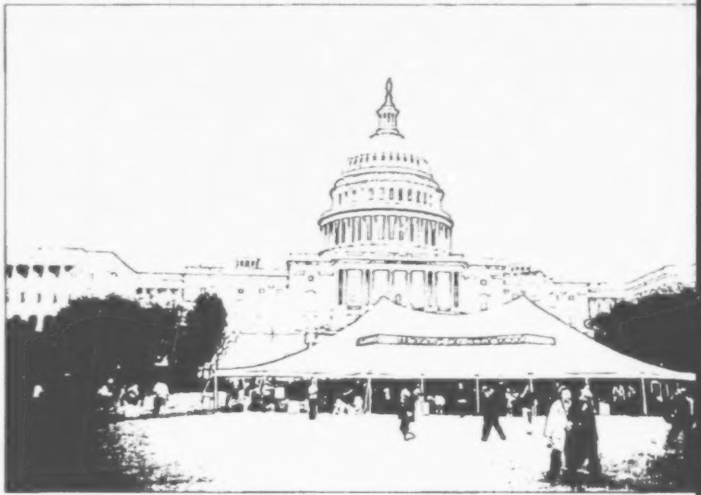
McCullough spoke from the heart, about Billington, "the best Librarian of Congress we ever had," about Laura Bush ("I don't think we ever had as first lady anyone who so loved and furthered the cause of books—at least not since Abigail Adams"), about the Library ("This is the greatest library in the country and in the world. For me this is hallowed ground").

He spoke of the power of books and libraries to change lives. He told a story about a bored young girl, 12, who, with nothing better to do in a small California town, ventured into a place she had never been, a public library. She moved along the shelves, closed her eyes, reached out and picked one volume, and took it to a table. She opened the book, read Thornton Wilder's lyrical description of the Aegean Sea on the first page of "The Cabala and the Woman of Andros," and knew she had to have that book. No local bookstore had it, so she stole it from the library.

"Today, she is the chairman of her department and a distinguished professor of English at one of our fine universities," McCullough said. "I'm not going to tell you who she is, because she still has the book."

After his talk, even though it was dark and he already had signed hundreds of books for an hour and a half, McCullough paused to sign still more. "Please, Mr. McCullough," pleaded a young girl, pushing through a crowd to hand him her paperback edition of "John Adams." "I started this at Christmas, and from the first page, I couldn't put it down until I read it all." ◆

Gail Fineberg is the editor of the Library's staff newspaper, The Gazette.



Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Famous for his Joe Leaphorn/Jim Chee Navajo mystery novels, **Tony Hillerman** gave credit to his mother for influencing his development as a writer: "She read to us and made sure that we had something to read," even though the family lived a long way from a library.

Vivian Ronay

Haynes Johnson, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist, spent six years working on his latest book "The Best of Times: The Boom and Bust Years of America Before and After Everything Changed." Said Johnson, "Tragically, the story I tell turned out to be a story of squander, lost opportunities. We allowed ourselves to be diverted. ... We paid no attention to the gathering foreign storms or the looming economic collapse."

Greg Carmon

Veteran journalist **David Halberstam** lives only a few blocks from New York firehouse Engine 40, Ladder 35, which sent 13 men to help at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. He wrote "Firehouse" he said, because "I wanted to know who they were and why they did what they did." Twelve of them died.

Greg Carmon

Theodore Roosevelt's biographer, **Edmund Morris**, described the 26th president as "the most book loving president" after Thomas Jefferson. "As a young Harvard student, Roosevelt once said 'reading with me is a disease,'" according to Morris, whose biography "The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt" won the Pulitzer Prize and the American Book Award in 1980.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Pulitzer Prize-winning author **David McCullough**, in concluding the days events, called the Library of Congress "the greatest library in the country and in the world. For me this is hallowed ground."

265

national book festival

Children were especially welcome at and appreciative of the events, displays, and performances at the National Book Festival. Photos by Vivian Ronay.

Remembering 9/11 *at the* Library o CONGRESS

To commemorate the one-year anniversary of terrorist attacks on the United States, the Library of Congress sponsored a series of events, seminars, and an exhibition looking back and remembering the events and casualites of the day. The following articles describe three of these Library-sponsored events.

'Portraits of Grief'

New York Times Panel Describes Powerful Series

BY DONNA URSCHEL

Thanks to television footage and digital photographs, America and the world knew immediately what happened to the buildings at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. What we did not know, what the images could not tell us, was who those people were inside the Twin Towers.

"You can take a picture of a plane hitting a building, you can take a picture of a building falling down, but you can't take a picture of a person's dream, of potential that was lost. And that was something we, as writers, could do with words," said New York Times reporter Anthony DePalma.

DePalma and other Times reporters created a powerful and unforgettable series of short articles illuminating the lives of men and women who died at the World Trade Center. The widely acclaimed series, "Portraits of Grief," appeared daily during the early months after the attack and continues to run occasionally.

As of Sept. 18, 2002, the Times had profiled 2,280 of the 2,801 victims. Of these, 1,910 profiles have been compiled in a new 558-page hardcover book titled "Portraits 9/11" that is available for $30 in bookstores nationwide and in the Library's Sales Shop.

DePalma joined New York Times Metro editor Jonathan Landman, assistant Metro editor Christine Kay, and reporters Janny Scott and Jan Hoffman in a panel discussion of the series at the Library on Sept. 18. They revealed how the series came about, how it was written, and how it affected the country and the reporters themselves. Jeremy Adamson, chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, moderated the panel.

Landman attributed the success of the series to the skill of the reporters and their ability to interview family members and write poignantly, but not sentimentally, about the victims. In the past year, 170 different reporters contributed to "Portraits of Grief." During the first few months, 15 to 20 reporters worked on the series at any given time.

"The craft is everything here," said Landman. "Without doing these well, they would not have been as effective."

The series grew out of an unsolvable problem: the inability of the Times to obtain an official list of the dead from the New York Police Department or the mayor's office (in fact, an official list of names was not released for almost a year). Because Times reporter Janny Scott could not write the story she was assigned every day to do about the victims, she wrote another story about the missing-person flyers posted around the city by those seeking information about people who had not shown up after the bombing. Some flyers listed a name to call; some had only a phone number.

"I went to the Metro desk and blurted out that we should take the flyers and start writing about them, one by one—'If we can't call them dead, then we can call them missing,'" Scott recalled.

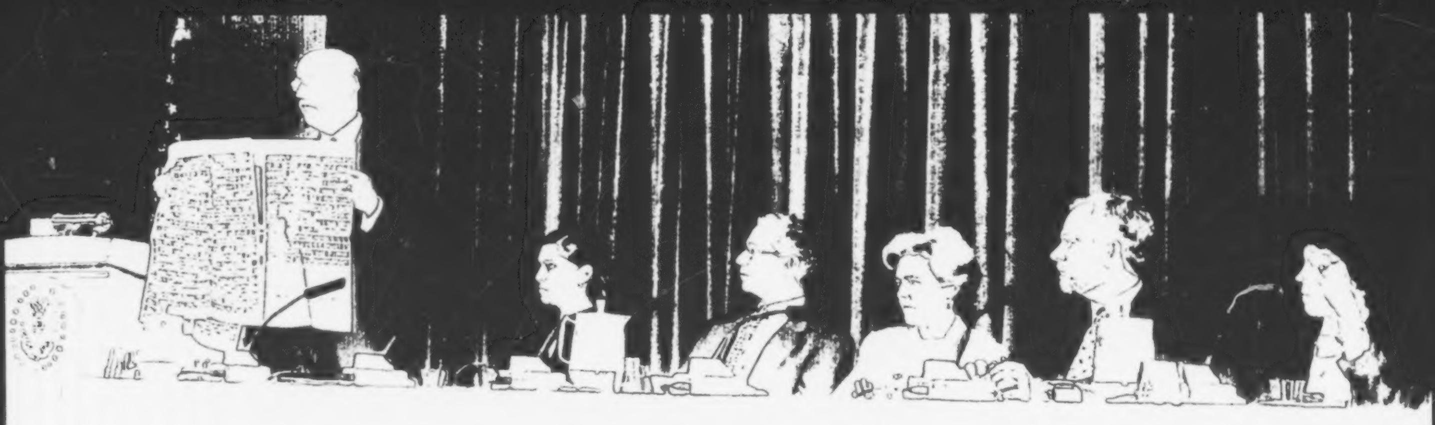
Quickly, her suggestion was adopted, but it was assistant Metro editor Christine Kay's idea to focus on a single detail in the victim's life that would be emblematic of the way the person lived. She had been in charge of an earlier series of unconventional profiles called "Public Lives." "The strongest moments in those profiles occurred when the reporter could distill a passion, an eccentricity, or a quirkiness in the character of the person. I thought if we could do that with the missing people, it would make them less abstract," Kay explained.

"These were never supposed to be obituaries," she added. "These weren't bio stats or about people's professional accomplishments. These weren't people, the majority of them, whom you would write an obituary about in the New York Times."

They were the dishwasher, the executive, and the firefighter, who were all treated in the same way, on an equal playing field, she said.

The Times staff compiled an unofficial list of victims from the flyers, and reporters, researchers and all available hands were assigned to trace survivors who knew the missing. Reporter Jan Hoffman said, "Typically what you would get was a name and a phone number. I wouldn't know who was going to answer the phone, if it was going to be a mother, a son … So you just reach out into the darkness and try not to be egregious, particularly in the early weeks when people were disbelieving, traumatized and undone by grief, and overwhelmed at the prospect of stitching together a life that's been shattered. It was, at best, a delicate business."

On one occasion, the person answering her call screamed



Yusef El-Amin

Jeremy Adamson, chief of the Library's Prints and Photographs Division, New York Times assistant Metro editor Christine Kay, Metro editor Jonathan Landman, and New York Times reporters Janny Scott, Anthony DePalma, and Jan Hoffman discuss the New York Times series, "Portraits of Grief."

back, "I'm not dead!"

Finding a source sometimes required persistence and detective work, as in the case of Igor Zukelman, whose name DePalma had picked from the list of victims. "There was no phone, no address, and no one knew who he worked for. ... But as a reporter, you know there aren't that many Zukelmans in the area," he said.

DePalma found three, and with the help of a Russian community center, he was able to track down the correct Zukelman family. DePalma read the Dec. 15, 2001, profile he produced, "Igor Zukelman: Ugly Car, Beautiful Dream," an unforgettable portrait of a hopeful young immigrant who had saved money to buy his first car: "Nobody but a scrap yard scout would give it a second look, but to Igor Zukelman, the rather tired eight-year-old Toyota Cressida was a steel chariot, a three-dimensional symbol of his cherished dream of becoming an American."

Zukelman became a citizen, enrolled in computer school, married, had a son, and got a job with Fiduciary Trust Company. "He was proud that he worked on the 97th floor where he could see the whole city," Zukelman's brother-in-law Alexander Shetman told DePalma.

Some reporters preferred the telephone for the delicate job of interviewing victims' families and friends. "There is something incredibly odd and intimate about the phone in that situation," Scott said. "It felt like being in a darkened room, where you can't see the face of the person you're speaking to, yet you're asking them to work themselves into a position where they feel comfortable to give you, not just run-of-the-mill stuff, but true and authentic kinds of information."

The reporters took care to tell their sources they were calling from the New York Times, why they were calling, and what they were doing. Hoffman said she explained the purpose of the profiles and the manner in which she would conduct the interview. "I really wanted people not to be frightened," she said. "I wanted them to feel that they were a participant and that we had a common goal. ... And I would say to them 'When we hang up, you can always call me back.' Then I learned to say, 'If you like what you read, you take the credit, because it comes from you. If you don't like it, blame it on me, 'cause I'm a lousy writer.'"

Hoffman and DePalma did not press their subjects if they did not feel like talking. "Because of the nature of the loss, I didn't want to nag. Sometimes I would call back and say, 'Is this the time? Are you ready?'" Hoffman said.

Before calling surviving relatives directly, DePalma would "start in the outer circle." He would first talk to a friend, a co-worker or a relative of the immediate family members and ask them to approach the family with the idea of an interview. He, too, would ask people to think over his request and tell them he would call back the next day or whenever they were ready.

Hoffman and Scott asked just enough questions to start the memories flowing. "One of the great lessons I learned as a reporter was when the rambling began not to intervene and not to steer it too much. It took time. It might take an hour or an hour and a half, yet at some point you'd feel them edge into the territory you were after," Hoffman said.

"The most important task was to put them at ease," DePalma said.

Although some families rejected an interview request, most people wanted to talk about their loved ones. "I was struck by the emotional generosity of these victims' survivors," said Hoffman. "I found it actually very heartbreaking work," she continued. "For me, I fell in love with an awful lot of people through the voices of their survivors. I wept with them."

Some reporters, like Scott, who started the series, wrote "Profiles" for a few weeks and then returned to other assignments. It was Times policy to assign reporters to the series in two-week stints. But others, like Hoffman, could stay on the assignment continuously.

"I really felt it was an obligation," said Hoffman. "And I never forgot that the person on the other end of the phone had it harder, worse than I did. I never forgot that. I really felt this was work I had to do, and my comfort level was not the issue."

Landman said the impact of the series surprised the Times staff. "It was extraordinary. Suddenly, maybe two weeks after we started, there came this barrage of letters and e-mails, written in language I had not seen before: gratitude. Usually people who write newspapers are mad about something," Landman said. "These profiles affected

continued on page 254

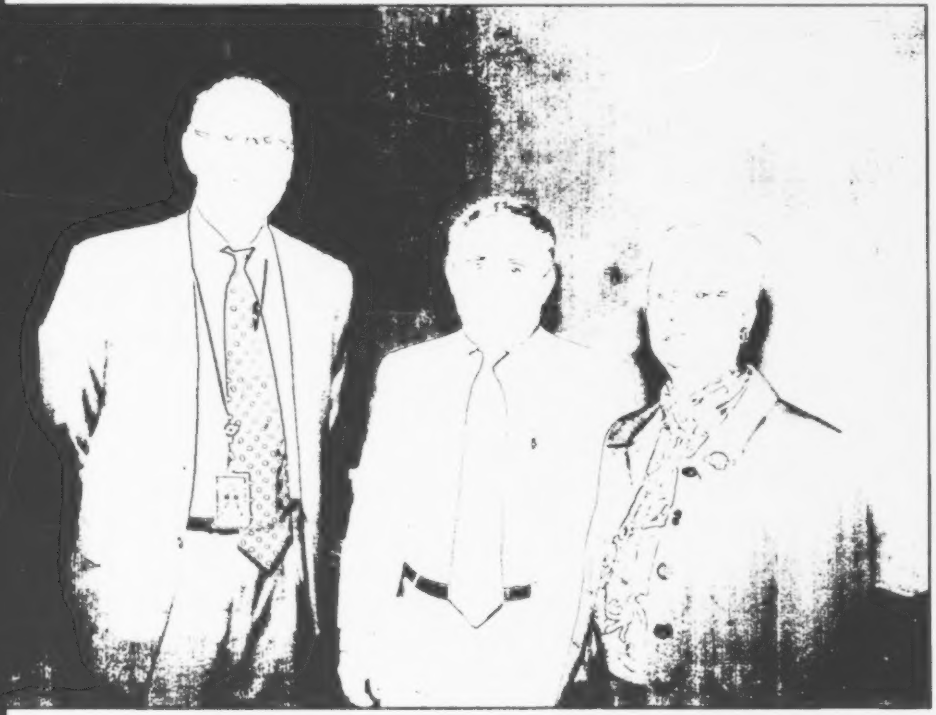
BEST COPY AVAILABLE 269

Lives and Treasures Taken

9/11 Attacks Destroy Cultural and Historical Artifacts

BY DONNA URSCHEL

Overwhelmed by the loss of human life on September 11, few Americans realize that the terrorist attacks also destroyed an important segment of America's cultural and historical legacy. Panelists examined the destruction of numerous records, artworks and archives in a Sept. 24 discussion at the Library of Congress, "The Impact of September 11 on Cultural Heritage."



Jim Higgins

Jeremy Adamson, chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, Saul S. Wenegrat, former director of the art program for the Port Authority, and Jane Long, director of the Heritage Emergency National Task Force, led a panel discussion of the impact of September 11 on the nation's cultural artifacts.

Panel members were Saul S. Wenegrat, former director of the art program for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, who commissioned and curated the public art at the World Trade Center; and Jane Long, director of the Heritage Emergency National Task Force.

Wenegrat and Long described how the public spaces and private offices of the World Trade Center were filled with works of art by hundreds of artists, including such luminaries as Alexander Calder, Louise Nevelson, Pablo Picasso, Joan Miró, Roy Lichtenstein, Paul Klee, Auguste Rodin and Le Corbusier.

They explained how corporations, non-profit organizations and government entities in the World Trade Center and in nearby buildings contained irreplaceable records, including the archives of the Helen Keller International Foundation, the Port Authority and the Broadway Theatre Archives. Safety deposit boxes and vaults of World Trade Center banks housed family records and heirlooms, including photographs documenting the presidency of John F. Kennedy.

Long also addressed the steps that can be taken by collecting institutions to safeguard their records and archives in emergency situations.

Wenegrat, the first to speak, gave an overview of the high profile art in public spaces that was destroyed. He first explained that in 1969, as part of the planning of the World Trade Center, the Port Authority had adopted a "percent-for-art" program, allocating up to 1 percent of the construction costs to be spent for artworks in public spaces.

"But you just don't go out and buy art," Wenegrat said. The Port Authority formally commissioned the pieces after recommendations from an advisory board of art experts, mainly from museums in the New York/New Jersey area, and knowledgeable lay people. The first art appeared at the World Trade Center in the early 1970s and the last, a memorial for the 1993 bombing of the center, in 1995.

Among the artwork destroyed was the "WTC Plaza Sculpture," a large, black granite piece by Japanese artist Masayuki Nagare. Completed in 1972, it stood on the plaza, at the Church Street entrance, 14 feet high and 34 feet wide.

Also lost was one of the most photographed pieces on the site, a large, stainless steel sculpture called "Ideogram" by James Rosati of New York. It stood between the two Trade Center towers. Wenegrat said the 25-foot piece appeared in many fashion industry ads.

Wenegrat described three other high-profile artworks that were destroyed.

"The World Trade Center Tapestry" by Joan Miró, a 20-by-35-foot piece made of wool and hemp, adorned the lobby of 2 World Trade Center. Wenegrat said Miró initially turned down the Port Authority's commission, because he didn't know how to create tapestries. But several years later, at the urging of nuns in Spain who wanted a tapestry for their hospital, Miró learned the skill from a village tapestry maker.

After Miró finished the piece for the World Trade Center, he decided tapestries were too much work and would not make any more, according to Wenegrat. But Miró got a call from the National Gallery of Art in Washington, whose officials had seen the center's tapestry, and wanted one for the new East Wing. Wenegrat said Miró agreed to make one more tapestry.

Another dramatic piece was Louise Nevelson's 1978 "Sky Gate, New York." It was a black painted wood relief that graced the mezzanine of 1 World Trade Center, overlooking the plaza. Wenegrat said Nevelson was inspired to create the piece when she saw the skyline of New York on a flight from Washington D.C.

The last public artwork that went into the World Trade Center was a memorial fountain for the victims of the 1993 bombing there. Sculpted by Elyn Zimmerman, it was placed right over the area where the bomb went off. Around the fountain was a small park offering a peaceful place for contemplation.

Wenegrat said the centerpiece of the World Trade Center Plaza, the Fritz Koenig "Sphere for Plaza Fountain," a colossal globe-like structure, survived somewhat intact. Koenig, of Germany, designed the sphere to symbolize world peace through world trade, the theme of the World Trade Center. The sphere stood 25 feet high. It was made of bronze and attached to a black granite base out of which flowed sheets of water. The damaged sphere had been dented, ripped open and filled with fallen debris. The artwork was cleaned up and, on Wenegrat's recommendation, placed on exhibit in a nearby park.

Also found were parts of an Alexander Calder piece called "WTC Stabile." Made out of painted red steel and standing 25 feet high, the piece arrived in 1971. It was also known as "The Cockeyed Propeller" and "Three Wings." The artwork moved around the plaza from time to time. On the day of the attacks, it was in front of 7 World Trade Center, one of the buildings on the perimeter of the World Trade Center plaza.

About 30 percent of the Calder piece was recovered, thanks to flyers describing it that were handed out to recovery workers at Ground Zero by Calder's grandson. Wenegrat said the artwork cannot be restored, but its pieces may come back to life in a different form.

Wenegrat said the value of these destroyed pieces, as well as those in other World Trade Center public places, is estimated at $15 million.

After Wenegrat's presentation, Long discussed a comprehensive study that examined the nation's cultural losses at the World Trade Center and in the surrounding area and at the Pentagon. The Heritage Emergency National Task Force, a partnership of 34 federal agencies and national associations founded with the Federal Emergency Management Agency in 1995, conducted the study. The report also evaluated how prepared the institutions had been to deal with any type of emergency.

To gather information from the surrounding area, the task force sent a survey to 120 museums, libraries, archives and exhibit spaces located south of 14th Street in lower Manhattan and at the Pentagon.

Heritage Preservation published the task force's findings in a 26-page report called "Cataclysm and Challenge." Long said copies of the report are available by contacting Heritage Preservation toll-free at (888) 388-6789.

The report lists the value of the art in private collections at the World Trade Center—also destroyed—at an estimated $100 million. Cantor Fitzgerald owned an extensive collection of Rodin drawings and sculptures. Citigroup, Silverstein Properties, Marriott Hotel, Fred Alger Management and Nomura Securities also owned important art collections.

On the 91st and 92nd floors of Tower One, the Lower Manhattan Cultural Council provided workspace to artists. The studios contained more than 400 pieces of art, the work of 27 artists-in-residence sponsored by the council.

Long said that subterranean rooms beneath the center held important archaeological artifacts from an 18th-century African burial ground, discovered in 1991 during the construction of a federal courthouse. The rooms also held archives from a 19th-century working class neighborhood, along with photographic and computer records documenting the excavation of the Five Points neighborhood.

At least 21 libraries, the majority related to law or financial investment, were lost, as well as the U.S. Customs Service Regional Library in 6 World Trade Center and almost the complete archives of the Port Authority, responsible for building the area's bridges, tunnels, airports and public buildings, which were located in Tower One. Some 60 non-profit organizations and 22 federal government departments and agencies had offices in the World Trade Center.

According to "Cataclysm and Challenge," losses included priceless photographs and original letters of Helen Keller and first editions of Keller's books; a portion of the Broadway Theatre Archive's 35,000 photographs that captured great moments of the American stage; and approximately 40,000 negatives of photographs by Jacques Lowe documenting the presidency of John F. Kennedy. The negatives had been stored in a safe deposit vault.

The Pentagon sustained damage to its library, which contained more than 500,000 books and documents and a historical collection that dated to the early 1800s. The report said a private disaster recovery company was contracted to help stabilize the collections. The restoration efforts, which cost $500,000, were ultimately successful in saving about 99 percent of the book collection. The report said no historical materials housed in the library were harmed.

In addition to the library, 24 works in the art collections of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps at the Pentagon were destroyed, according to the report.

Long said the story of cultural and historical loss continues today. The extent of loss in private collections and some public collections may never be known, because of a lack of recordkeeping.

Institutions in lower Manhattan near the World Trade Center that had standard, proven emergency management plans were able to minimize damage from the toxic smoke and fumes enveloping the area, according to Long.

In light of the survey findings, Long said the task force is making five recommendations to collecting institutions: (1) integrate emergency management into all parts of planning, budget and operations; (2) address both protection of collections and continuity of operations; (3) train all staff in emergency procedures, not just those charged with specific responsibilities such as security or engineering; (4) maintain complete and updated collections inventories and place such records in off-site storage; and (5) "take a fireman out to lunch," or in other words, maintain a dialogue and friendly contact between emergency agencies and the institutions. ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.

Not-So-Comic Books

Graphic Story Industry Responds to 9/11

BY DONNA URSCHEL

After the cataclysmic events of September 11, the comic book industry felt a need to respond, and in an unprecedented action, comic book artists and publishers joined forces to produce several publications on the terrorist attacks. This extraordinary collaboration and communal display of talent was the topic of a panel discussion at the Library on Oct. 2 titled "September 11th Comic Book Artists and Illustrators."

Panel members were Will Eisner, a legendary artist in the field of comics and graphic novels; Paul Levitz, president and publisher of DC Comics in New York; Jeff Mason, publisher of Alternative Comics; Peter Kuper, a noted comics artist and cofounder of "World War 3 Illustrated"; and Trina Robbins, a leading comics writer and artist. Harry Katz, head curator of Prints and Photographs, moderated the panel.

The highly regarded works these artists and publishers created, along with hundreds of other contributors from the comics world, include a two-part anthology, "9-11, Artists Respond, Vol. 1" and "9-11, The World's Finest Comic Book Writers and Artists Tell Stories to Remember, Vol. 2." Two other graphic books produced were "9-11 Emergency Relief" and "World War 3 Illustrated."

The publications were on display in an exhibition, "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress," which was on view at the Jefferson Building from Sept. 7 to Nov. 2.

Yusef El-Amin

Katherine Blood, assistant curator for fine prints, examines samples of cartoon work.

As the panel members explained, in the days after September 11, when the awful spectacle of airplanes flying into the World Trade Center, the Pentagon and the Pennsylvania farmland played over and over in the minds of fearful and vulnerable Americans, they felt a need to do something.

"For the first time, those of us who have been working in the fantasy world of superheroes and super magicians suddenly found that the enemy we had always fictionalized was suddenly here," Eisner said. "The mythological imagery used in comic books the last 70 years suddenly came to life," he said. Familiarity with that imagery is one significant reason why cartoon artists, among all the other artists in various fields, "rose almost unanimously" to the task of responding artistically to 9/11, Eisner explained.

Each artist and publisher on the panel voiced this compelling need and readiness to respond artistically.

Robbins, a San Francisco artist and writer, who was visiting New York City one week after the attacks, said, "I saw the memorials, the 'missing' posters, the photographs of the missing people with their dogs, with their wives and children, and that's when it struck me. These were people, human beings, individuals, not some kind of symbol. I wanted to do something. A lot of people went to give blood, but they didn't need blood. So what could I do?"

Robbins realized the one thing she could do was pick up pen and paper and create a work that reflected her emotions. The story she wrote, which was illustrated by Anne Timmons, appeared in "9-11, Artists Respond, Vol. 1." It depicted a cranky traveler in an airport who encounters a patient, pleasant, older woman headed to New York for

Yusef El-Amin

Panel members, from left: Harry Katz, head curator of Prints and Photographs at the Library; legendary artist Will Eisner; leading comics writer and artist Trina Robbins; Peter Kuper, co-founder of "World War 3 Illustrated"; Jeff Mason, publisher of Alternative Comics; and Paul Levitz, president and publisher of DC Comics

the memorial service of her son, who worked on the 104th floor at the World Trade Center.

Levitz said Robbins touched on the archetypal cartoonist reaction: "I went out to give blood, but they didn't need blood. Well, my blood is ink."

Levitz said DC Comics knew immediately it wanted to do something in response to the attacks. The company sent an invitation to 1,400 writers and artists to see if they were interested in contributing to a special issue. "The response was phenomenal," he said. To quickly produce Vol. 2 of the anthology, Levitz chose to edit the book himself. "Editing was something I haven't done in 20 years," he said.

Profits from the two-volume anthology will be donated to charities that aid victims, families and communities affected by September 11. AOL-Time Warner, the parent company of DC Comics, was able to make arrangements quickly with the charities, distributors and printers involved, Levitz said. The printers did not charge for their work, and the ink and paper manufacturers contributed to the cost of the project.

Mason, an attorney in Florida who publishes Alternative Comics as an avocation, knew he wanted a "reaction-type book" to the terrorist attacks. "It will take years for adequate reflection. But I wanted to get an immediate sense of what people were thinking and get it down on paper," he said. The profits from his "9-11 Emergency Relief" will be donated to the American Red Cross.

Vast destruction of New York City was a topic explored for many years by Kuper in his "World War 3 Illustrated," which was first published in 1980. "I had been contemplating nuclear holocaust and addressing it in the comics, but I had a hard time confronting destruction in reality," Kuper said. It took him several days before he could believe the events of September 11 actually happened, and he had to walk around Ground Zero to come to terms with the horrific event.

Like the other artists and publishers, Kuper felt compelled to do something in the wake of the attacks, and the result was a special September 11 issue, in which New York artists "try to make sense out of the incomprehensible."

In these circumstances, Kuper found the medium of comic art to be immensely appropriate. "There was an immediacy with which all of us could get pen to paper, paper to printer and book to store. It's a confirmation, again, how the medium is so vital. It's heartening to see how many people from the field felt compelled to move like this and how the books came out in a short period of time," he said.

In further discussion, panel members examined the content of the 9/11 comics, which mostly depicted sorrow, grief and disbelief over the events but not any anger or hatred at the terrorists or Arabs in general. In contrast, Eisner pointed out that during World War II, the enemies, the Germans and Japanese, were clearly depicted as the bad guys, and caricatures of their evilness were a significant part of cartoons at the time.

"A lot of us didn't want to be anti-Arab. We tried hard not to be like that. I don't want to blame an entire ethnic group for a few maniacs," Robbins responded.

Panel members acknowledged that the body of work was more of a memorial, and cartoonists today are part of a wider cultural exchange and much more sensitive to people who live in this country.

On the whole, the 9/11 anthologies accomplished a number of things for comic artists and illustrators, according to Mason. Journalists are now paying attention to and covering graphic comic books. Hence, the success of the books has given cartoonists and publishers "a feeling that what they're creating may actually be listened to by a greater audience," said Mason.

Levitz concluded, "The fact that we're here today, talking about this, in the Library of Congress, is very reinforcing to cartoonists, artists, writers and publishers. And I hope it will lead to many more good things." ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.

She's on the Money

First Foreign-Born U.S. Treasurer Delivers Hispanic Keynote

BY AUDREY FISCHER

President George Bush made history on Aug. 16, 2001, when he appointed Rosario Marín to the position of United States Treasurer. A native of Mexico, Marín is the first foreign-born U.S. Treasurer. The broader historic significance of the event was not lost on Marín, who delivered the Library's Hispanic Heritage Month keynote address on Sept. 24.

"There have been fewer U.S. Treasurers than U.S. Presidents," noted Marín. "I am the 41st treasurer and George Bush is the 43rd president. In fact, the first U.S. Treasurer was appointed 14 years before George Washington became president."

Marín credits her adopted country for giving her the opportunity to succeed.

"As proud as I am of my Hispanic heritage, I am also very proud to be an American," said Marín. "Only in America can a woman rise to become its Treasurer."

Charlynn Pyne

United States Treasurer Rosario Marín

But Marín was not always eager to become an American. As a 14-year-old girl on the eve of her "quinceañera" (young girl's coming of age celebration), Marín was reluctant to come to the United States. Her family compromised by traveling back to Mexico for what Marín described as a "small fiesta on the patio of my poor home."

For Marín, who did not know she was poor until she came to the United States, prospects for success in the states were not promising initially. She recalled the days prior to mastering the English language.

"I scored 27 on an I.Q. test, while a score of 70 is considered to be 'retarded.' But I knew that it only meant I didn't speak the language. It gave me the resolve to learn English."

Three years later, Marín graduated with honors from high school, in the top 20 of a class of 500. It would take her another seven years to graduate from college by attending night school at California State University of Los Angeles, having worked full time during the day.

"I was so proud of my little diploma, which hangs in my office today," beamed Marín. "I earned it. I realized early on that education is extremely important. It is the key to unlocking many doors of opportunity in this great nation."

Marín began her career as assistant to the receptionist in the City National Bank in Los Angeles. Remarkably, she was promoted to vice president after just six years.

"Life was wonderful, but then God decided he had different plans for me," said Marín who went on to explain that her first child—a son named Eric—was born with Down's Syndrome. She had to quit the master's degree in business program in which she was enrolled and make other financial sacrifices.

"Suddenly everything you work for comes crashing down," said Marín, "but I soon learned the reason God sent me this child." Before long, Marín found herself in the role of advocate, nct just for her child, but for other disabled children.

"I needed to become a voice for the voiceless, help for the helpless, especially for Latino families with disabled children."

Thus began her career in public service that would lead to a series of appointments in California Gov. Pete Wilson's administration, including chair of the State Council on Developmental Disabilities. She went on to serve as councilwoman and mayor of Huntington Park, a city of 85,000 residents with a 99 percent Hispanic population.

As mayor, she met former Gov. of Texas George Bush who was then running for president. After he was elected president, he appointed Marín to her current position as U.S. Treasurer.

"I am humbled and honored by this privileged position," said Marín. "But I never could have achieved this without my diploma. We must make sure that all of our children are encouraged to take full advantage of the educational opportunities this country has to offer."

Marín lamented the fact that there is a 40 percent high school drop-out rate among Hispanics. Of those who graduate from high school, only 22 percent attend college. Of those 22 percent, only 11 percent graduate from college four years later.

"That I believe is a terrible waste of potential, not just for Hispanics, but for the whole country," Marín said.

In discussing the concept of America as a "melting pot," Marín challenged the old model of assimilation. "This has always been the premise and the promise of America since its founding. But assimilation can mean that people lose their colorful and unique identities." Instead, she asked the audience to consider America as "a mosaic, in which each individual contributes to the whole and all the dots comprise a beautiful new pattern."

"America gives us all a chance," she concluded. "I can tell you unequivocally that this is the greatest country in the world." ◆

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

'Someone Willing to Serve'

Rep. Baca Honors Veterans in Hispanic Heritage Speech

BY DONNA URSCHEL

Latino veterans need to tell their stories of military service so future generations can appreciate their contributions to society, said Rep. Joe Baca (D-Calif.) in a speech Oct. 1 at the Library to mark Hispanic Heritage Month and to promote Latino participation in the Veterans History Project.

"Too often we forget our veterans and their contribution to society. We forget that the freedoms we have here today exist because there was someone willing to serve. A man or a woman was always willing to step up to the plate and fight for this country," he said.

"What we're doing here today is honoring the many sacrifices of our veterans. This is the same goal of the Veterans History Project, to pay tribute to our veterans, to gather their stories so future generations can hear them," Baca said.

Jason Lee

Rep. Joe Baca (D-Calif.)

The Veterans History Project, through the Library's American Folklife Center, collects and preserves oral histories and documentary materials from veterans and those who served in support of them in World War I, World War II, and the Korean, Vietnam and Persian Gulf Wars.

A veteran of the Vietnam War, who served in the U.S. Army as a paratrooper in both the 101st and 82nd Airborne Divisions from 1966-68, Baca said he is proud to be a veteran and he is proud of the many other Latinos who have served.

"When I look at all the contributions that Hispanics have made, I'm proud. I don't know what it is within ourselves but it always seems like we're at the front of the line, willing to serve our country," Baca said.

Baca said he was talking recently to young Latinos from California about the Iraq situation. "They were willing to go right now to Iraq. They're willing to fight for this country, because they know the importance of what it means in terms of the freedoms we enjoy. They're willing to be on the front lines to face our national enemies."

Latinos represent about 8 percent of military personnel and 4 percent in the officer ranks, he said. Latinos have received 40 of the more than 3000 Congressional Medals of Honor awarded.

"Why have Latinos been drawn to the military? Over the years the military has been a way for Latinos to get an education, start a career. There is discrimination in this country, yet we'll fight for this country because we believe overall that it is a great country," Baca said.

He urged Latino veterans to take part in the Veterans History Project so "future generations can hear us tell our stories in our own ways. They must hear it from different perspectives, not just what you read in the history books. That's just one perspective."

Baca credited the military with giving him the discipline and motivation to attend college and pursue a career path that led to the U.S. Congress. The youngest of 15 children, Baca graduated from high school unsure of what he wanted to do in life. A friend persuaded him to choose military service, with the goal of becoming a paratrooper. In 1966, he volunteered for the draft.

"I probably wouldn't be here in the United States Congress if it had not been for the military, because it provided for me the kind of leadership and guidance that I needed. It gave me the opportunity to build my own personal leadership and my own character, in terms of what I wanted to do when I returned. It gave me an opportunity to receive an education, because during that period of time we had the G.I. Bill. And I decided that I wanted to go back to school," Baca said.

The future congressman returned home and earned a bachelor's degree in sociology from California State University, Los Angeles. He started as a high school counselor, worked for 15 years in community relations, built a business with his wife, Interstate World Travel in San Bernardino, and served in the California legislature for seven years.

After his election to the California Assembly in 1992, he was elected speaker pro tempore, the first Hispanic to hold the position since California joined the Union in 1850.

He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1999 in a special election, and he was re-elected to a full two-year term in November 2000.

As a member of Congress, Baca's goal is to pay respect to the veterans and to address their needs. "I'll continue to fight for veterans. All of us must do that. Not only members of Congress and the legislature, but we as community members, the members of this country, must continue to honor veterans and recognize the importance of their contribution and their sacrifices," he said.

"There's not enough that we're doing for veterans. We've got to do more," said Baca, who then asked the audience to join him in a moment of silence to remember those who have died.

"I'm glad to be here to join you in celebrating the Veterans History Project and Hispanic Heritage Month, and I'll continue to fight on behalf of veterans."

Baca concluded, "I'm a veteran, a proud veteran, and I'm glad to have served this country. I will honor everyone who has served this country and continues to serve this country. Let's all stand together to make sure we continue to do that, because we're here because of them." ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.

Good for What Ails You

Poet Laureate Billy Collins Opens Fall Literary Season

By YVONNE FRENCH

A Billy Collins reading is an antidote for today's troubled and tumultuous world. He condenses humor into the last couple of beats before a pause in his poems, which is particularly effective when read aloud. There's a certain ba-duh-bump to the meter of his verse.

He drew more than a few laughs at the opening reading of his second term as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry at the Library of Congress on Oct. 9. His droll humor comes through in many of his poems, including "No Time":

> In a rush this weekday morning,
> I tap the horn as I speed past the cemetery
> where my parents are buried
> side by side under a smooth slab of granite.
>
> Then, all day long, I think of him rising up
> to give me that look
> of knowing disapproval
> while my mother calmly tells him to lie back
> down.

Collins, a professor at Lehman College in the Bronx, seems not to have left the classroom, although he is on leave while he serves as the nation's lead poetry advocate. The Montpelier Room audience of about 175 was full of adoring college students as well as the regular crowd of cultured retirees and poetry lovers. Collins instructed them to take up poetry, to try writing with respect and humor about one's dead parents, for example.

He advised them against writing a master's thesis about his propensity for including salt shakers and pepper mills in poems ... and matches, and mice, and, in the words of Prosser Gifford, director of the Office of Scholarly Programs, "death, light, house and home, all in imperturbable words that take flight into dream. He transmutes the quotidian moment into surprise and reflection."

Collins said that he tries to "net" and "arrest" a moment. "I have a crackpot analogy that if matter is made of atoms and you accelerate it, smash it, and the result is energy, [similarly] time is made of moments, and if you smash the moment by bearing down your attention on it, then moments are able to release energy."

He did just that when he read "Love," from his most recent book, "Nine Horses" (Random House, 2002). He said he was riding on a train and took a verbal photograph of what he saw, a young man greeting a girl and watching her place her cello in an overhead rack:

> I saw him looking up at her
> and what she was doing
> in the way the eyes of saints are painted
>
> when they are looking up at God
> when he is doing something remarkable,
> something that identifies him as God.

Collins explained that "Nine Horses" is about the "piece of art I have in my house that ended up serving as the cover." He wrote in the title poem that the tableau of nine white horse heads "looks down upon these daily proceedings ... down upon this table and these glasses, / the furled napkins, / the

Michaela McNichol

Poet Laureate Billy Collins enjoying the National Book Festival

evening wedding of the knife and the fork."

He got the biggest laugh for his poem, "The Lanyard," which juxtaposes all his mother ever did for him with his gift of a lanyard of woven plastic that he made her at summer camp. He said, "Billy boy believes that you can also make an equally useless ceramic mug with no handle. … Among mothers, those are known as 'lanyard holders.'"

Though he read from three of his six books of poetry, Collins did not read his commemorative poem, 'The Names," which he wrote at the request of Congress for its special session at Federal Hall in New York City on Sept. 6, 2002. "The Names" alphabetically chronicles some of the names of those killed on September 11, 2001.

In his first year as poet laureate, Collins launched a new Web site called Poetry180 (**www.loc.gov/poetry/180**), designed to encourage the appreciation and enjoyment of poetry in America's high schools. The site contains the text of 180 poems that Collins selected (one for each day of the school year), suggestions for different ways to present a poem in a school setting, and guidance on how best to read a poem aloud. As he said at the time, "Hearing a poem every day, especially well-written, contemporary poems that students do not have to analyze, might convince students that poetry can be an understandable, painless, and even eye-opening part of their everyday experience."

Collins said that his next project is to make poetry available on one of the channels available to air travelers through headphones, and he has already made some contacts with the in-flight entertainment industry to move the project forward.

Collins may be the perfect poet laureate for our time—thoughtful, ironic, intelligent and understandable. And it would be best to catch one of his readings before he does what he describes in some of his poems: recede.

From "Royal Aristocrat," homage to an old typewriter, he read, "Still, at least I was making noise, / adding to the great secretarial din, / that chorus of clacking and bells, / thousands of desks receding into the past." And in "Albany," another train poem in "Nine Horses," he wrote:

> As I sat on the sunny side of train #241
> looking out the window at the Hudson River,
> topped with a riot of ice,
> it appeared to the untrained eye
> that the train was whizzing north along the rails
>
> that link New York City and Niagara Falls.
> But as the winter light glared
> off the white river and the snowy fields,
> I knew that I was as motionless as a man on a
> couch
>
> and that the things I was gazing at—
> with affection, I should add—
> were really the ones that were doing the
> moving,
> running as fast as they could
> on their invisible legs
> in the opposite direction of the train. …

As one reviewer wrote of Collins recently, "He could be our next Robert Frost."

Yvonne French is senior writer-editor in the Office of the Librarian.

Poetry 180
www.loc.gov/poetry/180
national book festival

Michaela McNichol

Billy Collins, now in his second term as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry at the Library of Congress, speaks in the Children & Young Adults Pavilion II at the National Book Festival.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

One Year Later, One Ocean Apart

Conference Covers German-American Relations Post-9/11

BY DAVID B. MORRIS

On Sept. 10, the European Division hosted an all-day conference on German-American relations one year after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The conference was co-hosted by the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies of Johns Hopkins University and the Center for German and European Studies of the University of California, Berkeley.

Four panels examined how the attacks of September 11 affected the German-American relationship in each of four different areas: defense and foreign policy, domestic security, economic relations and mutual perceptions. In an effort to examine the issues from the perspectives of both countries, each panel consisted of a German and an American expert. In addition to the panelists, speakers included James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress; Rep. Gil Gutknecht (R-Minn.), vice chairman of the Congressional Study Group on Germany; Wolfgang Ischinger, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United States; and Robert Hunter, former U.S. Ambassador to NATO.

The timing of the conference was auspicious, as it took place on the eve of the first anniversary of the attacks and with 12 days remaining in a hotly contested German federal election campaign in which transatlantic differences over major foreign policy questions had begun to overshadow the German-American relationship to a degree not seen in decades. As a result, issues such as the use of military force against Iraq, the appropriateness of multilateral versus unilateral responses to the terrorist threat, and different attitudes between the two countries on basic issues of war and peace dominated the conference and made for lively discussion.

The duality between the historically close German-American relationship and the recent round of escalating tensions was a recurrent theme. While highlighting the Library's vast German collections as a monument to the importance of the historical links between the two countries, Billington remarked that "the success and longevity of any relationship, between states as between people, depends on how successfully it meets the challenges that inevitably test it over time."

In his keynote speech, Gutknecht praised the strong ties between both countries since the end of World War II and the outpouring of support for the United States among the German people and their leaders following the terrorist attacks. He was sharply critical, however, of the German government's refusal to support military intervention in Iraq, even under a U.N. mandate, and of Chancellor Gerhard Schröder's use of this issue to gain support in the federal election campaign. Remarking on what he saw as a "low priority given to fighting terrorism in Germany" and a "refusal to confront the problem of Iraq," the congressman asked whether Germany will "lead, follow or step aside" in the effort to combat terrorism and deal with other important international issues.

In his luncheon address, Ambassador Ischinger offered a German perspective on these questions. He stressed the "unlimited solidarity" with the United States that Schröder proclaimed soon after the attacks and the high degree of cooperation between German and American law enforcement. However, he also noted that there was strong opposition among the German public and its political leadership to a war in Iraq and stated that there was little chance of obtaining, absent unambiguous proof of a link between Iraq and a real terrorist act, the parliamentary mandate necessary to go to war.

American Institute for Contemporary German Studies
The Johns Hopkins University

AICGS

Ambassador Wolfgang Ischinger of the Federal Republic of Germany gave the luncheon address.

The individual panels provided the opportunity for German and American experts to grapple with specific aspects of these broad issues. In the panels devoted to defense and foreign policy, the participants argued that both countries have contributed, either by action or inaction, to the escalation of tensions in the relationship.

Joachim Krause, director of the Institute for Security Policy at the University of Kiel, claimed that "the current U.S.-German debate about Iraq is a typical example of a regional crisis turning into a transatlantic crisis because of wrongdoings and lack of professionalism on both sides." He criticized the United States' brusque abandonment of international agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol and the International Criminal Court as detrimental to the kind of international cooperation and goodwill the United States now seeks from others in the war against terrorism. But he also reproached the German government for taking up the Iraq issue in a populist way in order to win the upcoming elections and for ignoring the roots of the problem and the genuine inadequacies of past diplomatic efforts to solve it.

Similarly, Stephen Szabo, professor of European Studies at the Johns Hopkins Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, spoke of the strengths and weaknesses both sides bring to the German-American relationship. Pointing

continued on page 255

Plumbing Depths to Reach New Heights

Marie Tharp Explains Marine Geological Maps

By RACHEL EVANS

Imagine dropping a rope with a cannon ball tied to the end of it into the ocean to measure depth. Or dropping dynamite into the ocean and waiting for it to hit the bottom and explode. Then imagine using that information to calculate the depth of the ocean.

A magnificent collection of maps created from research done in just this way was donated to the Library's Geography and Map Division (G&M) in 1995 by geologist/cartographer Marie Tharp, who drew the maps from information collected by Bruce Heezen, a marine geologist. Tharp and Heezen's work constituted the first comprehensive mapping of the ocean floor.

Rachel Evans

Former Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb and Librarian of Congress James H. Billington meet with geologist/cartographer Marie Tharp to review her pioneering effort (along with that of marine geologist Bruce Heezen) to chart the floor of the Atlantic Ocean.

Tharp is now assisting G&M as Library staff sort through the collection of more than 40,000 items ranging from water data and geologic and earthquake information, to gravity data, reference maps, technical journals, reports, physiographic diagrams and Heezen and Tharp's ocean floor maps for all of the world's oceans.

In 1947, Tharp and Heezen began working together at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Laboratory to systematically define the earth's submarine topography, an immense task. Before they began their research, knowledge of the ocean floor was limited mainly to the harbors and shallow coastal areas necessary for the safe navigation of surface ships. Heezen researched and recorded ocean floor data aboard the Vema, the Lamont ship, while Tharp drew the maps. The physiographic diagrams that Tharp constructed from Heezen's research represented the first comprehensive study of ocean floor topography and greatly expanded public awareness and understanding of ocean floor relief.

In 1959, Tharp and Heezen completed their first map of the North Atlantic; in 1961, they covered the South Atlantic; and in 1964, the Indian Ocean. Heezen completed 33 cruises on the Vema without Tharp on board, because women were not allowed on the ship at the time. After 1965, when Tharp accompanied Heezen for the first time on Vema 34, they revised the map of the Atlantic Ocean twice—in 1968 and 1972. "The data increased because the technology increased," said Tharp.

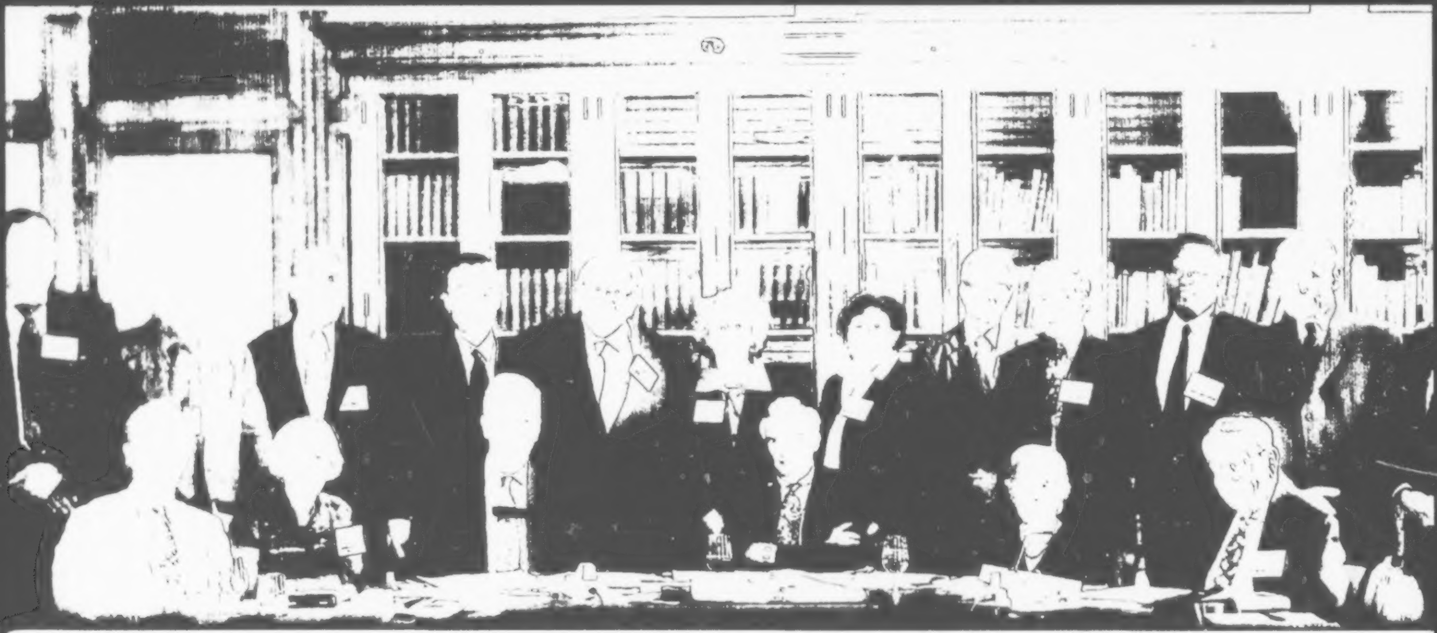
Tharp remembers drafting maps many times over because of the numerous times the scale changed. First, she drafted in fathoms, then in corrected fathoms, and finally, in the metric system. When asked if she ever felt as if giving up would be easier, Tharp said, "discovering things all the time was part of the fun. It was the era of discovery."

Curiosity is what drove Tharp to a career as a cartographer. She received her first degree in English at Ohio University and, after seeing an advertisement for women to study geology, she headed for the University of Michigan. With her degree in geology, she started working for an oil company in Oklahoma. She knew this wasn't for her and decided to go to night school to earn a degree in mathematics. She then moved on to Columbia University and became involved with a group at the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, where she met Heezen.

Before their work on ocean maps, Heezen and Tharp worked with data from deep sea cameras to help find downed airplanes during World War II. They discovered deep valleys along the ocean floor where U. S. submarines could hide from the enemy. They also discovered where and how transatlantic cables were being broken.

In addition, Tharp confirmed the existence of a north-south mountain ridge that flanked a continuous valley running down the center of the Atlantic. She used the location of earthquakes

continued on page 255



John Nelson

Seated, left to right: Hugh Heclo, Judith Margaret Brown, the Librarian, Prosser Gifford, Gertrude Himmelfarb, Jaroslov Pelikan; standing, left to right: James Turner, Baruch Blumberg, Bruce Mazlish, Toru Haga, Robert Fogel, Jean Bethke Elshtain, Sara Castro-Klaren, Amartya Sen, John Searle, William Julius Wilson, Bronislaw Geremek, Bernard Bailyn. Not pictured: Vyacheslav Ivanov, Walter McDougall, Wole Soyinka, Mario Vargas-Llosa

Kluge Center Welcomes Scholars

Chairs and Fellows Arrive to Begin Work

The Scholars' Council met on Sept. 24 to discuss the Kluge Prize, and on Sept. 25 it considered Kluge chairs and junior scholar fellowship competitions. They also gathered suggestions for future subjects that could, in Librarian of Congress James Billington's words, "connect scholarship with the concerns of Congress." Over the course of their two-day meeting, the council heard three presentations: the first by Pelikan titled "Normative Scripture—the Christian Bible and the American Constitution"; a second by Library staff member (who was the first Kluge Staff Fellow) Sylvia Albro on "Italian Papermaking in Fabriano, Italy"; and the third by Derrick deKerckhove, incoming Papamarkou Chair in Education, titled "Text, Context, and Hypertext." They also learned about congressional topics of interest from Roger White of the Congressional Research Service and met with Michael Sohlman of the Nobel Foundation. ◆

Grief

continued from page 243

people so deeply."

Scott described readers' response to her Nov. 6, 2001, profile, "Robert J. Mayo: Notes to His Son," which she read: "Robert J. Mayo used to leave notes on the breakfast table for his 11-year-old son, Corbin. He worked an early shift as a deputy fire safety director at the World Trade Center, so he got up about 4 a.m. He would drink coffee, check the sports scores and include them in his note to Corbin. 'I love you,' he might add. 'Good luck on your test. ...'"

Readers learned that Mayo, 46, and his son were Giants fans. They could never afford tickets, so, wearing Giants caps and sipping sodas from Giants glasses, they watched the games on television. Mayo's note to Corbin on September 11 included a losing score.

Three days after the profile appeared, 30 readers and the Giants organization itself offered to send Mayo's son and wife to the Giants games. Readers bought tickets and mailed them to the Times.

Scott believes the series resonated with readers because it played an important part in the mourning process. She said readers were grappling with the numbing vision of the traumatic attack and the profiles helped them retrieve the people inside and work through the loss.

Readers realized the victims were similar to themselves. "We began to tap into the distinctions and commonalities among people. ... We created some kind of mosaic of the cross section of American life," said Hoffman.

Landman said, "All we did was set out to tell a story, about the loss in our own backyard." ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.

Tharp

continued from page 253

to help her discover the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, which plate tectonic theory later showed to be a boundary between the North American and European plates. "Earthquakes helped more than anything to map the ocean," said Tharp. Her work with Heezen contributed greatly to the evolution of plate tectonics theory.

After Heezen died in 1973, Tharp wanted "nothing else but to finish the map [we] started." The map of the World Ocean Floor by Tharp and Heezen was copyrighted and printed a year later, and is widely used today.

"It is absolutely remarkable to compare what they did with what can be seen today," says Gary North, the curator of the Heezen-Tharp Collection at the Library. "They were right on."

North retired from the U.S. Geological Survey as the director of the National Mapping Program in 1995. He has been on contract with the Library ever since. North is in the process of sorting through the massive collection of Tharp and Heezen's work. "I am lucky to have a man with his mind and patience to help sort these out," Tharp said.

When North can't identify a piece, he calls upon the expert—Tharp—to help him. "Her memory is unbelievable," said North. According to North, Tharp can identify a piece with very few coordinates, and sometimes only from contour lines, solely from her astonishing memory. "She has the knowledge; she doesn't give herself enough credit," said North.

Tharp and Heezen received the National Geographic Society Hubbard Award in 1978. Tharp herself received an outstanding achievement award from the Society of Women Geographers in 1996, and the Library's Phillips Society honored her as one the 20th Century's Outstanding Cartographers in 1997. She went on to receive the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution's Women's Pioneer in Oceanography Award in 1999, and the first Lamont-Doherty Honors Award by Columbia University in 2001. ◆

Rachel Evans was an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

German-American Relations

continued from page 252

to the rhetoric of the German election, the large and persistent disparity in military expenditure between the two countries, and the devolution of NATO into an ad hoc "tool kit" for regional crises, he raised the question of whether Germany and America were growing more distant from each other as a result of "diverging strategic cultures."

The panel discussions on domestic security and economic relations indicated that the German-American relationship is less problematic in these areas. Rainer Haberland of Germany's Bundeskriminalamt (roughly equivalent to the FBI) and Philip Anderson, director of the Homeland Security Initiative at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, agreed that domestic security has become far more complicated for both countries in the wake of September 11, but also that German-American cooperation in this area generally has been excellent.

Anderson deplored what he saw as the lack of coherence in the U.S. assessment of the terrorist threat, arguing that "no one in government has yet conducted the kind of creative, exhaustive analysis that is necessary to determine which threats should be accorded the highest priority—and which should be accorded the least."

In the panel on economic relations, Klaus Friedrich, chief economist at Allianz Group/Dresdner Bank, and Steven Weber, of the political science department at the University of California, Berkeley, agreed that the attacks of September 11 have done little to change the relationship between Germany and the United States in this area. However, some aspects of economic relations have become more urgent following the attacks. Among these are the move from surplus to deficit in U.S. fiscal policy and Germany's shift toward a broader European, as opposed to transatlantic, agenda as European Union enlargement progresses.

The final panel on mutual perceptions provided an opportunity to review much of what had been discussed throughout the day, since so much of what has dominated German-American relations and the turbulence they have undergone since September 11 is related to each country's assessment and interpretation of the other's actions.

Peter Rudolf of the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik in Berlin and Ronald Steel of the international relations department at the University of Southern California both argued that the dissonance and room for misunderstanding between the two countries have increased dramatically. Rudolf claimed that U.S. actions and rhetoric since the attacks have caused bewilderment among Germans by making America appear too eager to emphasize notions of "war" and the "evil axis" (which have powerful connotations for Germans) without giving due consideration to multilateral and diplomatic solutions.

Steel expressed understanding for these perceptions, but placed them within the context of a long cultural tradition of European and German critical thought toward America that, in its most recent form after September 11, stems from a basic feeling of powerlessness and lack of influence vis-à-vis the world's last remaining superpower. This panel revealed a thread that ran through the entire conference: if Germany and America are to avoid the tensions that inevitably result between partners of radically disparate power, then Europe must make greater strides in forging a common foreign policy identity sufficient to command America's attention.

In his concluding remarks, former Ambassador Hunter gave an overview of the effects of September 11 on America and on transatlantic relations while incorporating many of the themes explored during the conference. He emphasized that for all the personal tragedy of the events of September 11, its overall effects on America and its foreign relations should not be overestimated. German-American relations may have been affected at the margins, he said, but the elements of mutual interest and cooperation that have formed the foundation of this relationship for more than 50 years have not changed. ◆

David B. Morris is a German area specialist in the European Division.

281

Center for the Book Leads Visit to Russia

22 Reading Centers Being Established Throughout Russia

BY JOHN Y. COLE

In late June, the Center for the Book headed a seven-person delegation of U.S. librarians and reading promoters to Russia to participate in an international conference, "Reading World and World of Reading," in St. Petersburg. The delegates also toured libraries in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Vladimir. The visit, which culminated the first phase of an international project developed by the Open Society Institute (OSI, Soros Foundation-Moscow), the institute's Pushkin Library Megaproject, and the Center for the Book, also helped initiate an OSI project that is creating 22 "reading centers" throughout Russia. The second phase of the project (2002-2003) will include two publications (the proceedings of the June 23-24 conference and a reading promotion handbook) and joint presentations at book fairs and library conferences in the United States and Russia.

The mission of each Russian reading center is "to develop effective reading promotion projects and campaigns, to stimulate public interest in reading, and to foster understanding of the vital role of books and libraries in society."

A total of 202 libraries throughout Russia applied to OSI to host the reading centers. The 22 reading centers will be established in the Russian National Library in St. Petersburg; in regional scientific libraries in Arkhangelsk, Belgorod, Cheliabinsk, Nizhni Novgorod, Kemerovo, Krasnoyarsk, Murmansk, Pskov, Smolensk, Tomsk, Tver, Vladimir and Ulianovsk; in public libraries in Kamensk-Uralski, Orel and Stari Oskol; in the national libraries of Chuvash Republic and Daghestan Republic; in youth libraries in Krasnodar and Sverdlovsk; and in the Stavropol Library for the Blind.

The June trip was preceded by visits to the United States in April and October 2001 by two delegations of Russian regional librarians. The 20 Russians, most of them heads of regional libraries, visited the Center for the Book, libraries in Washington, D.C., and selected state centers for the book and public libraries in Virginia, Connecticut and New York. (See LC Information Bulletin for July/August 2001 and December 2001.) The Section on Reading of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) is a project partner.

INSTITUTE
OPEN SOCIETY
SOROS FOUNDATION - RUSSIA

In addition to this author, U.S. delegation members in June 2002 were Anne Boni, program specialist, Center for the Book; Robert Wedgeworth, president, Laubach Literacy International (a member of the Center for the Book's first National Advisory Board from 1977 to 1985 as executive director of the American Library Association); Jean Trebbi, director of the Florida Center for the Book (established 1984), the first of the Center for the Book's 47 state affiliates; and three hosts of the October 2001 visit by the Russian librarians: Louise Blalock, chief librarian, Hartford Public Library, the home of the Connecticut Center for the Book; Nancy E. Gwinn, director, Smithsonian Institution Libraries; and Gary E. Strong, director, Queens Borough Public Library.

More than 140 Russian librarians, authors, journalists and academics

Nancy E. Gwinn

Gary Strong and Zoia Cholava, director of the St. Petersburg City Library, sign an international exchange agreement during the June 23-24 conference.

BOOKS
GIVE US
WINGS

Nancy E. Gwinn

John Cole and Vladimir Zaitsev, director general of the Russian National Library, which is one of the 22 new "reading centers"

attended "Reading World and World of Reading" on June 23-24. The conference sponsors, in addition to OSI and the Center for the Book, were the Russian National Library and the Nevsky Forum International Book Fair. Principal sessions were devoted to Reading Promotion in the U.S., Reading Promotion Programs in Russia, Children's World of Reading, and International Book Promotion Ideas and Experience.

The keynote speaker, Ekaterina Y. Genieva, director general of the All-Russia State Library for Foreign Literature and OSI president, emphasized that "libraries are the fusion of the reading world and the world of reading." Other speakers at the opening session included Vladimir N. Zaitsev, director general, Russian National Library and president, Russian Library Association; Maria A. Vedenyapina, executive director, Pushkin Library Megaproject; Vladimir O. Pankratyev, director general, Nevsky Forum International Book Fair, St. Petersburg; John Y. Cole; and Robert Wedgeworth.

Members of the U.S. delegation presented three papers: "The Center for the Book and its National Network of State Affiliates," by John Y. Cole and Jean Trebbi; "Adult Literacy and the Information Society," by Robert Wedgeworth; and "Reaching New Readers," by Gary Strong.

The program of professional visits, arranged by project coordinator Valeria D. Stelmakh, senior researcher, Russian State Library, included the Russian National Library, the Nevsky Forum International Book Fair, the St. Petersburg University Library, the St. Petersburg City Library and the State Hermitage Museum, all in St. Petersburg.

In Moscow, the group visited the All-Russia State Library for Foreign Literature, the Russian State Library, the State Public Historical Library of Russia and the Kremlin. A highlight was the overnight visit to Suzdal and Vladimir, two towns about 120 miles east of Moscow, which contain some of Russia's most beautiful medieval kremlins and churches. The Vladimir Regional Library, which will be one of the new reading centers, is headed by Nina G. Rasputnaya, one of the librarians who visited the United States in October 2001. ◆

John Y. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.

The visiting delegation at the "Reading World and World of Reading" conference. Front row: Gary Strong, Louise Blalock, Jean Trebbi; middle row: Nancy Gwinn, John Cole; back row: Alec Williams (IFLA Section on Reading), Anne Boni, Robert Wedgeworth

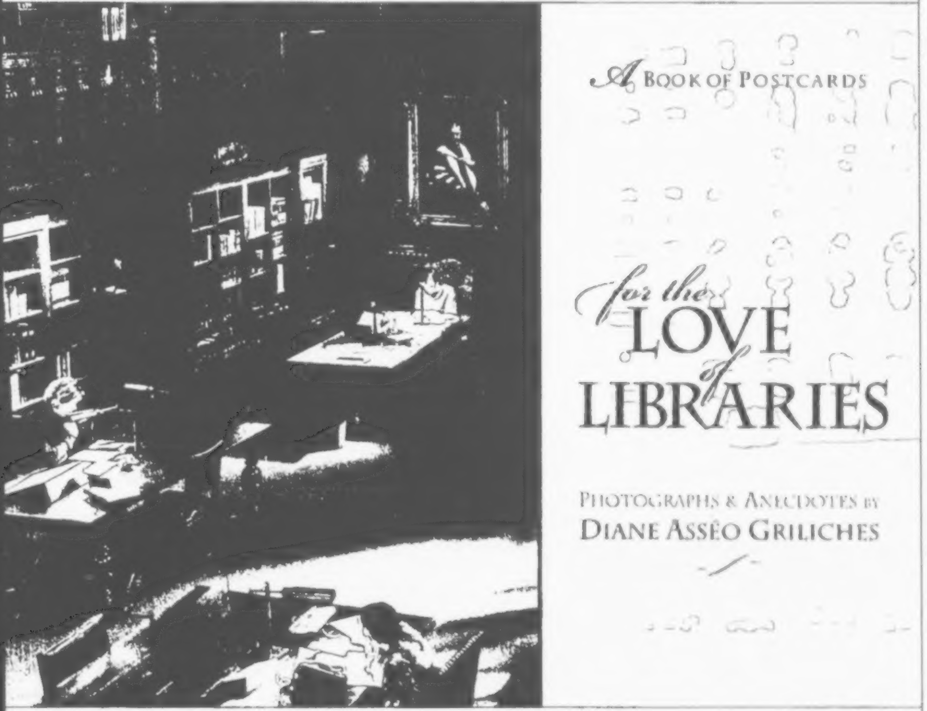
News from the Center for the Book

Promoting Libraries, 1980-2002

The Center for the Book was 25 years old on Oct. 13. This is the 11th in a series of articles that summarizes the center's activities during its first quarter century.

The Center for the Book was established in 1977 by Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin to stimulate public interest in books and reading—primarily at the Library of Congress, but with occasional programs to be co-sponsored at other institutions. With Boorstin's support, in 1984 the center's National Advisory Board urged and approved two significant changes: the creation of affiliated state centers and the active promotion by the Center for the Book of "libraries," as well as books, reading and literacy (the first program on literacy was held in 1980). The two changes complemented each other, as libraries soon became the dominant "homes" of affiliated state centers. Florida (1984), located at the Broward County Library in Fort Lauderdale, was the first. Of the 12 state centers for the book approved by the Library of Congress between 1984 and 1987,10 had their institutional home in libraries (six of them in state libraries, four in large public library systems).

The addition of library promotion to the Center for the Book's mission also gave the Library of Congress an "outreach office" that would promote the Library and its activities. Moreover, many library-related organizations such as the American Library Association (ALA) and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) joined the Center for the Book's national "reading promotion partnership" network. Thus, the Center for the Book frequently became a Library of Congress contact point and often its representative in annual campaigns and events such as National Library Week and Banned Books Week. In 2001, the Center for the Book became a founding partner in the ALA's "@ your library ™" promotional campaign for America's libraries. Using the private funds it raises to support its program, the center also has hosted special events at the Library of Congress to honor prominent citizens in the library community.



"For the Love of Libraries," a postcard book published by Pomegranate Books in 1998, is based on a 1996 photography book published by the University of New Mexico Press and the Center for the Book.

Library Promotion Highlights

April 23, 1980. In Columbia, Mo., the Center for the Book co-sponsors its first event with a state library association, a program titled "The Book is Back: Reading Promotion for Librarians," hosted by the Missouri Library Association.

Feb. 2, 1981. The center begins its continuing partnership with Friends of Libraries U.S.A. through co-sponsorship of a program held at the Library of Congress, "Good Ideas for Friends' Groups."

1985. The American Library Association chooses "A Nation of Readers," a Center for the Book promotion theme, as its theme for National Library Week and the name for its traveling photography exhibition co-sponsored with the center.

April 7, 1986. The Center for the Book hosts its first annual reception at the Library of Congress to celebrate National Library Week.

April 7, 1987. R. Kathleen Molz, Melvil Dewey Professor of Library Service at Columbia University's School of Library Science, presents an Engelhard Lecture on the Book, "The Knowledge Institutions in the Information Age: The Special Case of the Public Library."

Oct. 29-31, 1987. At the Library of Congress, Columbia University's School of Library Service and the Center for the Book co-sponsor the scholarly conference, "Libraries and Scholarly Communication in the United States: The Historical Dimension."

Nov. 15-16, 1988. The Association for Library Service to Children and the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

284

Lorenzo Wright

The Thomas Jefferson Building was declared "a literary landmark" at a ceremony sponsored by Friends of Libraries U.S.A. (FOLUSA) and the Center for the Book on June 26, 1998. Pictured unveiling the bronze plaque are Librarian of Congress James Billington, FOLUSA President Heather Cameron, Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin, FOLUSA Executive Director Sandy Dolnick, and John Cole.

your library™
The Campaign for America's Libraries

Center for the Book co-sponsor a conference at the Library of Congress: "Learning Opportunities for Children: The Library Connection."

May 1992. In cooperation with the Head Start Bureau of the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services and the American Library Association, the Center for the Book launches the five-year "Library-Head Start Partnership Project."

Feb. 11, 1993. The Center for the Book, in cooperation with the United States Information Agency (USIA), and the Public Diplomacy Association, hosts "USIA Libraries Abroad," a program that addresses proposed future changes in the USIA library program.

1994. To mark the centennial of the District of Columbia Library Association, the Center for the Book commissions and publishes a 76-page illustrated booklet, "Capital Libraries and Librarians: A Brief History of the District of Columbia Library Association 1894-1994."

Dec. 14, 1995. The Center for the Book hosts a reception and program at the Library of Congress marking the 20th anniversary of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

April 30, 1996. The Library's Preservation Directorate and the Center for the Book host the first Library of Congress "Preservation Awareness Day."

1998. "For the Love of Libraries: A Book of Postcards," with photographs and anecdotes by Diane Asseo Griliches, is published by Pomegranate Books. Based on Griliches' "Library: The Drama Within" (University of New Mexico Press and the Center for the Book, 1996), the book includes an introduction by Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole.

June 27, 1998. At the Library of Congress, the center hosts a symposium marking the 50th anniversary of the American Library Association's Library History Round Table.

Oct. 23-24, 2000. The Center for the Book organizes and funds "Interpreting the Past: Libraries, Society & Culture," the first two days of the Library of Congress Bicentennial Conference, "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future." Twenty-five library historians from 12 countries participate.

March 2001. The Center for the Book, in cooperation with the Open Society Institute (OSI, Soros Foundation-Moscow) launches "Reading in the New Millennium," an international project to encourage the creation of "reading centers" in libraries throughout Russia. ◆

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

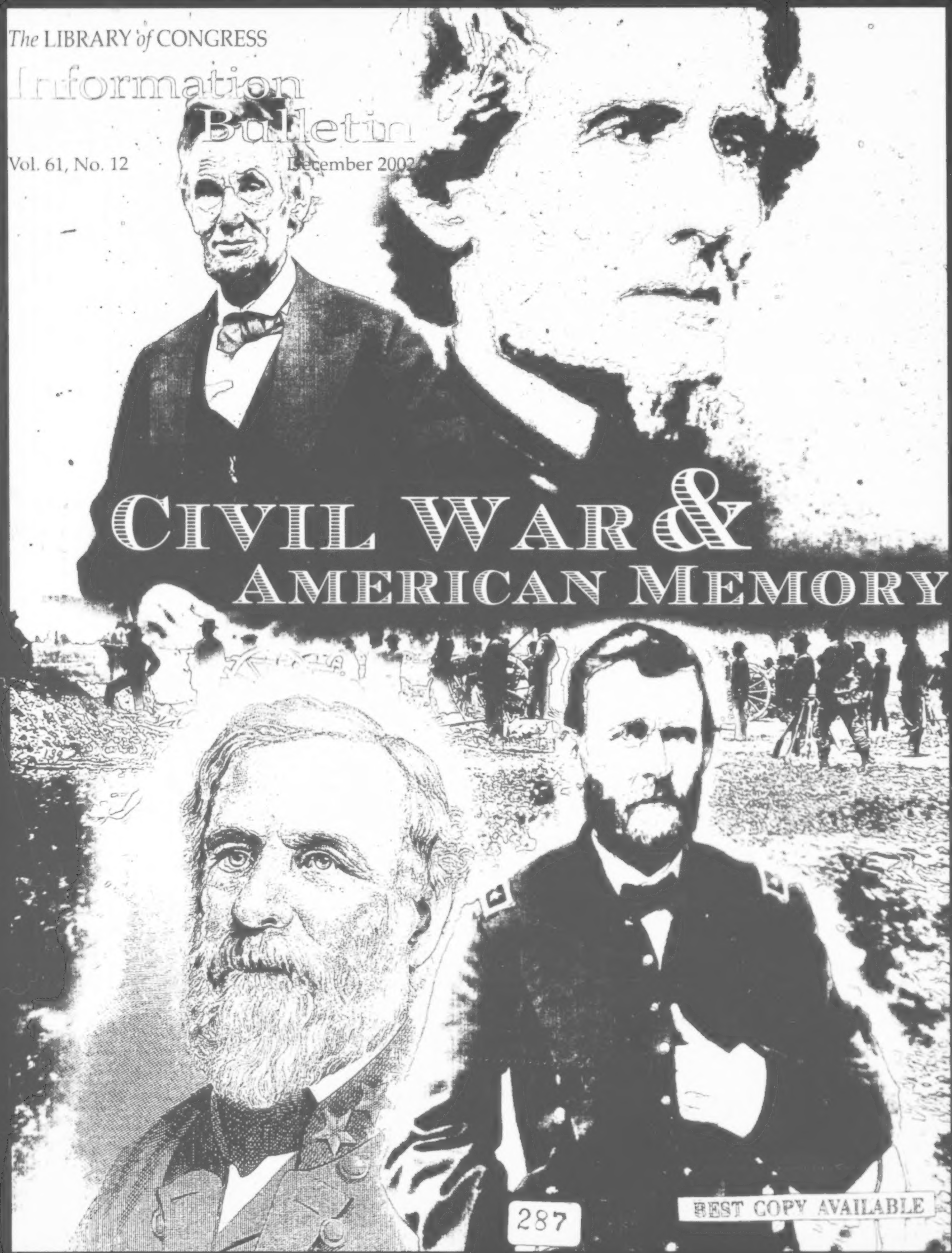
ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 12 December 2002



CIVIL WAR & AMERICAN MEMORY

287

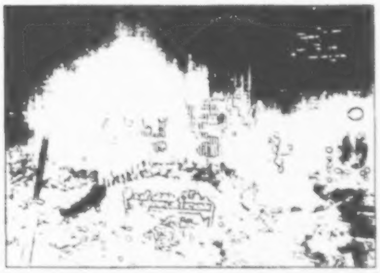
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 12
December 2002

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



271

278

280

Music for the Nation
AMERICAN
SHEET MUSIC
1870-
1880

287

On the Cover: Prominent faces from the American Civil War (clockwise from top left) include Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Gen. Robert E. Lee. *Photo illustration by Samuel L. McLemore.*

Cover Story: Leading Civil War scholars examined the event from many angles at a three-day symposium. 263

A New Use for Fort Meade: The Library has opened a new high-density book storage facility at Fort Meade, Maryland. 268

Remembering Luboml: A collection documenting Jewish life in a vanished Polish village has been donated to the Library. 270

9/11: Witness and Response

- Photographer Joel Meyerowitz captured the ruins of the World Trade Center after September 11. 271
- A panel of architects and critics discussed the future of the "ground zero" site in Manhattan Nov. 1. 272
- The Library hosted a series of "Gallery Talks" with artists whose work appeared in the recent 9/11 Library exhibition. 274
- Scholars from America and the Islamic world gathered to discuss how cultures are depicted in student textbooks. 276

Women Worldwide: The Library taped interviews with six notable Muslim women as part of a conference last fall in Istanbul. 278

America's Big Stick: Warren Zimmermann discussed American imperialism at a Library program Oct. 24. 280

High-Tech Reference: Reference professional Irene McDermott gave Internet reference survival tips in an Oct. 25 lecture. 281

Japanese Corporate Culture: Masahiko Aoki delivered the annual Mansfield Lecture on economic change in Japan. 282

Algeria and Energy: A noted Algerian minister spoke Nov 8. 283

International Law: Representatives of 17 nations attended the annual meeting of the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN). 284

New Online: Three new collections have been added to the Library's American Memory Web site. 287

News from the Center for the Book 290

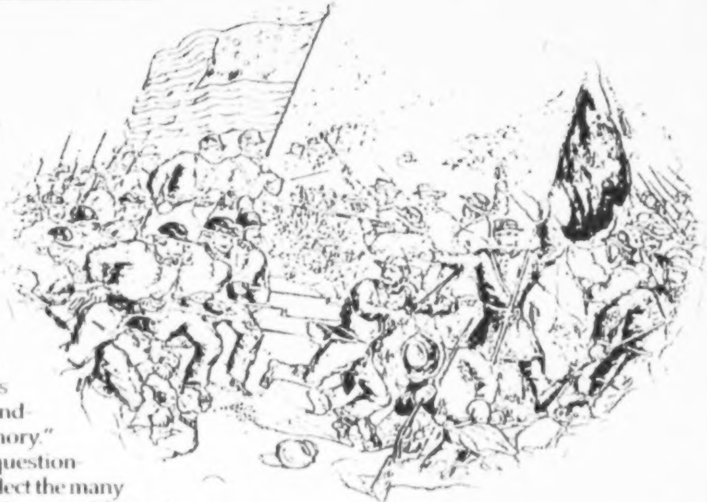
The Library of Congress Information Bulletin (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the Bulletin on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Information Bulletin, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

HELEN DALRYMPLE, Editor
SAMUEL L. MCLEMORE JR. & JOHN H. SAYERS, Designers
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor

The Civil War and American Memory

Examining the Many Facets of the Conflict



Thirty-six leading scholars from across the country gathered at the Library of Congress Nov. 12-14 for a major symposium on the Civil War. Librarian of Congress James Billington and Ralph Eubanks, director of the Library's Publishing Office, welcomed a crowd of 300 to the free two-and-a-half-day symposium, "The Civil War and American Memory." Panel discussions, followed by lively, thought-provoking question-and-answer sessions, addressed a wide range of topics that reflect the many ways the Civil War era continues to affect American life. The cybercast of the symposium will be available soon on the Library's CyberLC Web site at **www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc**.

Sponsored by the Library's Publishing Office, the symposium celebrated Simon & Schuster's recent publication of "The Library of Congress Civil War Desk Reference," a 949-page illustrated trove of information on the antebellum period, the war and the aftermath of the conflict. Intended for a general audience, the desk reference was edited by Paul Finkelman, Chapman Distinguished Professor of Law at the University of Tulsa; Gary W. Gallagher, John L. Nau III Professor of the History of the American Civil War, University of Virginia; and Margaret E. Wagner, Library of Congress writer and editor. With its unparalleled Civil War collections as a foundation for the book, the Library served as an appropriate setting for the symposium.

Above, a Currier and Ives print from 1862 depicting the Second Battle of Bull Run, with the Union Army engaged against Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee.

Keynote Address

All photos by Pat Fisher

Gary Gallagher

Gary W. Gallagher, the keynote speaker, launched the symposium with an address on "A Contested Historical Landscape: Understanding and Interpreting the Civil War."

"Beginning in the spring of 1865, when the guns fell silent after four years, after enormous slaughter, Americans struggled to understand and define the conflict. Their quest frequently took the form of heated debate that continues, despite the passage of 137 years," Gallagher said. He discussed three of the war's major interpretative traditions: the Lost Cause, which emerged in the South; the Union Cause; and Reconciliation. Discussion of these interpretative traditions also continued in subsequent panel sessions throughout the symposium.

"Lost Cause writers understood that slavery posed the biggest obstacle to their constructing a version of the war that would resonate favorably before the bar of history," said Gallagher. Consequently, Lost Cause proponents maintained that slavery was merely a peripheral issue of secession. "They said they fought in defense of constitutional principles ... that invested great power in the states." Gallagher continued, "To a great degree, these Lost Cause warriors succeeded, with Robert E. Lee becoming the preeminent Lost Cause hero."

By contrast, what Gallagher called the Union Cause identified slavery as the catalyst for secession. This tradition, said Gallagher, "placed the outbreak of fighting squarely on the shoulders of the slave-power South, which plunged the nation into a bloody contest for preservation of its threatened life."

The third major interpretation considered, Reconciliation, ignored the divisive issue of slavery and celebrated the valor of white soldiers on both sides. This notion came to dominate popular perceptions of the war. "Reconciliationists often point to Appomattox, where Grant and Lee behaved in a way that promoted peaceful reunion, as the beginning of a healing process that reminded all Americans of their shared history and traditions. Emancipation and the contributions of 180,000 black Union soldiers ... found little or no place in the reconciliationist narrative," according to Gallagher.

Gallagher applauded the growing movement toward linking the war's military history with the social and political ramifications of battlefield clashes. "I hope we have matured enough as a society to confront our Civil War past, warts and all, directly," Gallagher said. "The point isn't to identify heroes and villians in this story. The point is to achieve understanding of a turbulent and profoundly influential epic that has much to teach us about our current condition."

David Brion Davis

Later that evening, Pulitzer Prize-winning Yale history professor David Brion Davis, director of the Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition, spoke on slavery. Davis examined the enormously powerful economic and political factors that sustained slavery before the war. In his view, Southerners overreacted to what they perceived as a growing Northern threat and developed a confrontational attitude that, in turn, helped create a more militant and anti-slavery attitude in what had been a "neutral, complacent, and highly racist" North.

Panel Discussions

James Huston

Panel discussions began with a consideration of the "Causes of the Civil War: Slavery and Race and the Evolution of Northern and Southern Culture." James Huston of Oklahoma State University, speaking on "Southern Calculation and Northern Emotions: How the War Came," focused heavily on economic considerations. He sparked pointed rebuttals from the University of Maryland's Ira Berlin and Michael Holt of the University of Virginia.

Joseph Glatthaar

Joseph Glatthaar of the University of Houston, author of "Partners in Command: Relationships between Civil War Leaders," addressed "Why They Fought: Soldiers and Civilians of the Civil War Era." Chaired by Civil War scholar Catherine Clinton, the panel included Anne Rubin of the University of Maryland and Auburn University's Kenneth Noe.

Mark Grimsley

Mark Grimsley of Ohio State University, author of the prize-winning "The Hard Hand of War," and T. Michael Parrish of Baylor University were the featured speakers on "General Assessment: Battlefield Leadership in the Civil War," with commentary by Steven E. Woodworth of Texas Christian University.

T. Michael Parrish

Grimsley closely examined the working relationship of Ulysses S. Grant and his commander for the Army of the Potomac, George G. Meade. Grimsley characterized Grant as having a "coping style of leadership," which contrasted with the "control style" of Meade.

Parrish discussed the myth of the South's lost opportunity at Shiloh. He said that P.G.T. Beauregard's decision to stop fighting at Shiloh was militarily a rational one and not a grave mistake. In his commentary, Woodworth disagreed with Parrish. Woodworth said there were too many intangibles and unknowables to determine whether the South would have won or lost Shiloh; but to walk away from the fight was wrong. Woodworth said trying to win Shiloh was a chance the Confederacy could not afford to miss. Beauregard might not have succeeded, but he should have tried, Woodworth added.

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington welcomed the symposium participants.

Gabor Boritt

Phillip Shaw Paludan

"Abraham Lincoln vs. Jefferson Davis: The Commanders-in Chief," a panel chaired by Gabor S. Boritt, director of the Civil War Institute, featured Phillip Shaw Paludan of the University of Illinois, whose "The Presidency of Abraham Lincoln" was awarded the 1995 Lincoln Prize. Paludan emphasized that it was best to remember Lincoln as a leader who operated "within the political constitutional system, proving that the system could bring forth the equality promised in 1776, and calling on the people to live up to the better angels of their nature." Paludan characterized Lincoln as "the cautious emancipator" rather than "the reluctant emancipator," as he is often characterized; he needed to present emancipation in a context that Northerners would accept.

William Cooper

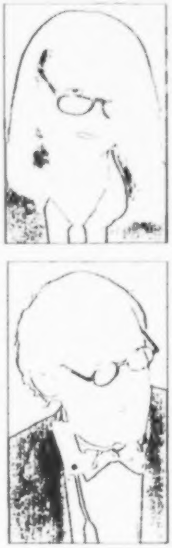
William Cooper of Louisiana State University, author of "Jefferson Davis, American"—awarded the Los Angeles Times Prize in Biography—spoke on the Confederate leader, addressing critics of Davis. In Cooper's opinion, Davis performed far more ably in a political role than in a military one. He "led, but he also heard and heeded both leaders and private citizens in an effort to ensure that governmental policy did not stray too far from public opinion." Davis "insisted he was not directing a war for slave owners but for white liberty," Cooper said. He steered government policy to reflect public opinion, and although adversaries criticized him, no single politician rose to seriously challenge his leadership.

As the military commander-in-chief, however, Davis exhibited serious flaws, according to Cooper. He said that when the military needed a fundamental overhaul, Davis failed to act. He characterized Davis as not having the steel or ruthlessness for the job.

Jean Baker

Jean Baker of Goucher College pointedly responded to Paludan's portrait of Lincoln, which she felt made the president "too much of a saint."

Symposium panelists included (from left) William Wiecek, Michael Kent Curtis, Leo Richards, Robert Cottrell, Debra Newman Ham, David Blight, Wang Xi, Thavolia Glymph and John David Smith.



Panel sessions continued with a consideration of "The Civil War and American Law: Civil Liberties, Habeas Corpus, and the Roots of Freedom." William M. Wiecek of Syracuse University spoke on "The Civil War and Equality," and Michael Kent Curtis of Wake Forest University discussed the case of Ohio Democrat Clement Vallandigham, who was prosecuted before a military commission for making an anti-war speech at a Democratic rally. Chaired by Leo Richards of the University of Massachusetts, with Robert Cottrell of George Washington University as commentator, the panelists emphasized that issues of civil liberty and national security remained vital.

Panelists on "Reconstruction and Race: The Extended Tragedy of the Civil War Era," suggested that a better subtitle would have been "The Extended *Triumph* and Tragedy of the Civil War Era," for the postwar era included many accomplishments, as well as setbacks in the quest for equality. Moderated by former Library of Congress staff member Debra Newman Ham, now at Morgan State University, the panel featured a presentation by 2002 Lincoln Prize recipient David W. Blight of Amherst College ("Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory"). Comments by Wang Xi, of Indiana University of Pennsylvania, were followed by remarks by Thavolia Glymph, Duke University, who noted the importance of examining the largely ignored Southern black narrative history of the wartime and Reconstruction eras.

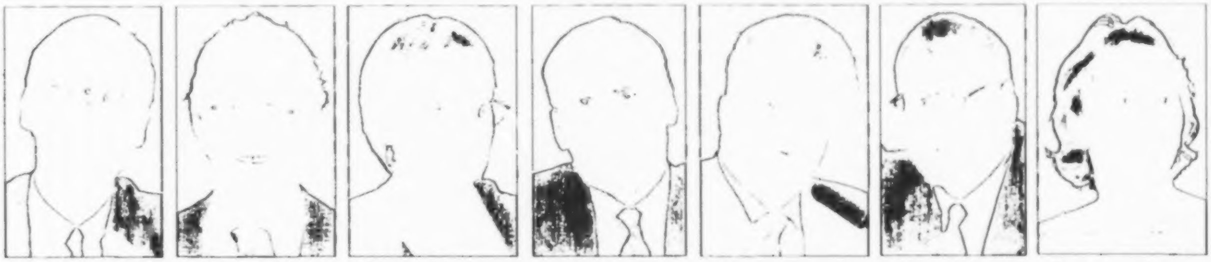
John David Smith of North Carolina State University moderated the panel on "Reshaping the Civil War: Changing Views from Generation to Generation," which featured a presentation by Joan Waugh of UCLA, who focused on the changing assessments and fluctuating popularity of Ulysses S. Grant. Waugh said that Grant's rise and fall in popularity parallels the rise and fall of the Union cause. At the end of the 19th century, Grant was highly regarded and extremely popular. Today, however, Waugh asserted, the public seems to hold Robert E. Lee in higher regard than Grant, in part because the Northern version of the war has lost out to the romantic appeal of the South.

Commentators George Rable of the University of Alabama, author of "The Confederate Republic: A Revolution Against Politics," and Tony Horwitz, author of the bestselling "Confederates in the Attic," also spoke. Rable and Horwitz agreed with Waugh that the North won the war but lost the battle for the hearts and memories of many Americans today.

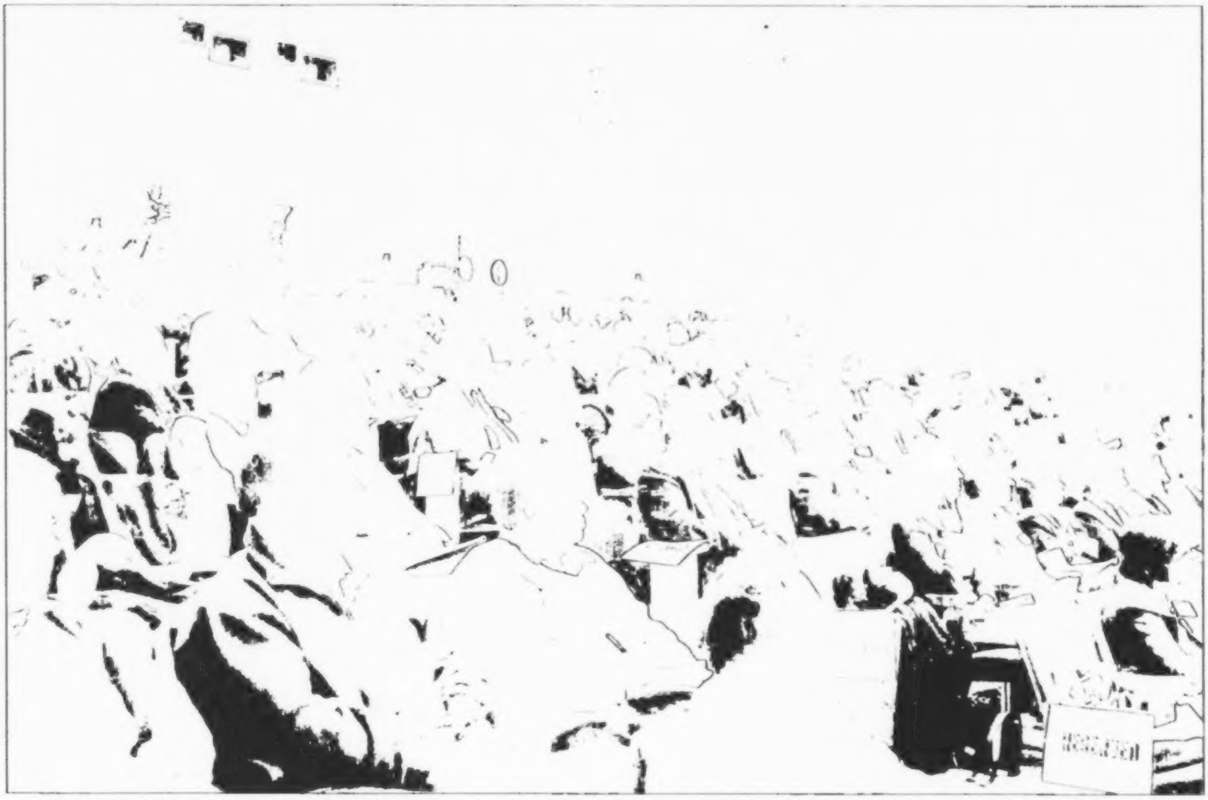
Drew Gilpin Faust, dean of the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study and author of the landmark "Mothers of Invention: Women of the Slaveholding South in the American Civil War," moderated the session on "Can We Know the Civil War? Methods and Pitfalls of Civil War Research." The panel featured presentations by Brooks D. Simpson of Arizona State University, author of "Let Us Have Peace: Ulysses S. Grant and the Politics of War and Reconstruction, 1861-1868"; William C. Davis of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, author of "An Honorable Defeat: The Last Days of the Confederate Government"; David Eicher, author of "The Longest Night: A Military History of the Civil War" and compiler, with John Eicher, of "Civil War High Commands"; and Nina D. Silber of Boston University, author of "The Romance of Reunion: Northerners and the South, 1865–1900."

Simpson spoke of the need to focus on the Civil War homefront and its effect on the battlefront. He said all Americans, from 1861 to 1865, experienced the Civil War in different ways, and the research of minor stories can have a major impact on the understanding of the war. Also, Simpson said the whole history of emancipation needs to be written, because there is no single volume available today that examines how freedom came to African Americans.

Silber made the point that more studies are needed on the role of Northern women. She said that in addition to letters and diaries, pension records are often a good source of information about women, because they had to explain why they needed to receive the pension money.



Additional panelists included Joan Waugh, George Rable, Tony Horwitz, Drew Gilpin Faust, Brooks Simpson, William Davis, David Eicher and Nina Silber.



Summing Up

In the symposium's concluding address, "The New Birth of Freedom: The Central Meaning of the Civil War," Paul Finkelman reminded the audience of Grant's declaration, in his memoirs, that "'the cause of the Civil War was slavery.'" Finkelman then traced how, through the years, slavery was forgotten as a reason for the Civil War; and how the U.S. government, in many ways, eroded the rights that African Americans had gained as a result of the war. However, "In the 1960s, we begin to move toward a new birth of freedom," Finkelman said. Gradually, scholars determined that the tragedy of the war was the failure of Reconstruction, the failure and betrayal of the Supreme Court and the failure to help the freed slave. Finkelman concluded that "We can better understand the central meaning of the war when we see that the task of those who study the war is to ensure that this indeed remains a government of the people, by the people and for the people, a government that seeks a new birth of freedom."

Special Presentations

Several special events added creative dimensions to the symposium. Library curators and specialists Clark Evans, Rare Book and Special Collections; Ron Grim, Geography and Map Division; Harry Katz and Carol Johnson, Prints and Photographs Division; and John Sellers of the Manuscript Division described each division's extensive Civil War holdings and how many of these materials can be accessed online.

The Federal City Brass Band, dressed in Federal regimental band regalia, presented an evening of Civil War music using period instruments. Band members explained the history of their instruments and provided information on the musical selections, many of which they had come upon in the Library's collections. The performance concluded with a rousing rendition of "Yankee Doodle." Audience members—some in 19th-century costumes themselves—rewarded the musicians with a standing ovation.

Above, the symposium audience filled the Library's Coolidge Auditorium; Paul Finkelman concluded the event discussing "The New Birth of Freedom"; opposite, the Federal City Brass Band played Civil War tunes from the Library's collections on period instruments; and actors Edward Gero, Nancy Robinette and Craig Wallace read from letters and diaries of the era.

A two-night Civil War Film Festival presented seldom-seen movies from the Library's vast film collections. Ray Brubacher provided piano accompaniment to the silent films, and sound films included footage of a 1930 Confederate reunion and the 1951 feature "Red Badge of Courage" with Audie Murphy.

A riveting dramatic reading of Civil War letters, diaries, and speeches drawn from the Library's collections was a fitting conclusion to the symposium. Actors Edward Gero, Nancy Robinette and Craig Wallace gave voice to the thoughts of soldiers, civilians and politicians caught in the nation's greatest upheaval. Beginning with an 1854 letter written by Marietta T. Hill, a student at the Normal School for Colored Girls in Washington, D.C., the reading moved through battlefield experiences, the occupation of Southern cities, the siege of Vicksburg, to Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and a compelling eyewitness account of the Lincoln assassination.

"What I hope people learned from this symposium was the broad nature of Civil War scholarship. It's not just about battlefield maneuvers, commanders and statistics. It involves complex issues of freedom, the end of slavery, national unity, the disrupted lives of millions of people and much more," said Paul Finkelman as the symposium drew to a close.

Publishing Office Director Eubanks praised the efforts of an army of Library volunteers and staff members for making the symposium a success and an event that both the scholars and the audience hope will be repeated. ◇

This article was prepared by Margaret E. Wagner, Linda Osborne, Susan Reyburn and Blaine Marshall of the Publishing Office. Freelance writer Donna Urschel contributed to the piece.

Old Wine in a New Bottle

Library Opens New Storage Facility at Ft. Meade

By GAIL FINEBERG

The Nov. 18 opening of a futuristic high-density book storage facility at Fort Meade added a new chapter to an old Library story. Not only will the new space alleviate an overflow of books on Capitol Hill, but the paper-friendly environment will add centuries to the life of the collections.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Librarian of Congress James Billington, Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) and Beacher Wiggins, acting associate librarian for Library Services, celebrate the opening of the Fort Meade facility.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said, "I cannot overemphasize the dramatic effect that cool temperatures and controlled humidity have on the longevity of our collections. A paper-based item with a life expectancy of 40 years on Capitol Hill will have a life expectancy of 240 years when stored here, a six-fold increase."

He noted that the Library is a "guardian of this nation's patrimony and a good deal of the world's knowledge." As such, he said, "having a well-designed facility to safeguard and preserve our collections is essential."

Billington thanked Congress for its support. In 1993, Congress appropriated $3.2 million to find the Library an off-campus site and design storage to meet a space crunch on Capitol Hill and absorb collections stored in rented space. The same year, Congress passed a law transferring 100 acres from the U.S. Army to the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) for use by the Library. In 1995, Congress added $3 million to build the first module, which comprises a total of 24,800 square feet, including a footprint of 8,500 square feet for book storage, 6,300 square feet for office space, and 10,000 square feet for mechanical rooms, loading docks, and corridors. (The final construction cost was $4.7 million.)

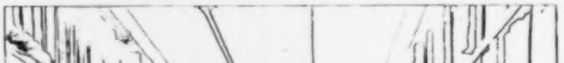
In particular, Billington thanked Sen. Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.), "a friend of libraries everywhere," for his long-standing support of the Library and "concern for the life of the mind."

Just as Congress designed the Jefferson Building in the 1890s "to make a statement," to show Europeans that Americans, too, could design beautiful buildings, so "we want to make sure the impact [of the new structure] is amenable to the neighborhood," Sarbanes said, in reference to the criticism of some Odenton, Md., residents that the new concrete-slab building does not measure up to the Capitol Hill standard. He said landscaping, tree plantings, and the addition of other modules will "soften" the lines of the building exterior.

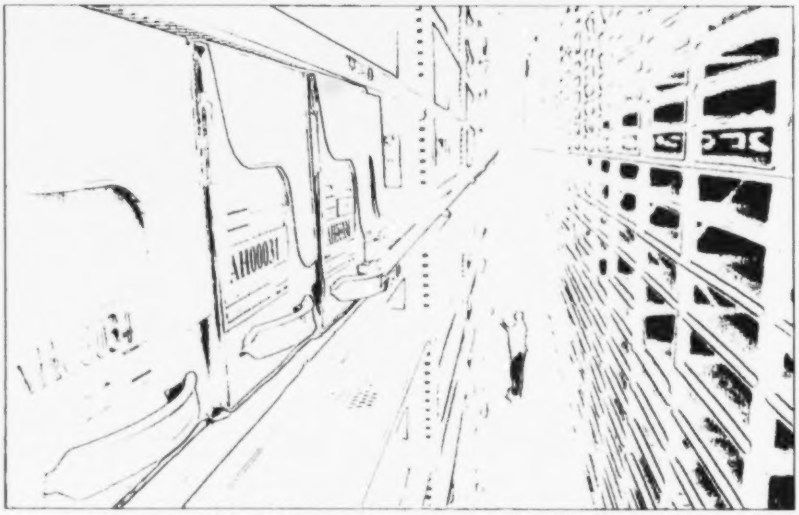
Acknowledging the advantages of high-tech, high-density storage and climate controls as well as the Library's perpetual race for space, Sarbanes said the Fort Meade modules should free space on Capitol Hill and enable more efficiency there. "I think this provides a solution for the Library," he said.

During the past 202 years, the Library ran out of shelf space every decade or two as its collections grew from 740 volumes and three maps in 1800 to an estimated 126 million items today. Materials pouring in by the thousands every day soon filled shelves to overflowing in the Jefferson, Adams and Madison buildings, almost faster than planners could plan or builders could build new shelf space.

With the move to Fort Meade, the


Michaela McNichol

The transfer of books to Fort Meade will alleviate overcrowding. Some 44,000 books are stacked on the floor of decks in the Library's Adams Building.



Leslie Barbaro, Patuxent Publishing Company © 2002

Stacks in the Fort Meade facility are 30 feet tall and 180 feet long.

Library will have access to 100 acres on which the AOC can build up to 13 additional storage modules over the next 50 years. The Copyright Office will have its own module, and refrigerated vaults will protect nonpaper formats requiring very cold temperatures.

Between Fort Meade and Culpeper, Va., where space is being prepared to house and preserve its extensive audiovisual collections, the Library will be able to vacate rental space in Landover and Suitland, Md., and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio.

And by constructing new space, rather than retrofitting existing buildings, according to Architect of the Capitol Alan Hantman, the Library was able to select state-of-the-art technology to: (1) maximize the use of space by storing 1.2 million books and bound periodicals on 30-foot-high shelves in 8,000 square feet (future storage modules will be 50 percent larger); (2) preserve materials by keeping them cool (at an even 50 degrees Fahrenheit) and dry (at 30 percent relative humidity), packing them upright in heavy boxes, filtering out damaging pollutants, and illuminating the area with sodium-vapor lights that do not give off paper-fading ultraviolet rays; (3) safeguard the collections with electronically controlled security and fire-protection systems; track materials with bar codes and computers; and (4) provide twice-daily delivery service to readers. A book listed in the Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) may be requested in the morning, retrieved from the smallest box on the highest shelf 25 miles north of Washington, and delivered to a researcher in the afternoon. Material requested in the afternoon will be delivered the next morning.

Steven J. Herman, chief of the Collections, Access, Loan and Management Division (CALM), is responsible for moving 2,500 books a day from the Jefferson Building to Fort Meade—and finding them once they are sorted by size and placed in boxes that are double-shelved on 36-inch-deep shelves that nearly reach a 40-foot ceiling. "This is a massive undertaking," he said.

He described the process of tracking a book going from Capitol Hill stacks to Fort Meade. A book leaving Capitol Hill for Fort Meade first will be inventoried by the staff of the Baseline Inventory Program and provided with an item ID (bar code) if one is not already present. Once the item is inventoried, the location is changed in the OPAC record to reflect that the item is at Fort Meade. The item is then taken to a new processing area in the Jefferson Building where it is vacuumed. The book is measured and placed in a box with other volumes the same size. Each box is given its own bar code, and each book in that box is linked to the box bar code. When the boxes are shelved at Fort Meade, the box bar code is linked to a shelf bar code.

Boxes of the same size are loaded onto specially designed metal book carts, and 12 carts at a time are rolled into a truck, driven to Fort Meade, unloaded, and hoisted with a modified forklift to the proper shelves. An employee driving this computer-activated "book picker" will shelve the boxes and link each box bar code to a shelf bar code with a hand-carried computerized portable data terminal (PDT). PDT data (links of boxes to shelves) are then uploaded into a database that is backed up at least once a day, if not more often. Bar codes are verified and reports generated twice in the process.

Herman said the Library purchased Library Archival Software (LAS) to manage the tracking system. Any item location changes now have to be entered manually in the Integrated Library System (ILS), which manages the online catalog. "Our goal is to link the LAS and ILS systems or to find a satisfactory alternative to eliminate the need to use stand-alone databases and to require dual data entry," Herman said.

The Library of Congress' high-density storage system is based on a model developed by Harvard University and used widely by research libraries.

Herman noted that planning for off-site storage began as early as 1989 with a Library-wide Collections Storage Facility Working Project Team of staffers from throughout the Library. A Materials Selection Working Group developed criteria for selecting the least frequently used collections for off-site storage. These include portions of agriculture, medicine and literature collections as well as portions of collections in the custody of the Law Library and the Asian and African and Middle Eastern divisions.

Hantman said at the dedication ceremony in November that construction of the second book storage module, to adjoin the west side of the first module, will begin "less than a year from now." Scheduled for start of construction in 2005 are modules three and four, which will complete the pod of four modules. The Copyright Deposit Facility will be designed this year and constructed in 2005, he said.

"We have brought in the Baltimore District of the Corps of Engineers—a stable, dedicated team of professionals—to act as our project management agent for the future modules," Hantman added. ◆

Gail Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

Memories of Vanished Jewish Life

Library Receives Collection on Luboml, Poland

By Gail Fineberg

The Library of Congress has acquired an important collection that documents Jewish life in Luboml, one of the oldest Jewish communities in Poland, before the Nazis occupied the region and exterminated the Jewish population between 1939 and 1941.

The collection, which includes more than 2,000 rare photographs, photographic negatives, letters, maps, oral histories and other materials, is a gift to the Library from New York City businessman Aaron Ziegelman, who was born in Luboml in 1928 and immigrated to the United States with his mother and sister in 1938.

Ziegelman said he and his wife, Marjorie, were overwhelmed by the symbolism of the collection coming to the Library. "When I saw the official [instrument of gift] signed by a boy from Luboml and Dr. Billington, who signed on behalf of the United States of America, so many emotions enveloped me," he said. "The Jews of Luboml had dreamed of coming to America, a place they referred to as the golden land. Even though they never reached our shores, their spirits have now found a home at the Library of Congress."

A successful real-estate entrepreneur, Ziegelman wanted to enrich his memories of the vibrant shtetl of his childhood and also to share the story of Luboml's Jewish community. In 1994, Ziegelman organized a research project that engaged archivists, anthropologists and historians in the collection, preservation and analysis of information about Jewish life in Luboml.

He also established the Aaron Ziegelman Foundation, which, in addition to assembling this documentary collection, provided for a major traveling exhibition, "Remembering Luboml: Images of a Jewish Community"; a book, "Luboml: The Memorial Book of a Vanished Shtetl"; and the documentary film, "Luboml: My Heart Remembers."

Fred Wasserman, now associate curator of the Jewish Museum in New York and founding director of the Ziegelman project, said materials for the collection came from some 100 families scattered over three continents. Typical of Jews who left many little towns in Poland between 1918 and the mid-1920s, these people emigrated from Luboml to the United States, Canada, and Latin America, and many were early settlers in Palestine, before the Jewish state of Israel was created in 1948.

"They left Poland for the standard reasons—better economic opportunities and Zionism," explained Jill Vexler, executive director of the Luboml Exhibition Project. Their memories are preserved in the Luboml materials that document Jewish community life—religious holidays, weddings, schools, businesses and recreation. Life as portrayed in Luboml was similar to that in other Eastern European shtetls during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Michael Grunberger, head of the Library's Hebraic Section, said the Ziegelman collection adds "a remarkable dimension to the already rich Judaic collections in the Library of Congress.

"The Ziegelman collection shows how Jews lived before the Second World War, not how they died," Grunberger said. "It depicts Libivners not as victims but as human beings fully engaged in the business of living, and it serves as a window looking out onto a vanished world, providing us with a clear view of a time and place that is no more."

Wasserman said 90 percent of Luboml's population vanished with the arrival of the Nazis, who marched between 4,000 and 5,000 Jews out of the town, shot them, and buried them in mass graves. Located 200 miles southeast of Warsaw, Luboml is now part of Ukraine.

The Aaron Ziegelman Foundation Collection will be in the custody of the Archive of Folk Culture, which is part of the American Folklife Center. "We are thrilled that Aaron Ziegelman has donated this wonderful collection to the Library," said Peggy A. Bulger, the center's director. "It is an incredibly rich collection that will permit researchers to better understand myriad aspects of a Jewish community's culture as it existed before World War II."

Gail Fineberg

Aaron Ziegelman (right) presents Librarian of Congress James Billington with a copy of "Luboml: The Memorial Book of a Vanished Shtetl."

The Librarian announced the acquisition during a brief ceremony in his office on Oct. 30. He commended Ziegelman and his associates for having "kept alive a memory that others sought to destroy."

Among those attending the ceremony, in addition to the Ziegelmans, Wasserman, Vexler, Grunberger and Bulger, were Premyslaw Grudzinki, ambassador of the Republic of Poland; Eileen Douglas and Ron Steinman, producers of the film "Luboml: My Heart Remembers"; and David Taylor, head of acquisitions for the American Folklife Center.

The film was shown in the Mary Pickford Theater the night of Oct. 30. Douglas and Steinman discussed their film during a private reception before and after the screening. Steinman was a former NBC News Bureau chief in Saigon, Hong Kong, and London; and Douglas was a former news anchor for 1010 WINS Radio in New York City. ◆

Gail Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

9/11
WITNESS &
RESPONSE

Photographing Ground Zero

Joel Meyerowitz Discusses His Work

By DONNA URSCHEL

Joel Meyerowitz, the only photographer allowed to document the recovery work at the World Trade Center site after September 11, kept an audience spellbound at the Library on Oct. 22 when he showed his photographs and recounted his experience.

Using a 4-by-5 wooden view camera, Meyerowitz captured the haunting scenes of ruin at all times of day and night. He documented the tireless efforts of devoted workers dismantling the destruction as well as their sorrow, compassion and steadiness in carrying out the job. He also took portraits of construction workers, firemen, police and volunteers. His work on the site, which ended in early May 2002, resulted in a collection of 8,500 photographs.

The Library has acquired 16 of his images, and several were featured in the exhibition in the Jefferson Building, "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress," which was on view from Sept. 7 to Nov. 2.

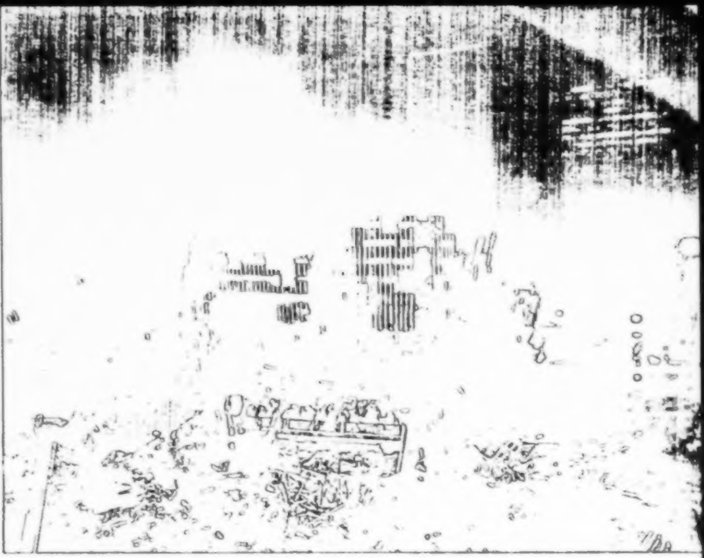
"Joel's archives is such an extraordinary work," said Jeremy Adamson, chief of the Prints and Photographs Division at the Library, during the presentation at the Library. "You see the history of the project, the sociology of it, and the images are framed in such a way that these are not just snapshots. They have the quality of great beauty. It's as if the history of Western art was fused somehow in the man's eye. You can see Rembrandt's 'Night Watch.'"

Adamson, who compared Meyerowitz's work to several other paintings and styles in Western art, concluded, "The photographs are so strikingly beautiful that they raise the tragedy to a level of transcendence."

Considered the best-known color photographer practicing today, Meyerowitz, who lives in New York City, is known for exquisite, light-filled images. Fourteen books contain his photographs. Each year in June, he teaches a workshop in Tuscany on the poetry of light.

After the twin towers fell, Meyerowitz, like many other Americans, felt an urge to do something that would be helpful and useful. He headed down to the site but could only get within five blocks. As he stood in a crowd, he raised his camera to look through the lens, when he felt an aggressive punch in the shoulder. A policewoman told him he was not allowed to take photographs on the street and threatened to take away his camera.

"She woke me up to my social consciousness. As I was walking away, I thought, 'I'm going to go there. I'm going to take those photographs.'"



The artist and his work: Joel Meyerowitz (right) and his photo of the ruins of the World Trade Center site, from September 2001.

"I was incensed that the bureaucracy, in its haste to start the recovery process, would not consider making a photographic record. I understood that they didn't trust the press corps because they thought the press would make egregious photos of bodies and body bags. But why limit the historical record?" Meyerowitz said.

His first task was to line up credentials that would get him access to the site. He obtained a letter from the Museum of the City of New York, saying he was working on a photo archives, and a pass from the Commissioner of Parks. With both items, he was able to finagle his way onto the site, but he constantly faced threats from various supervisors who didn't want a camera around and wanted him off the premises.

His status remained precarious for the first few weeks, until he met detectives of the Arson and Explosion Squad of the New York Police Department, who understood and appreciated the need for a photographic record of the recovery process. "They became my angels. They protected me," Meyerowitz said. He kept their phone numbers handy and often had to call them when he was in danger of getting kicked out.

With the support of the detectives, Meyerowitz was able to continue his work and eventually receive credentials from the mayor's office as the official "mayoral photographer."

In the early days of the recovery process, one of the first things Meyerowitz noticed about the site was the lack of stone or concrete. He said, "It had all vaporized in a cloud when the buildings pancaked that way."

Rubble reached eight stories above ground and 70 feet below ground. Meyerowitz said, "What was left was steel, iron, cable, wiring, plumbing—all metal. The visual impact of that is a magnetism that pulls you into the site. You feel your own fleshy vulnerability against all this steel. It made everyone see how no one could survive."

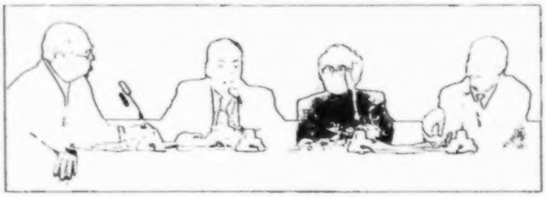
The rubble had to be carefully taken apart, Meyerowitz explained. The beams and pieces were marked and weighed

continued on page 273

Rebuilding Ground Zero

Architects Discuss Healing Manhattan

By DONNA URSCHEL



Panelists for the architectural discussion included (from left) Robert Ivy, Craig Whitaker, Raphael Viñoly and Paul Goldberger.

Most Americans want to see the World Trade Center site rebuilt to heal the wounds of September 11 and to revitalize lower Manhattan, but the site may remain undeveloped for years, maybe even 20 to 30 years, according to architects and architecture critics who gathered at the Library in early November to discuss the Ground Zero project.

The World Trade Center site comprises 16 acres, an enormous urban parcel, and like the site itself, the problems in rebuilding are vast. There are political, economic, social, emotional and design issues that may take years to resolve.

The experts who came to the Library to examine design schemes and discuss the project were Robert Ivy, editor-in-chief of Architectural Record; Paul Goldberger, architectural critic of New Yorker magazine; Raphael Viñoly, architect; and Craig Whitaker, architect and urban planner.

The panel, "Ground Zero: From Dreams and Schemes to Reality," the inaugural program for the Library's new Center of Architecture, Design and Engineering, was held in the Coolidge Auditorium Nov. 1.

The program, introduced by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and C. Ford Peatross, curator of architecture, design and engineering collections, was first in a series from the Library's new Center for Architecture, Design and Engineering, established in 2002 through a bequest from the distinguished American architect Paul Rudolph and the contributions of individuals, foundations, and corporations. The purpose of the center is to focus attention on, encourage support for, and promote the study of the Library's unmatched architecture, design and engineering collections, thereby increasing the public's awareness and appreciation of the achievements of the architecture, design, and engineering professions and their contributions to quality of life.

Ivy, who moderated the panel, gave an overview, with slide presentation, of all the design schemes so far. They include the six official schemes, commissioned by the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation (LMDC) and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which were unveiled last July and resoundingly rejected by critics and public alike.

They also include the design schemes that appeared in the New York Times Magazine and New York Magazine, and the schemes featured in an exhibit organized by New York art gallery owner Max Protetch. The Library has acquired the 60-piece Protetch archives and featured several designs in its own exhibition "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress."

Yet panel members agree that all these schemes are only a small first step in the process and are far from the desired outcome.

"For all the earnestness and good intentions visible in these designs, the schemes serve better as therapy for their creators than as a valid part of the ongoing process," Goldberger said.

After the design rejections last summer, the LMDC and the Port Authority regrouped with a different approach. Six teams of architects, artists and designers, representing 24 firms, were asked to come up with another set of plans for public viewing in December. It is not likely these new designs will yield a definite plan that can be developed, according to the panelists.

"There is still no program for the site," Goldberger explained. A program describes a vision, how much space is allotted for office, commercial, cultural, residential and memorial usage. Some suggestions were made to the architects but no definite program was specified.

One reason for the confusion and controversy concerning the site is the sheer number of parties involved. There are many different entities with many different interests, according to Goldberger. He gave an overview of the players involved:

- Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, a quasi-public agency controlled by governors of two different and often unfriendly states;
- Larry Silverstein, a private developer who leased the towers and is entitled to 11 million square feet of office space;
- Westfield America, the largest purveyor of shopping malls in the world, which leased 400,000 square feet of retail space in the towers;
- Lower Manhattan Development Corporation, a state agency created by New York Gov. Pataki after September 11 to oversee the site's rebuilding;
- Metropolitan Transportation Authority, which controls the subway lines underneath the site;
- Battery Park City Authority, a state agency that controls the enormous development next to the site;
- Department of Transportation, which controls the city streets;
- State Department of Transportation, a different agency that controls West Street, a highway on one side of the site;
- families of those who have died;
- local businesses;
- local residents; and
- the rest of the world.

"All those parties are both a blessing and a curse," Goldberger said. "A blessing, because it is better to have people care about what will happen there. A curse, because there's no way it can be an efficient or rapid process."

Another problem involves leadership. "What we have not yet seen here, and this is really the key issue, is any degree of public sector leadership, to step forward and to demand and inspire a vision," Goldberger said.

continued on page 273

Architects

continued from page 272

The real estate market is another concern. Whitaker said the cost to build a new office building in lower Manhattan runs $65 to $70 per square foot, but the rents in the lower Manhattan are $40 per square foot. "That means no one is going to be building an office building there tomorrow morning," he said.

"Yet we found ourselves … looking at whether these buildings wiggle or wave, whether they soar 200 stories or not, when in fact we may not be building these buildings for 30 years. It's clearly a possibility. Look at Battery Park City right across the street. It has passed its 30th birthday and it's still not done. Cities take a long time to develop," Whitaker said.

He thinks a number of public policy issues must be resolved before any serious planning can proceed. One involves the future location of the PATH station destroyed in the attacks. Whitaker said the public should discuss whether the station remains in the center of the site or is moved to a more convenient, yet more expensive, location near Church Street. Whitaker said its location underpins the architecture that happens later.

Viñoly disagreed. He said the PATH station cannot go through a public review process because it's 50 percent built already.

"Conjecture makes the whole thing more ridiculous. You're claiming the public has the right to think and be informed about how these things are being done, but they do not," Viñoly said. There are fixed geographic and physical facts of the site that should not be up for debate.

Viñoly also wondered whether it was necessary to reserve a certain amount of the site, most likely the seven-acre footprint of the towers, for a memorial. "Is this the only way to go? Why can't the buildings themselves have the role of memorializing?" he asked.

In regard to the memorial, Goldberger said there exists a paradox that goes to the heart of the design problem. "The more the response replicates the wonderful, lovely, casual things of urban life, the less it is special, unique, distinctive and honorific of what happened. Yet the more sad, the more it shows scars, the more difficult it is to resume the day-to-day urban life," he said.

"We're in a problematic moment," Ivy said. "We stand capable of making a place that responds to the city with greatness or devolving towards some sort of mediocrity that none of us is willing to accept." ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.

Photographs

continued from page 271

by engineers with calculators to prevent the cranes from taking too much and toppling over. The towers were built in three-story modules and as they came down, the three-story pieces stayed together and were strewn around the landscape.

Meyerowitz found beauty amid the rubble and disaster. It could be seen in one of his photographs that featured red fire trucks parked near the piles of twisted metal, surrounded by nearby buildings wrapped in red nylon sacking on a bright day with a clear blue sky. "I've learned that nature being nature will create beautiful days even when there's tragedy," he said.

A particularly striking photograph that he showed the audience was a night scene of workers digging into the rubble as their torches and lamps glowed. "I saw these guys running over to this pile, and I followed them. I came over the crest and this is what I saw. They had just found five bodies of firemen in a stairwell. We were standing inside the South Tower. One of the rescue workers came crawling out of the pile and said, 'This stairwell is from the North Tower.'

"Everybody immediately pictured this stairwell flying across a hundred yards, with these five firemen in it, tumbling through space. An awe and silence came over the group. Then, a few minutes later, they went back to doing their jobs," he explained.

The first three months Meyerowitz worked every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. "I couldn't leave because something big was always happening," he said. In January, he took a two-week break and then returned to work steadily until May 2.

He covered eight miles a day around the site, carrying his 4-by-5 wooden Deardorff view camera and sheets of film. Occasionally he also used an 8-by-10 wooden Deardorff, a 6-by-7 Mamiya and a 35mm Leica. He shot Fuji film, which the company donated, and he wore the required helmet, goggles, gloves, boots and respirator.

Meyerowitz used view cameras for the sharp, detailed, deep-space images they produce that can be blown up into large photographs. "I wanted them big enough so you could stand in front of them and have the impression that you're at the edge of the site, so you could feel the visceral quality of what it was like to be there." Some of the photos measured from 10 to 14 feet wide. One photo was 22 feet wide. He also wants researchers and historians of the future to benefit from the precise detail, "to look deep into the pictures and see what else was going on in the background."

There was another reason the wooden view camera was an asset. "It was a conversation piece," said Meyerowitz. "It's so unusual, the old type of camera with a cloth over your head. It didn't look like contemporary hardware. So that curiosity allowed people to come through the social barrier and ask me some questions. It allowed me to make friends. A friendship is part of the network that keeps you alive."

During his presentation, Meyerowitz often spoke of the spirituality he observed at the site. "Someone would come out of the pile and, maybe he handled remains or had been in there too long, he would just collapse and couldn't get up. A chaplain would appear and other workers would surround them, and an impromptu prayer meeting would be held to comfort the worker. You would see this regularly."

Meyerowitz found the firemen "so amazing in their compassion and devotion." He said the firemen "took it as their ground. They staked out the territory. There were shifts of 500 firemen every day, men in their 60s and 70s, out of retirement." Spontaneous memorials sprung up on the site, often with the help of firemen who were handed photos and mementos of victims from family and friends standing behind barriers. The firemen would carefully and lovingly take the items and arrange them in memorials.

Thanks to Meyerowitz's determination and the Arson and Explosion Squad's guardianship, America will have this archives of photographs to view and study for generations to come. ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.

Response to Horror

Gallery Talks Feature Artists Affected by 9/11 Events

BY DONNA URSCHEL

Artists and art purveyors, whose works appeared in the exhibition "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress," talked about the motivation and meaning behind their creative endeavors in a series of Gallery Talks in the Jefferson Building this fall.

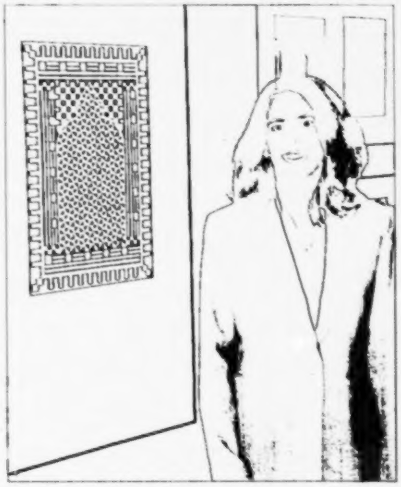
Most of them created the art in response to the terrorist attacks, and their artwork represented a wide variety of emotions, from sorrow and anger to tolerance and even humor.

On Oct. 3, Bibi Marti and Jodi Hanel, curators at Exit Art, an alternative art gallery in New York City, talked about the news-making project held at their gallery. Soon after September 11, the Exit Art staff felt a need to serve the community. "Artists were calling and asking what Exit Art was doing. We're the kind of gallery that would have a response," said Marti, assistant curator. "We gave it a lot of thought and decided, 'Let this place become a vessel of people's feelings.'"

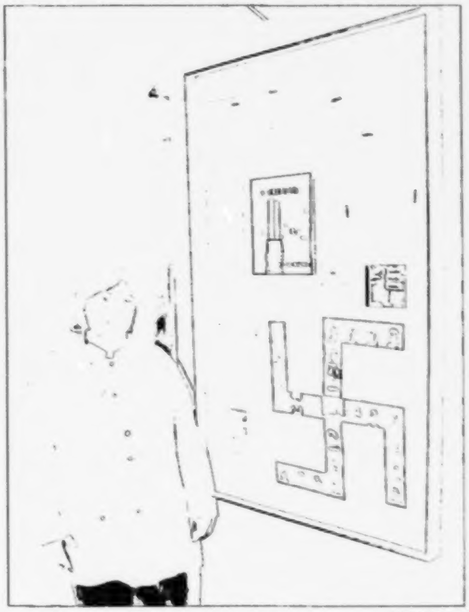
The staff sent out a worldwide appeal by letter and e-mail to artists, gallery patrons and others for creative responses to the terrorist attacks. There was one simple criterion: each work had to be sized 8-by-11 inches.

Hundreds of people, from 2 to 81 years old, responded. In the exhibit from Jan. 26 to April 20, Exit Art displayed 2,443 pieces, hanging from wire string in rows densely suspended across the gallery. The art included drawings, paintings, photographs, poems, collages, letters, digital prints, and graphic designs, expressing a gamut of emotions—grief, fear, anger, hope, patriotism, and even strong antiwar sentiments.

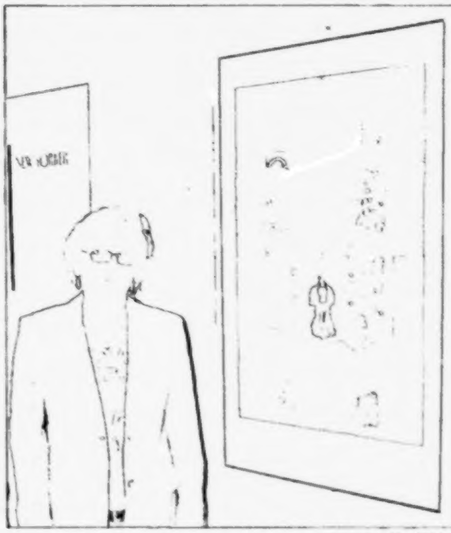
"The show itself became a work of art, a way of mourning together," Marti said. On opening day alone, 3,000 people filed through the exhibit, which was covered by television and the daily newspapers.



Yusef El-Amin



Yusef El-Amin



Yusef El-Amin

One Gallery Talk featured artists (clockwise from above) Helen Zughaib, Kitty Caparella and Helga Thomson.

The Library's Prints and Photographs Division acquired the entire archives. The Exit Art staff wanted the art to go someplace where it would be carefully preserved and made available to as many people as possible.

The Oct. 23 Gallery Talk featured artists Helen Zughaib, Kitty Caparella and Helga Thomson. Each artist created pieces vastly different from the other, yet they shared the same intensity of passion and dedication.

As an Arab-American with roots in Lebanon, Zughaib said she felt "twice as bad" after September 11. Her artwork, "Prayer Rug for America," brings together her two lines of heritage. The prayer rug is geometrically designed in the colors of the American flag—red, white and blue.

Zughaib, a Washington, D.C., artist, chose the prayer rug as her subject because, as she explained, "in times of tragedy, people look to a higher meaning for solace." She wanted viewers to "come in" and reflect on the tragedy, and to find their own place of comfort.

Kitty Caparella, a reporter with the Philadelphia Daily News and also an artist who attends the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, created an unusual 3-square-inch art book that unfolds into a swastika to express her anger at the terrorists. Inside the squares that make up the swastika are photos of the terrorists with wounds and blood dripping from their faces.

"After the FBI identified the 19 terrorists, I started drawing squares next to each other. Immediately something clicked. I drew a swastika of squares, figuring I would put the terrorists' mug shots inside. It would be a political statement. Al Qaeda's belief system, like the Nazis, was to annihilate, and I felt they were fascists," said Caparella, who as a reporter had covered extremist groups such as white supremacists, black organized drug crime, and La Cosa Nostra, the mob.

The tiny book has a huge impact. As a closed book, it appears pretty and delightful with a white silk cover, and the first effort to open the book reveals an interior of lovely blue, much like the perfect sky on the morning of September 11. But as the book unfolds, so does the shock of seeing the grim mug shots and the realization that the object is a swastika.

Unlike the others, Helga Thomson, a Maryland artist and printmaker, created her work titled "Towers" before 9/11, in the summer of 2001. Her original intention was to depict conflicts and contrasts between the digital and analog worlds.

"In the 'Towers' print, I tried to convey the idea that something high from above, big and powerful, was encroaching over the innocent, small people down below. A sort of danger was looming and approaching," Thomson said.

She did not have a premonition of the attacks, she said. But after the disaster, an art collector looked at Thomson's piece and pointed out, "These are the Twin Towers and those are the people in distress and agony."

"In an instant I could see the 9/11 tragedy, and my print acquired an everlasting new identity," Thomson said.

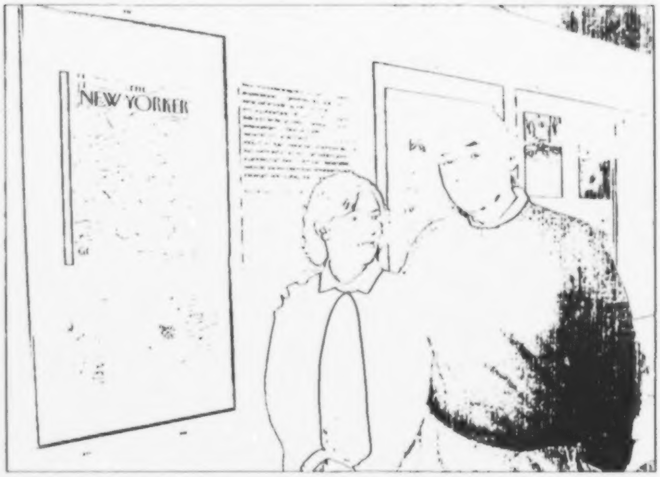
At the Oct. 24 Gallery Talk, illustrators Maira Kalman and Rick Meyerowitz discussed the cover they created for the New Yorker magazine, which three months after September 11, gave New Yorkers something to laugh about.

The cover featured a map of New York City divided into numerous areas and renamed with Afghanistan-sounding words. For example: Wall Street became the Moolahs, Greenwich Village, the Khouks, and an area of future development, Trumpistan. Other names on the map were Central Parkistan, Khaffeine, Botoxia, Perturbia, Taxistan, Blahniks, Gaymenistan, Yhanks, Khlintunisia and many more. The nearby Connecticut suburbs were dubbed Khakis and Kharkeez.

"When the cover appeared, it's as if a dark cloud seemed to lift. People laughed again," said Kalman, a writer and illustrator of children's books. The timing was fortunate; New Yorkers were ready to see some humor. "If it came out earlier, many would have been infuriated, and if it came out later, no one would have cared," she said.

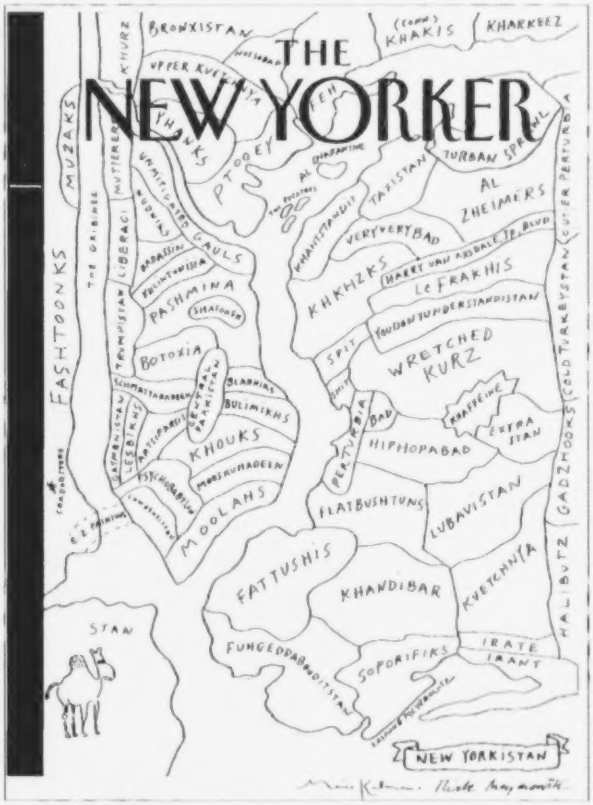
The artists said the idea for the cover came about spontaneously during a conversation in a car on the way to a party. Because the United States had just started bombing Afghanistan, Meyerowitz and Kalman were discussing Afghan tribalism and the names of the Afghan tribes.

Enjoying the sound of the Afghan names, the artists applied them to New York City, which they felt had its own fair share of tribes. "We were just having fun," Meyerowitz said.


THE NEW YORKER

Yusef El Amin

Illustrators Maira Kalman and Rick Meyerowitz, and their work, "Newyorkistan," below.


THE NEW YORKER
BRONXISTAN
(CONN) KHAKIS
KHARKEEZ
UPPER KVETCHISTAN
YHANKS
PTOOEY
TURBAN SPRAWL
AL ZHEIMERS
MUZAKS
MUTTEREAS
LIBERACI
UNMITIGATED GAULS
VERYVERYBAD
KHKHZKS
LeFRAKHIS
PASHMINA
FASHTOONKS
TRUMPISTAN
BOTOXIA
WRETCHED KURZ
KHAFFEINE
EXTRASTAN
BLAHNIKS
BULIMIKHS
KHOUKS
PERTURBIA
HIPHOPABAD
MOOLAHS
FLATBUSHTUNS
LUBAVISTAN
FATTUSHIS
KHANDIBAR
KVETCHNYA
STAN
FUHGEDDABOUDITSTAN
SOPORIFIKS
IRATE
IRANT
HALIBUTZ
GADZHOOKS
COLD TURKEYSTAN
CUTER PERTURBIA
NEW YORKISTAN
Maira Kalman · Rick Meyerowitz

The New Yorker Magazine liked it so much it featured the map on its Dec. 10, 2001, front cover, instead of the back page where it was originally intended to run. The public's favorable response persuaded the magazine to sell copies of its cover in poster form.

"The popularity of the image still amazes us," said Meyerowitz. ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.

301
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Teaching the Other

Muslims, Non-Muslims and the Stories They Teach

BY DONNA URSCHEL

Yusef El-Amin

Director of the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs Prosser Gifford (left) convenes a panel including participants Azyumardi Azra, Susan Douglass and Rubina Saigol.

Scholars from America and the Islamic world gathered at the Library this fall to explore and discuss how their cultures are depicted in textbooks, primarily in the history, geography and literature curriculum of the middle and high school years.

Participants of the Oct. 25 workshop, titled "Teaching the Other: Muslims, Non-Muslims and the Stories They Teach," revealed failures in many textbooks to portray accurately and comprehensively the civilizations of the "other," America's view of Islamic countries and the Muslim world's view of the West. One problem occurs in Saudi Arabia, where elementary through high school students receive no textbook lessons on world cultures. The consensus: more textbook revision is needed.

Yusef El-Amin

Michael Suleiman

Michael W. Suleiman, professor of political science at Kansas State University, warned, "We need to be open-minded on both sides. We want to avoid a clash of civilizations."

The workshop, co-sponsored by the Office of Scholarly Programs and the African and Middle Eastern Division, consisted of three panels: Religion, Tolerance and Identity; History: Different Perspectives; and Ethnicity: Images of the Other.

Religion, Tolerance and Identity

Azyumardi Azra, rector of the Agama Islam Negeri Institute in Jakarta, Indonesia, launched the first panel on a positive note when he discussed tolerance of the religious "other" in Indonesia. He said Indonesia, the largest Muslim country in the world, promotes mutual respect and cooperation among adherents of its five main religions, Islam (followed by 87 percent of its population), Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism and Buddhism.

This inter-religious harmony is reflected in state-produced textbooks. Azra said, "In general, there are no negative or bad descriptions of followers of other religions, especially non-Muslims in textbooks of Indonesia."

Unlike Indonesia, Pakistan, in its state-prepared textbooks, presents intolerant and negative images of the religious "other," according to Rubina Saigol, the Society for the Advancement of Education, in Lahore, Pakistan. The main religious "other" in Pakistan is the Hindu "other." She looked at textbooks in the middle and secondary levels and found many stories on how Hindus were "tricksters, conniving and scheming."

Saigol attributes this negative perspective to the animosity between India and Pakistan, starting with the violent 1947 split of Pakistan from India. Afterwards, Pakistan needed to construct a new national identity and persuade its citizens to think of themselves as Pakistanis. "The construction of the self is always simultaneous with the construction of the other," said Saigol.

In Pakistani textbooks of the last few years, Muslims are depicted as a "besieged self," and all the "others," the Christians and Jews, are represented as the attackers. Saigol said, "I think it's because all over the world Muslims are feeling besieged—in Israel, Bosnia and Chechnya."

Susan Douglass, from the Council on Islamic Education in Fountain Valley, Calif., discussed how Islam was inadequately depicted in U.S. world history textbooks. She said, "In the United States in the 1960s and early 1970s, Islam did not play any role in the curriculum at all. When information came into textbooks in the 1970s and 1980s, it was ludicrously incorrect and significantly flawed. By the mid-1980s, Islam became a standard topic in textbooks, but there were many errors and biases."

Even in the 1990s, there were "textual land mines." For example, one textbook contained an "excellent feature to help students understand people from other lands" by looking up close at an individual, such as a Samurai soldier, his clothing, food and role in society. These features were dispersed throughout the book. "When it came time to cover the Muslim world, the book featured a camel, unaccompanied by any human being," Douglass said.

"It took 11 years of work and interaction with the publisher to get the camel replaced by a scholar," she said.

Douglass said books in the United States are changing to better depict Islam, but progress is slow. She also credited the Freedom Forum in Arlington, Va., with issuing guidelines for teaching about different religions in the public school curriculum.

All photos by Yusef El-Amin

Other presenters at the workshop included (from left) Tariq Rahman, Karima Alavi, Gregory Starrett, Mounir Farah, Abdelkader Ezzaki and Fatiha Hamitouche.

History: Different Perspectives

Pakistani textbooks were discussed again in the second panel on "History: Different Perspectives." Tariq Rahman, professor of linguistics and South Asian Studies at Quaid-I-Azamm University, in Islamabad, Pakistan, presented charts showing how images of the "other" varied according to the type of school.

In the elitist, English-speaking schools that educate primarily wealthy students, positive Western images were the norm. But in the vernacular institutions, where students spoke Urdu and Sindhi, the images of the "other" were anti-Hindu, anti-India, and the West was ignored. This anti-Hindu, anti-India and non-West bias also appeared in English-speaking schools of non-elitist students.

Karima Alavi looked at how American textbooks view the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Alavi, director of Islamic World Services and a teacher at the Dar al-Islam Teachers' Institute in New Mexico, focused her examination on three textbooks used to teach the Advanced Placement World History course in high schools.

She found failings in all three books: "World Civilizations: The Global Experience: 1450 to Present" by Peter Stearns, a professor at George Mason University; Richard Bulliet's "The Earth and Its People: A Global History Since 1550"; and "Traditions and Encounters" by Jerry Bentley. Each of them leaves out one or more major issues that were important factors in Middle Eastern history, according to Alavi.

Alavi also pointed out "loaded language in educational materials." In a Time magazine product for classroom use called "Leaders of Revolutions," the profile on David Ben-Gurion of Israel referred to him as "part Washington, part Moses with a halo of silvery hair." In contrast, the profile on Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran described negative features, "hooded eyes, an untidy, severe look … the image is the man."

Gregory Starrett, associate professor of anthropology, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, discussed Egyptian textbooks on Islamic studies from the 1980s and how they treat non-Muslims in two very different ways. In texts on the history of the Muslim community, the lessons portray non-Muslims (primarily pagans and Jews) as treacherous populations, and the duty of the Muslims is the duty to fight. But in sections dealing with the contemporary world, the texts counsel students that citizenship rights of non-Muslims are absolute, and Muslims need to treat others with kindness and respect.

Ethnicity: Images of the Other

At the start of the third panel, Mounir Farah, professor of education and Middle East studies at the University of Arkansas, came to the defense of the United States. "In the United States, in all fairness, I have to say, we have been the pioneer in this direction. Back in the 1970s, we formed an image committee to look at textbooks in the U.S. and see how they portrayed the Middle East," he said.

"Shortly following that, the Middle East Studies Association formed a committee, chaired by Michael Suleiman, a speaker on this very panel, and continued the work. It did have an impact on textbooks. Although there's much to be done, we have seen a noticeable improvement, a remarkable change in textbooks and in teacher training," Farah said.

"Was there a comparable movement in the Middle East? No. There was no movement for self-evaluation or critical thinking about what they're teaching in schools," he added.

In Farah's subsequent presentation, he examined the textbooks of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan and revealed noteworthy findings. In Saudi Arabia, the textbooks do not deal with world civilizations outside of the Middle East.

"What struck me, and I'm still shocked at, is how the Saudi textbooks have a huge gap in covering world civilizations. If you look at the texts from elementary to high school, there is nothing on Latin America, North America, Europe, China, India and ancient Greek-Rome civilizations—as if they don't exist! The focus is on the Middle East, Saudi Arabia and the Islamic civilization," Farah explained.

Unlike Saudi Arabia, the textbooks in Syria include "plenty of coverage of world history and world geography." The information, however, is data, such as population, products and size of areas, and contains very little analysis of cultural regions, Farah explained.

Further along in its efforts is Jordan, which is swiftly making changes in its treatment of ancient world civilizations and modern world history. It received funding from the World Bank in 1989-1999 to prepare a new curriculum on world studies and to train teachers. Farah said he, himself, directed the writing of the revised textbooks.

Abdelkader Ezzaki, professor of education at Mohamed V University in Rabat, Morocco, looked at middle school textbooks in Morocco in three subjects, Islamic studies, social studies and foreign language.

In Islamic studies texts, Ezzaki found no direct reference to "the other." The

continued on page 279

Women in the Global Community

Istanbul Meeting on Muslim Women Now Online

By MARY-JANE DEEB

Participants interviewed at the Istanbul conference on "Women in the Global Community" included Abla Amawi, Akile Gursoy and Najat Khelil.

For many years, the Library of Congress has collaborated with the Fulbright program (administered by the U.S. State Department under its Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs) by briefing Fulbright scholars traveling abroad about the countries they were to visit and describing the Library's holdings in their field.

A new collaborative project between the Library and the Fulbright program was initiated last spring, when the State Department asked the Library to videotape a September conference it was sponsoring on "Women in the Global Community" in Istanbul, Turkey.

The Fulbright office was eager to have the Library of Congress film the program for its Web site because of the high quality of the cybercast programs produced by the Library's Information Technology Services (ITS) team on the Library's Web site. The Fulbright office wanted to preserve and make accessible to a much wider audience this important program, which its staff had worked so hard to organize.

At the same time, the Library's African and Middle East Division and Office of Scholarly Programs were interested in including the conference on the Library's Web site to expand its outreach in international programs that enhance the understanding of other cultures. Additionally, the raw videotapes would become part of the Library's collections and complement existing materials.

The members of the Fulbright team included Renee Taft and Effie Wingate, senior program officer and program officer, respectively, from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs at the State Department. The Library's ITS team included Multimedia Coordinator Elizabeth Wulkan and multimedia specialists Dennis Armbruster, Patrick Raison, Kevin White and Amber York, who provided the engineering and technical expertise.

The conference took place from Sept. 18-21 at Bogazici University, formerly Roberts College, built of stone with red tiled roofs, which is located on hilly grounds covered with gardens and overlooks the Bosphorus. The conference opened with remarks by Sevket Pamuk, the vice rector of the university; Robert Pearson, U.S. Ambassador to Turkey; and Patricia S. Harrison, assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs at the Department of State.

During the three-day conference, more than 80 participants took part in 11 panels and seven discussion groups. Panel presentations and discussion groups focused on topics such as women's roles in education, information and communication technologies, public health, economic policy, civil society, war and peace, and the political role of women. There were also four country-specific panels on Afghanistan, Egypt, Tunisia and Turkey, which covered a variety of issues from reform of personal status laws and women in the media, to assistance to women refugees in countries that experienced prolonged periods of war. Most participants came from Muslim countries such as those represented on the country-specific panels, as well as from other nations such as Morocco, Algeria, Iran and Pakistan.

The Library's team filmed the introductory program and every panel discussion, as well as the banquet speakers on the last night of the conference at the Esma Sultan Yalisi Palace. With many of the presentations taking place at the same time, the production team used two cameras to ensure that they captured the full conference on videotape.

In addition to the formal program, the ITS team videotaped interviews by this writer with six exceptional Muslim women who were attending the conference for the Library's Web site on Muslim societies (**www.loc.gov/locvideo/mslm/globalmuslim.html**). Two each are from Afghanistan, Turkey and the Arab world.

Abla Amawi is a young, single mother of a 10-year-old girl, and an assistant resident representative of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) based in Amman, Jordan. Raised in a conservative family in Jordan, she received a doctorate in politics from Georgetown University. She turned down an academic career in the United States to work on problems of gender and poverty in the Middle East.

Akile Gursoy is the chair of the Department of Social Anthropology at Yeditepe University in Turkey. She is currently the head of the Turkish delegation to the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, and the founder and president of the Association for Social Sciences and Health. The granddaughter of the first prime minister of Turkey under Attaturk, her research work has focused on poor working women in urban areas.

Najat A. Khelil is the president of the Arab Women's Council Research and Education Fund and is a trained nuclear physicist who obtained her doctorate from the State University of North Texas. She has taught at the University of Algiers, George Washington University and Shaw University in Raleigh, N.C., and she has lectured on women's issues around the world— from Jerusalem to Moscow, Toronto and Beijing. She is a former Fulbright grantee.

Gulsun Saglamer was elected by the faculty to the presidency of Istanbul Technical University in 1996. She is the first woman in Turkey to hold this position in the prestigious 225-year-old engineering and architecture institution and the only woman in Europe to have done so. Not only does she run the university, teach and write, but she has also designed many of the new buildings in Istanbul and elsewhere in Turkey.

Laila Enayat-Seraj is the daughter of a former Afghani ambassador to Egypt who studied at the American University in Cairo. She returned to Afghanistan and married, but when the Russian invasion took place, she fled to the United States where she continued her studies in international affairs. She joined the United Nations in Geneva and worked for various organizations, including UNDP. Her real love, though, is art and poetry, and she has recently translated from Persian the poems of an Afghani poetess who wrote 1,000 years ago.

Sima Wali is the president and chief operating officer of the Refugee Women in Development organization that focuses on re-integrating women living in conflict and post-conflict societies. An Afghani refugee to the United States herself, she is the recipient of Amnesty International's 1999 third annual Ginetta Sagan Fund Award, and served last year as one of only three women delegates to the U.N. peace talks on Afghanistan.

The conference and the interviews can be viewed on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/locvideo/fulbright**. ◆

Gulsun Saglamer, Laila Enayat-Seraj and Sima Wali were interviewed by the Library's Mary-Jane Deeb (below right).

Mary-Jane Deeb is an Arab World Area specialist in the African and Middle East Division and a recommending officer for Islamic materials.

Teaching

continued from page 277

texts present the Islamic tradition followed in Morocco, which preaches moderation, as opposed to extremism, in all walks of life, including politics, social activities and ethical issues. "The key word here is tolerance," Ezzaki said. The social studies textbooks contain a great variety of topics, including histories of Europe to South America, and the foreign language books also provide a variety of images, which are mostly positive with regard to British and American cultures.

But Ezzaki added a disclaimer: "It is no secret that there is a strong dissatisfaction among youngsters with the foreign policy of America and the Western world and its unconditional support of Israel against the Palestinians."

A successful approach to teaching the "other" occurs at the University of Algiers. Fatiha Hamitouche, an associate professor of language and linguistics at the university, discussed the textbooks designed by the American Language Center for teaching English literature, after the school detected an animosity that students brought to the study of foreign cultures.

"We tried to adopt a different approach based on humanistic psychology. Its principle is based on the opening up of students to express themselves and to share experiences," Hamitouche said.

"Our purpose is to teach highlights of American literature through text analysis adapted to the students' background. We make the students aware of the topics and thoughts of U.S. literature through its historical periods, and we draw thematic parallels between American and Algerian literature in order to underline common principles and similar human patterns of thought in literature, cultures and religion as well," she explained.

The new approach seemed to reduce the gap between the two cultures. "Students learned about both cultures, the American and their own, which they had an opportunity to talk about," Hamitouche said. After a while, the new approach brought a comfortable atmosphere and feeling among students and a feeling of acceptance and tolerance between teachers and students, she said.

Suleiman was the final speaker; he discussed opinion surveys of school children in Morocco and Tunisia and also offered a few concluding remarks.

Suleiman said children in Morocco knew they were Muslim and Arab and had a well-defined sense of self. When he asked them what nationality they would want to be if they were not Moroccan, the children often said, "If I were not Moroccan, I would want to be Moroccan." In political terms, the Moroccan children were Western-oriented in terms of news. They were able to identify Western leaders more often than Arab world leaders.

In Tunisia, Suleiman asked the students to rank 22 countries according to preference. "The Arab countries came out on top, and at the top of the Arab countries are Saudi Arabia and Palestine," Suleiman said. With elementary students, the United States ranked 11th, with secondary school students it ranked 14th and with technical institute students it ranked 19th. "The higher the education of the student, the lower the opinion of the United States," Suleiman explained.

Offering thoughts on the teaching of the "other," Suleiman said, "The 'other' is something every country faces, every individual, also, and it is changing all the time."

He referred to a paradox in the way the United States views the Middle East and the way the Middle East views the United States. "Many countries in the Arab/Muslim world have really excellent working relationships, and almost alliances, with the United States, and yet American views of the Arab/Muslim world, especially post-9/11, are quite negative, and Arab views of United States are negative."

Suleiman said the two sides need to address these issues and determine what causes these opinions. He said tolerance and acceptance of the "other" needs to be encouraged. ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.

'First Great Triumph'

Author Discusses American Imperialism

By GEORGETTE M. DORN

The Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress launched its Ambassadors' Lecture series with a presentation by Ambassador Warren Zimmermann on Oct. 24, in the Mary Pickford Theater. Zimmermann spent 33 years in the Foreign Service; his postings included Venezuela, France, Austria, Spain and the Soviet Union. He was the last U.S. ambassador in Yugoslavia; the book he wrote about that experience, "Origins of a Catastrophe: Yugoslavia and Its Destroyers" (Times Books, 1996), won the American Academy of Diplomacy Award in 1997. Zimmermann has also taught at Columbia and Johns Hopkins universities.

The topic of Zimmermann's lecture was his most recent book, "First Great Triumph: How Five Americans Made Their Country a World Power" (Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 2002), which he researched entirely using the collections at the Library of Congress.

Ambassador Warren Zimmermann spoke at the Library Oct. 24.

He began his talk by saying that "[while] today the United States is preparing an attack against Iraq ... my book is about the first one, when the United States attacked Spain over Cuba [in 1898]." He went on to analyze a critical period in United States history—between 1898 and 1909—when the nation became one of the world's major colonial powers.

According to Zimmermann, in 1891, on the eve of the Spanish-American War, the U.S. Navy was uncertain whether it could take on its Chilean counterpart after two American sailors were killed in a Valparaiso bar. But after the Spanish-American War, the United States emerged as a world power. There is no doubt that the process "was a culmination not an aberration," according to Zimmermann. Within a dozen years or so, President Theodore Roosevelt could claim that "we have definitely taken our place among the great powers of the world."

Zimmermann made five important points in his presentation. First, he noted that the war against Spain followed a period of growing American expansionism (which included the Mexican-American War and the purchase of Alaska). Also, presidential authority had been strengthened by the end of the 19th century; the war followed an extraordinary post-Civil War economic boom; the nation's military had expanded as a result of the Civil War; and finally, "the opportunity was there." Spain was a weak power and Americans were antagonistic towards that country, he said. But most important, "the right people were there."

Within two months of vanquishing Spain in Cuba, the U.S. Navy destroyed the Spanish fleet off Manila and seized Guam, giving the United States a presence in Asia. America also replaced the Spanish empire as the dominant power in the Caribbean.

Zimmermann spoke about the five "fathers of American imperialism": Theodore Roosevelt, John Cabot Lodge, Alfred T. Mahan, John Hay and Elihu Root. Roosevelt, who fought in Cuba and served as president from 1901 to 1909, was an unabashed expansionist who saw war as a "romantic, ennobling and purifying" undertaking. In many ways he was the moving force in making the United States a world power, said Zimmermann.

Single-minded and self-confident, Lodge pushed Roosevelt "in the right direction." It was John Cabot Lodge who managed the Treaty of Paris, signed on Dec. 10, 1898, under which Spain ceded the Philippines, Cuba and Puerto Rico to the United States.

Naval strategist Alfred T. Mahan, described by Zimmermann as "the austere intellectual sailor," provided a rationale for American expansion and stressed the importance of a two-ocean navy. Within a decade of the Spanish-American War, the country became the world's second naval power after Britain.

John Hay, the most complex of the five, a humane and civil statesman and secretary of state under President McKinley, devised a coherent U.S. policy towards Asia. Although not a "flag-waver" according to Zimmermann, he saw a role for American imperialism modeled on that of Great Britain. More liberal than many of his contemporaries, Hay also favored self-determination for the Cuban people.

Corporate lawyer Elihu Root helped the imperialist venture, reluctantly at first, Zimmermann observed, by cre-

continued on page 283

Surviving the Internet

Strategies for the High-Tech Reference Desk

BY LAURA GOTTESMAN

"The Internet is here to stay, right or wrong. It will hurt, and it will take us awhile to get it right … [but] the public needs us [reference librarians] more than ever. Our role has changed from gatekeeper to teacher of critical information evaluation skills."

Irene McDermott

Irene McDermott, a reference and systems librarian at the San Marino (Calif.) Public Library and a columnist for Searcher magazine, opened the fall season of the Library of Congress' Luminary Lectures @ Your Library series on Oct. 25 with her talk "Surviving the Internet: Strategies for the High-Tech Reference Desk."

McDermott, whose book, "The Librarian's Internet Survival Guide: Strategies for the High-Tech Information Desk" was published in September by Information Today Inc., spoke to the gathered crowd of Washington-area librarians about the role that librarians can play in helping to guide their patrons to high-quality Internet resources. The subtitle of her talk—"How I Stopped Worrying and Learned to Love the Web"—addressed the underlying anxiety of librarians grappling with change.

McDermott outlined what she called the "Five Quality Points" that she looks for when assessing the quality of a Web site: **authority**: What are the authors' credentials? "A good Web page is always signed"; **currency**: Is it up to date? If it hasn't been updated in more than six months, the page is "jurassic"; **accuracy/bias**: Might the creators have a hidden agenda?; **commercialism**: Are the creators trying to sell something?; and **scope/coverage**: Does the information answer the question in sufficient depth?

She also described what she called "the three World Wide Webs":

- the "Open Web"—anything online that can be found freely with a search engine;
- the "Gated Web"—online resources accessible only by subscription; e.g., Expanded Academic (ASAP); Contemporary Authors; the Oxford English Dictionary, etc.; and
- the "Invisible Web"—databases that aren't found by search engines and can only be accessed through a particular page or frontend. McDermott pointed to the Library of Congress' American Memory Web site as an example of this (**http://memory.loc.gov/**).

McDermott cautioned the audience that librarians should be careful not to take their skepticism to an extreme, in spite of the questionable accuracy of some Web resources. Sharing an example of this from her own life, she spoke about how online, freely accessible medical resources had helped her find information on clinical trials that helped to save her husband's life when he was diagnosed with a potentially terminal illness.

When someone in the audience asked, "So what do you say to the argument that we are taking questions away from local libraries?" referring to the Library of Congress' new Ask a Librarian Service, McDermott responded, "It seems to me that there are plenty of questions to go around … the beauty of the Web is that it doesn't matter where you are."

The Luminary Lectures series at the Library of Congress is part of a national, public education initiative called @ your library™, the Campaign for America's Libraries, which is sponsored by the American Library Association. The Library of Congress, along with libraries in all 50 states, is participating in this multiyear campaign designed to showcase public, school, academic and special libraries nationwide and to remind the public that libraries are dynamic, modern community centers for learning, information and entertainment.

For more information on the Luminary Lectures series, including cybercasts of selected programs, see the Luminary Lectures @ Your Library Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/program/lectures**. ◆

Laura Gottesman is a digital reference specialist in the Public Service Collections Directorate.

Recommended Online Resources

Web Survival Tool

Google (**www.google.com**).

Ready Reference

Internet Public Library (**www.ipl.org**). "Every link in this searchable collection has been carefully selected, cataloged and described by a member of the IPL staff. Use their reference section for current links to answer those pesky homework questions."

The Information Please Almanac (**www.infoplease.com**). "This is a great destination for quick answers to many questions. Find maps, definitions, and brief biographies here."

Business Resources

Hoover'sOnline (**www.hoovers.com**). "This is the best site for reliable, and often free, business information on the Web."

Yahoo! Finance (**finance.yahoo.com**). "A comprehensive portal for current and historical company data."

Law Resources

Nolo (**www.nolopress.com**). "For 30 years, Nolo Press has been putting the law into plain English. Use their 'Law Centers' for free information on everyday legal topics."

Findlaw (**www.findlaw.com**). "It features a legal subject index, access to cases and codes, information about law schools, law reviews and legal associations and organizations."

Legal Information Institute at Cornell University (**www.law.cornell.edu**). "Find state laws, federal laws and laws from around the world."

Medical Resources

Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy (**www.merck.com/pubs/mmanual**). "Lists the causes, symptoms and prognosis of everything that can go wrong with you."

Merck Manual Home Edition (**www.merckhomeedition.com**).

Mayo Clinic (**www.mayoclinic.com**). "The famous Mayo Clinic in Minnesota offers this portal for reliable, general information about many different ailments and conditions."

Other Useful Links

ConsumerSearch (**www.consumersearch.com**). "This site pulls consumer advice from various consumer resources into one place."

Change in Japanese Corporate Culture

Masahiko Aoki Delivers Mansfield Lecture

By JOHN MARTIN

The abrupt change in the economic fortunes of Japan that took place in the 1990s was the context for the 2002 Mansfield American-Pacific Lecture at the Library of Congress on Oct. 23, which was delivered by Masahiko Aoki, Henri and Tomoye Takahashi Professor of Japanese Studies in the Department of Economics at Stanford University.

Japan's economic reversal, the lack of measurable recovery (Japan's GDP is expected to fall 1 percent this year), and the slow pace of what many consider to be urgently needed structural reforms, have prompted some politicians and economists to speak ruefully of a "lost decade" when evaluating the Japanese economy.

Aoki challenged this view in his lecture, "Whither Japanese Corporate Governance: Symptoms of Institutional Change." He made his remarks as the second speaker in this year's Mansfield American-Pacific Lecture series. A companion lecture, "Corporate Governance and the Democratization of Finance," was given by author and columnist James K. Glassman in Tokyo on April 2.

Despite the problems that Japan has experienced since the 1990s, Aoki detects signs of change and evolution underway in Japan's corporate culture and business environment. "Japan is now at a very important turning point of institutional evolution in general, and one of corporate governance in particular," he said.

He takes issue, further, with those critics who view the past decade as one of little change and wasted opportunity. "I have come to feel at odds with the characterization that Japan's immediate past was a lost decade. I have become more and more convinced that Japan has actually entered an era of important institutional transformation, although the process is very slow … and not necessarily explicit or clearly visible."

Whether one concludes that Japan's economy is undergoing profound institutional transformation, or that reforms are again failing in Japan, Aoki explained, depends on how one views institutions.

Masahiko Aoki

"The conventional view seems to regard institutions as laws, regulations, and explicit rules. In contrast, I regard institutions as more than laws. For example, there are laws that are neither observed nor enforced. If people know that they can circumvent a drug regulation by paying a bribe to the law enforcement officer and such practices are widespread, it seems more appropriate for the purpose of public policy analysis to regard the bribery, rather than the unenforceable law, as an institution."

Aoki proposed a normative view of institutions, one that encompasses more than laws or regulations. "Institutions," he said, "are the shared beliefs in the ways the game is being played in society." This tacit understanding of the "rules of the game," further, cannot be changed quickly through legislation or other positive means. "In order for real change to occur, there must emerge a critical mass of people who start to question the old and accepted ways and start to competitively experiment with a new way."

In his lecture, Aoki examined three staples of the old economy to support his belief that Japanese institutions had entered a transitional phase: the expectation of lifetime employment; the demise of the main bank system; and the decline of one-party rule. Among the younger generation, Aoki said, the expectation of working for a single employer for one's entire lifetime is no longer taken for granted. And Japan's main bank, even if it overcomes the current financial crisis, Aoki predicts, will not regain the prominence it enjoyed during the boom. Nor, as in the past, will the main bank be expected to rescue financially distressed firms.

Finally, the erosion of one-party political rule signals a structural realignment of what Aoki termed "the three-way collusion" between interest groups, politicians and bureaucrats that previously controlled Japan's political economy.

Of course, these incipient changes are confronted by the traditional emphasis placed on achieving equality of outcomes in the Japanese-style "shared firm," and the continuing temptation to seek big government solutions to the bad debt problems of Japanese banks. The tension between the old and the new, Aoki noted, is itself a reflection of institutional change.

"The coexistence of the emergent phenomena that may gradually transform the organizational architecture with the persistent inertial forces, may be thought of as a typical characteristic of the juncture point of institutional evolution," he concluded.

In addition to his duties as professor at Stanford University, Aoki is currently the president and chief research officer of the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) in Japan. His many books and publications include "Towards a Comparative Institutional Analysis" (MIT Press, 2001) and "Information, Incentives, and Bargaining in the Japanese Economy" (Cambridge University Press, 1988).

The Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs is a public policy organization committed to promoting understanding and cooperation between the United States and Asia. The center and the lecture series are named in honor of the late Mike Mansfield, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, and his wife, Maureen. ◆

John Martin is a copyright examiner in the U.S. Copyright Office.

Algeria, Energy, and America

Algerian Minister Speaks at Library

By MARY-JANE DEEB

Algerian Energy and Mining Minister Chakib Khelil spoke at a Nov. 8 breakfast in his honor at the Library on "The Newly Formed Energy Commission: Implications for the United States." Co-sponsored by the African and Middle Eastern Division of the Library and the Corporate Council on Africa, the program was made possible by the financial support of Anadarko Petroleum Corporation and Amerada Hess Corporation.

Director of Area Studies Carolyn Brown welcomed the audience of energy experts, businessmen, congressional staff, academics, diplomats and media, and then turned the podium over to Stephen Hayes, president of the Corporate Council on Africa (CCA). He talked about the various programs CCA was sponsoring, including the Africa Summit in June, which will bring African heads of states, foreign ministers and others together with top business leaders in the United States to discuss the possibilities of investing in Africa.

Gregory Pensabene, vice president for government relations and public affairs of Anadarko Petroleum Corporation, introduced Minister Khelil and praised his achievements both at the World Bank (from 1980 to 1999) and, since 1999, as Algerian Minister of Energy and Mining, president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and president of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

A view of Algiers, ca. 1899, from the Library's collections

Khelil described the reforms that have taken place in the economic and political spheres of Algeria since 1990. Speaking of the whole African continent, he noted that the idea of an African Energy Commission was an old one dating back to 1980, when African governments held an extraordinary economic summit in Lagos, Nigeria, and adopted the "Lagos Plan of Action." This plan included, among other things, a recommendation to establish an energy commission to address the energy needs of the continent.

After a series of meetings starting in the 1980s between the members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and various international bodies such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the African Development Bank, the World Energy Council and others, the African Energy Commission (AFREC) was set up at the 37th Summit Conference of OAU heads of state and government in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001. The commission now represents continental Africa—the countries of both North and Sub-Saharan Africa—and its aim is to protect, preserve, develop, exploit and market the oil and gas resources of Africa. AFREC works to ensure that the wealth generated by those natural resources is used effectively to help eradicate poverty, assist rural development and ensure industrialization and sustainable growth throughout the continent. Its purpose is also to promote cooperation and regional and sub-regional integration.

An energy data bank is one of the projects in which AFREC is now involved. AFREC has also identified a number of large inter-African energy projects such as the building of a trans-Sahara gas pipeline that would link Nigeria with Algeria, eliminate gas flaring in Nigeria and increase exports to Europe via Algeria's already existing pipelines. Another development project is the completion of a road from Nigeria to Algeria via Niger. This would enhance trade and regional integration in northwest Africa, and the increased revenues would permit the development of Niger's water and agriculture resources.

Khelil concluded by saying that these developments are important for the United States as well as Africa. He said that new sources of oil and natural gas have been discovered in Sao Taome and Equatorial Guinea that could make Africa an important energy partner for the United States in the near future. Furthermore, the development of these energy resources, as well as the plans for economic and infrastructural development, would require foreign investment and present new opportunities for American businesses. ◆

Mary-Jane Deeb is an Arab world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

Imperialism

continued from page 280

ating in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines "America's first colonial administration, transferring to it some of the best features of the American legal system."

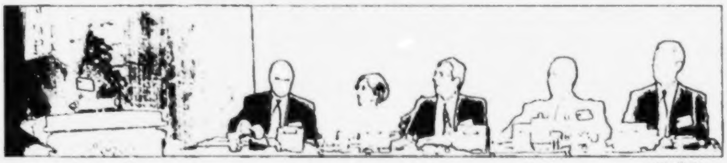
In assessing whether the United States was "a good colonial power," Zimmermann said it was "probably better than the others." Among the positive aspects of American imperialism, he noted, was the fact that the United States felt an obligation to improve the condition of its colonial subjects. However, Zimmermann also pointed out America's brutal suppression of the Aguinaldo revolt in the Philippines. On the whole, he said, American foreign policy should have put greater trust in its colonial subjects. ◆

Georgette M. Dorn is chief of the Hispanic Division.

GLIN Expands

Law Network Directors Gather for Annual Meeting

BY JANICE HYDE



Willie Swinson

Glenn Reitz, GLIN Legal Analyst for the U.S., delivers the U.S. status report at the annual GLIN Directors' Meeting. Other panelists include (from left) Rubens Medina, Law Librarian of Congress; Carmen Garcia Mendieta and Eduardo Ghuisolfi of GLIN.Uruguay; Dan Chirita of GLIN.Romania; and Bin-Chung Huang of GLIN.Taiwan.

Seventeen nations sent representatives to Washington this year for the annual meeting of the directors of the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) in September, making it the largest conference to date. GLIN country and organizational members attended from Ecuador, Guatemala, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, MERCOSUR (the "southern market" trade federation comprising Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay), Mexico, the Organization of American States, Romania, Taiwan, Uruguay, the United Nations and the United States.

Representatives from Albania, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru, potential members of GLIN, also attended. During the meeting, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras joined the network of participating nations by formally signing the GLIN Charter. Representatives from GLIN's partner institutions, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) also attended.

At the opening session, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington expressed appreciation to the attendees for their commitment to sharing law and legal information resources, particularly during such troubled times. He praised collaborative ventures such as GLIN and noted that they are "the key to managing our digital future."

In recalling the tragic events of one year ago, Law Librarian of Congress and GLIN Executive Council Chair Rubens Medina noted that the large attendance was a "testament to the effort we have embarked upon together." Those assembled have chosen, "to work together to further the rule of law through peaceful cooperation for the exchange of legal information," he said.

As in past years, members provided status reports on their GLIN team efforts, and several new and potential GLIN members reported on their activities to launch GLIN in their respective areas. Delegations from the legislatures of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama reported on the support being provided by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) under its GLIN-Americas initiative.

Guillermo Castillo, GLIN-Americas coordinator in the Information Technology for Development Division of the IDB, described the bank's GLIN-Americas initiative. Launched at the Summit of the Americas in 2001, the plan calls for three subregional components: in the first phase, Central American parliaments will be incorporated into the network; the Caribbean legislatures will be the focus of the second phase; and in the final phase, the legislatures of the Andean countries will be linked.

Eduardo Ghuisolfi, GLIN technical specialist for GLIN.Uruguay and GLIN.MERCOSUR, gave an overview of the first IDB initiative, incorporating the Central American parliaments into the network. The IDB provided each country with the equipment needed to establish and run a GLIN station and designated GLIN team members to attend one of two training sessions held in the region in May and June of this year. Ghuisolfi provided technical training for one of those sessions, and his colleague from Uruguay, Graciela Berriel, provided training for the legal analysts, augmented by additional training by Rubens Medina, Nick Kozura and Janice Hyde from the Law Library. The experience was a successful collaborative, regional approach to GLIN training, Ghuisolfi said.

Among the status reports given by different countries, one of the more successful operations described was that of the GLIN.Taiwan team. Its director, Bin-Chung Huang, was able to report that Taiwan's analysis and transmissions of laws to the GLIN database is being kept current. The GLIN.Taiwan report also outlined plans for incorporating retrospective material into the database, which will eventually include material from 1948 to the present. In recognition of its compliance with GLIN standards of contributing high-quality official texts, and maintaining currency and completeness, Taiwan was presented with the GLIN Model Station award for 2002.

GLIN directors from several countries, including Ecuador, Guatemala, Korea, Romania, and the United States, described their efforts to maintain the currency of the data they transmit to GLIN. Carmen Garcia Mendieta, director of GLIN.Uruguay, reported that over the past year they put special emphasis on "completeness," explaining that they have begun to add such materials as circulars of the Central Bank to the GLIN database. Both Ecuador and Kuwait noted their efforts to partner with other institutions or nations. In Ecuador, the GLIN station is located in a non-governmental agency, and its president and GLIN director, Jaime Nogales Torres, reached agreements with several agencies of the government of Ecuador to provide them legal research and reference support through GLIN.

At a recent meeting of the Arab League, participating nations were encouraged to join GLIN by representatives of GLIN.Kuwait, who later met with high-level officials in Egypt to persuade them to join the network.

The uniqueness of the GLIN database was underscored by Garcia Mendieta, who, in addition to heading the Uruguay team, also serves as the GLIN Director for GLIN.MERCOSUR. Garcia Mendieta noted that no other body or organization has a database of MERCOSUR instruments, which makes the material in GLIN especially important.

Expanding the types of legal information that can be added to the database has been a priority for the Law Library. It has been working with the Library's Information Technology Service (ITS) over the past year to develop a new input capability that will enable GLIN members to begin to contribute court decisions to the database as well as statutes and regulations. Ana Rosa Chavarria of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua informed the audience that the GLIN legal analyst at the Supreme Court is sending summaries of court decisions by e-mail to GLIN.Central for review until the GLIN system has the capability to accept this new category of legal information.

Several GLIN members offered ideas to enhance the system and the network. Lakhsara Mint Die, who works for a German corporation in Mauritania and is striving to revive GLIN in Mauritania, suggested changes in layout and language use, inclusion of other language thesauri, and the adoption of more culturally appropriate color and design.

Roberto Muñoz, GLIN director in Guatemala, requested a way to include laws of indigenous peoples in GLIN. Finally, the Korean GLIN team asked that the network expand to incorporate more Asian countries.

The second day of GLIN meetings focused on basic business issues such as the establishment of committees. Expansion of GLIN membership was determined to be a primary responsibility of the newly established membership committee. A technical committee was also formed to consider and refine member proposals for GLIN system upgrades/changes and to monitor developments in the information technology industry, among other things.

The final day of formal meetings opened with a Law Library presentation delivered by Nick Kozura, GLIN project manager. He discussed Law Library plans to undertake a major technical upgrade of GLIN and encouraged GLIN Members to submit their suggestions to the technical committee for consideration. In reviewing the activities of the past year, he reported on the continuing efforts of Law Library staffers who input summaries and scanned texts of laws for 16 Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries, as well as the beginning of a retrospective effort to scan (from microfilm) and link full texts of laws to their corresponding summaries in GLIN covering the time period of 1975-1997.

Other presentations on the final day included a report on the GLIN thesaurus; a review of the European Union's approach to legislative information systems, which are confronted with many of the same information technology and communication issues as GLIN; and commentary by a World Bank attorney who urged that GLIN members consider serving as the source for reliable legal information to be delivered through the bank's "Global Gateway."

Finally, using images of interconnected galaxies and the planet Mars, Susan Hoban, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, spoke about the common interests shared by NASA and GLIN, such as information security, network reliability and educational technologies. She suggested that these shared interests can be realized through the implementation of the 2001 Memorandum of Understanding between NASA and the Library of Congress. ◆

Janice Hyde is a program officer in the Law Library.

Noted Anthropologist Discusses Fossil Record

By TOMOKO STEEN & WILLIAM SITTIG

Evolutionary biology as a science is based on evidence provided by both fossils and DNA, explained Bernard Wood, a world-renowned physical anthropologist, in his Oct. 24 talk at the Library of Congress, which was sponsored by the Science, Technology, and Business Division.

Wood specializes in morphological studies of human origins, but he began his lecture by stating, "Important advances in understanding human origins in the last 10 to 15 years did not necessarily come from the fossil record."

Since the 1960s, evolutionary biology has been subject to heated debates between morphologists, who base their research on the fossil data, and moleculartists, who base theirs on the molecular data such as DNA and proteins. The two schools, looking at the same evolutionary pathway using these two different data, often come up with conflicting results. Wood seems open-minded about new discoveries.

Using molecular data presented in the early 1960s, Wood pointed to the fascinating finding that chimps are more closely related to humans than they are to the great apes. Reconstructions of the human line used to be only based on fragmentary fossil remains. Sometimes scientists misread the fossil record, and sometimes they were misled, as in the case of the "Piltdown Man," which is now in the history books as a great scientific hoax, he said. (See Piltdown Man, a Web site at **http://home.tiac.net/~cri/piltdown/piltdown.html** for a report, which is replete with Web links and bibliographies, about the supposed planting of hominid fossils in the Piltdown quarry, in Sussex, England.)

Wood also presented an interesting example of fossils that once were believed to be the remains of human ancestors and later found to be fossils of modern apes whose cheekbones had been eroded by the action of strong winds over many years. Wood stressed that the fossil record will always be incomplete because there is no way for scientists to know how many fossils have never been found, nor do they know exactly where to look. He added that, in any case, fossils are by nature incomplete information.

Throughout his talk, Wood reiterated three important advances in the field: (1) scientists understand considerably more than they did about the relationship of modern humans to early hominids; they know the extent to which less variable modern humans compare to their close relatives; and they know that phenotypes (morphological characteristics) are not necessarily good witnesses for genotypes (DNA and proteins). Just because two individuals look alike does not necessarily mean that they evolved from a common ancestor, he said.

As an example of the second point, Wood added that a typical troop of African monkeys contains more variability than the entire human population. Wood concluded his talk by stating that, without question, all humans are derived from African ancestors, although more investigations will be needed to truly understand man's links to the past. ◆

Tomoko K. Steen is a research specialist, and William Sittig is chief of the Science, Technology, and Business Division.

New Collections Online

Sheet Music, Utah, Everglades

Music for the Nation
American Sheet Music
1820-1860
1870-1885

Music for the Nation

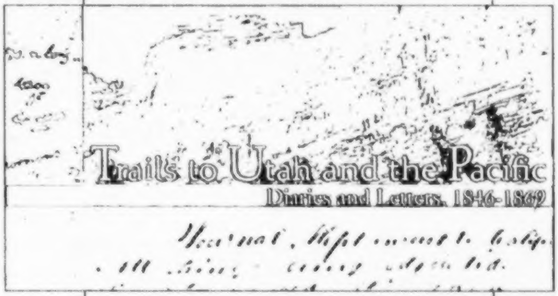
American Sheet Music is one of the new online American Memory presentations available from the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov**. Drawn from the Library's own extensive music collections, "Music for the Nation: American Sheet Music 1820-1860" offers more than 15,000 pieces of sheet music registered for copyright during the pre-Civil War years. It complements earlier American Memory collections, "Music for the Nation: American Sheet Music 1870-1885," "Band Music from the Civil War Era" and "Sheet Music from the Civil War Era."

Complete page images for all the sheet music items are included in this new online collection, which also features two special presentations: a list of the "greatest hits" of 1820-1860 and a historical background essay on the development of American music in this period by noted scholar and longtime Music Division specialist Wayne Shirley.

The two "Music for the Nation" collections, for 1820-1860 and 1870-1885, are both available through a new, common "Music for the Nation" page at **http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/mussmhtml/mussmhome.html**. Here, sheet music items are searchable by title, composer or subject.

The other two new online collections come from other repositories and are concerned with the local history and culture of Utah and Florida.

With a gift from Ameritech in 1996, the Library of Congress sponsored a three-year competition ending in 1999 to enable nonfederal public, research and academic repositories to create digital collections of primary resources. These digital collections complement and enhance the American Memory collections. The most recent collections funded through this initiative are "Trails to Utah and the Pacific: Diaries and Letters, 1846-1869" and "Reclaiming the Everglades: South Florida's Natural History, 1884-1934."


Trails to Utah and the Pacific
Diaries and Letters, 1846-1869

Trails to Utah and the Pacific

"Trails to Utah and the Pacific: Diaries and Letters, 1846-1869" incorporates 49 diaries of pioneers trekking westward across America to Utah, Montana and the Pacific between 1847 and the completion of the continental railroad in 1869. The diarists and their stories are the central focus and the important voices in this collection, which also includes 43 maps, 82 photographs and illustrations, and seven published guides for immigrants.

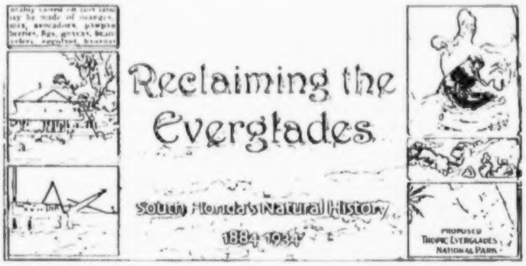
Twenty-three of the writers were travelers along the Mormon Trail, while 20 were chroniclers of the California Trail, and three wrote about their travels to Oregon. Stories of persistence and pain, birth and death, God and gold, trail dust and debris, learning, love, and laughter, and even trail tedium can be found in these original "on the trail" accounts. The collection tells the stories of Mormon pioneer families and others who were part of the national westward movement, sharing trail experiences common to hundreds of thousands of migrants.

The source materials for this collection are housed at Brigham Young University, the University of Utah, Utah State University, the church archives of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Utah State Historical Society, the University of Nevada at Reno, the Churchill County Museum in Fallon, Nev., and Idaho State University.

Reclaiming the Everglades

"Reclaiming the Everglades: South Florida's Natural History, 1884-1934" includes a rich diversity of unique or rare materials—from personal correspondence, essays, typescripts, reports and memos to photographs, maps and postcards, and publications from individuals and the government. Major topics and issues illustrated include the establishment of the Everglades National Park; the growth of the modern conservation movement and its institutions, including the National Audubon Society; the evolving role of women on the political stage; the treatment of Native Americans; the rights of individual citizens or private corporations vs. the public interest; and the account-

continued on page 287


Reclaiming the Everglades
South Florida's Natural History
1884-1934
Proposed Tropic Everglades National Park

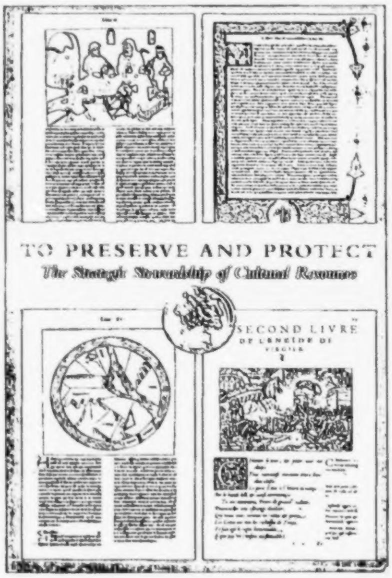
'To Preserve and Protect'

Symposium Proceedings Published

"To Preserve and Protect: The Strategic Stewardship of Cultural Resources," a 300-page volume containing papers by 22 recognized scholars, experts and professionals in the fields of preservation and security, has been published by the Library of Congress.

The papers, which explore the connections between physical security and preservation of the nation's cultural heritage, were presented at a Library of Congress symposium in October 2000 in conjunction with the Library's bicentennial celebration. The symposium, which was presented in affiliation with the Association of Research Libraries and the Federal Library and Information Center Committee, provided directors and administrators of libraries, museums and archives the opportunity to engage in dialogue on critical issues pertaining to the preservation and security of collections.

The book is organized into eight sections. The essay topics and authors are listed below.



- **Cultural Heritage at Risk: Today's Stewardship Challenge**. "Stewardship: The Janus Factor" (Nancy M. Cline); "Learning to Blush: Librarians and the Embarrassment of Experience" (Werner Gundersheimer)
- **As Strong as Its Weakest Link: Developing Strategies for a Security Program**. "As Strong as Its Weakest Link: The Human Element" (Laurie Sowd); "Developing a Plan for Collections Security: The Library of Congress Experience" (Steven J. Herman); "Creating a Culture of Security in the University of Maryland Libraries" (Charles B. Lowry)
- **The Big Picture: Preservation Strategies in Context**. "Building a National Preservation Program: National Endowment for the Humanities Support for Preservation" (Jeffrey M. Field); "Safeguarding Heritage Assets: The Library of Congress Planning Framework for Preservation" (Doris A. Hamburg); "Taking Care: An Informed Approach to Library Preservation" (Jan Merrill-Oldham)
- **The Silver Lining: Coping with Theft, Vandalism, Deterioration, and Bad Press**. "Picking Up the Pieces: The Lengthy Saga of a Library Theft" (Jean W. Ashton); "The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Art Theft Program" (Lynne Chaffinch); "The Silver Lining: Recovering from the Shambles of a Disaster" (Camila A. Alire)
- **Building the Budget: Promoting Your Program and Meeting Funding Demands for Preservation and Security**. "Funding for Preservation: The Strengths of Our Past" (Nancy E. Gwinn); "Securing Preservation Funds: National and Institutional Requirements" (Deanna B. Marcum); "Strategies for Funding Preservation and Security" (James G. Neal)
- **Understanding Success: Measuring Effectiveness of Preservation and Security Programs**. "Measuring the Effectiveness of Preservation and Security Programs at the Library of Congress" (Francis M. Ponti); "Measuring Environmental Quality in Preservation" (James M. Reilly)
- **Electronic Information and Digitization: Preservation and Security Challenges**. "Preservation, Security, and Digital Content" (Carl Fleischhauer); "The Coming Crisis in Preserving Our Digital Cultural Heritage" (Clifford A. Lynch); "Electronic Information and Digitization: Preservation and Security Challenges" (Maxwell L. Anderson)
- **People, Buildings, and Collections: Innovations in Security and Preservation**. "Making the Library of Congress Secure: Innovation and Collaboration" (Kenneth E. Lopez); "What Can We Afford to Lose?" (Abby Smith); "National Research Libraries and Protection of Cultural Resources" (James F. Williams II)

"To Preserve and Protect: The Strategic Stewardship of Cultural Resources"—a soft-cover volume—is available in the Library of Congress Sales Shop for $23; for credit card orders, call (888) 682-3557. The Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 is selling the book for the same price. Cite stock number 030-001-00182-2 when ordering; telephone (866) 512-1800. ◆

Online

continued from page 286

ability of government as a trustee of public resources. The materials in this online presentation are drawn from the collections of the University of Miami, International University and the Historical Museum of Southern Florida. These collections are normally available only by appointment. "Reclaiming the Everglades" now makes these valuable materials freely accessible to users worldwide.

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. Its more than 100 collections—which range from papers of the U.S. presidents, Civil War photographs and early films of Thomas Edison to papers documenting the women's suffrage and civil rights movements, Jazz Age photographs and the first baseball cards—include more than 7.8 million items from the collections of the Library and those of other major repositories. ◆

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Center for the Book Publications

New Items on Book History, Collecting, Collections

BOOKS
GIVE US
WINGS
THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

BY JOHN Y. COLE

Encouraging the historical study of the role of books and print culture in society is an important Center for the Book mission. Approximately two-thirds of the Center for the Book's 107 publications in the past 25 years (54 books and 53 pamphlets) concern historical topics. For a complete list of the center's publications, see **www.loc.gov/cfbook/**.

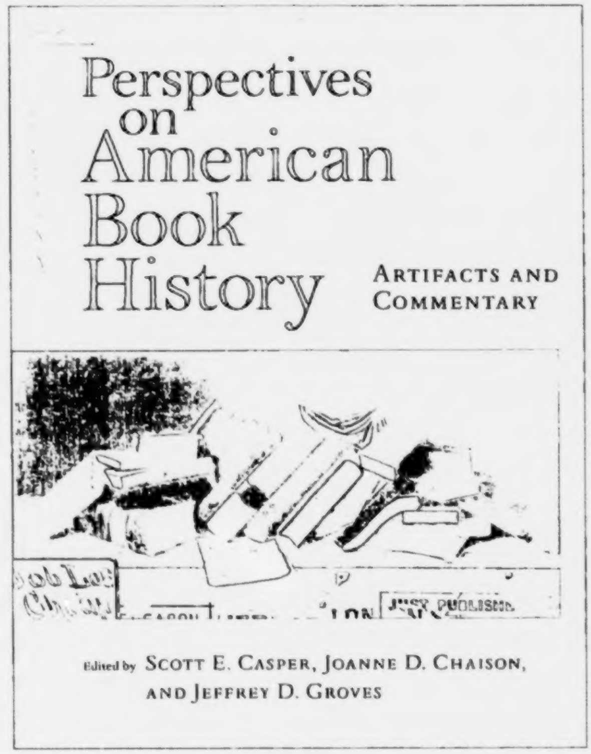
Two recent historically-oriented volumes are "Perspectives on American Book History: Artifacts and Commentary" (University of Massachusetts Press, 2002), published in association with the Center for the Book and the American Antiquarian Society; and "Collectors & Special Collections: Three Talks" (Library of Congress, 2002), published in association with the Center for the Book and the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The center sponsored a symposium in connection with each volume and made a financial contribution to their publication.

Editors and contributors to "Perspectives on American Book History," a major new text for university-level courses in American print culture, gathered at the Library of Congress on Oct. 21 to discuss the book, its potential classroom uses, and book history as a field of study. The half-day symposium, open to the public, was sponsored by the Center for the Book in cooperation with the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Mass., and the Washington Area Print Studies Group, which meets monthly at the Library of Congress in cooperation with the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs and the Center for the Book.

The editors of "Perspectives on American Book History" are Scott E. Casper, University of Nevada, Reno; Joanne D. Chaison, American Antiquarian Society; and Jeffrey D. Groves, Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, Calif. Each participated in the symposium, along with contributors Nancy Cook, University of Rhode Island; Patricia Crain, University of Minnesota; Glenn Wallach, Horace Mann School, New York City; and Robert A. Gross, professor of history and American studies at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., and former chair of the program in the history of the book at the American Antiquarian Society, who wrote the introductory essay.

The volume is part of the University of Massachusetts Press series, Studies in Print Culture and the History of the Book. Paul M. Wright, editor, University of Massachusetts Press, also spoke at the symposium.

The 14 principal chapters in "Perspectives on American Book History" trace topics in American print culture from Puritan New England to the future of newspapers in the digital age. The artifacts and documents, most of which have never before appeared in an anthology, include excerpts from readers' diaries, accounts of the printing and publishing trades, materials from the alternative press, commentaries on authorship and reading, and illustrations. The essays place these primary source materials in their historical, literary, and political contexts and model the ways that students might approach them. The volume concludes with "Resources for Studying American Book History: A Selective, Annotated Bibliography," by Joanne D. Chaison. The enclosed CD-ROM includes nearly 200 digital images, captioned and keyed to different chapters.



Perspectives
on
American
Book
History
ARTIFACTS AND
COMMENTARY

Edited by SCOTT E. CASPER, JOANNE D. CHAISON,
AND JEFFREY D. GROVES

The paperbound edition of "Perspectives on American Book History: Artifacts and Commentary" (ISBN 1-55849-317-4) is available for $24.95 from the University of Massachusetts Press (**www.umass.edu/umpress**); the library cloth edition (ISBN 1-55849-316-6) is available for $70. Both editions are also available in the Library of Congress Sales Shop.

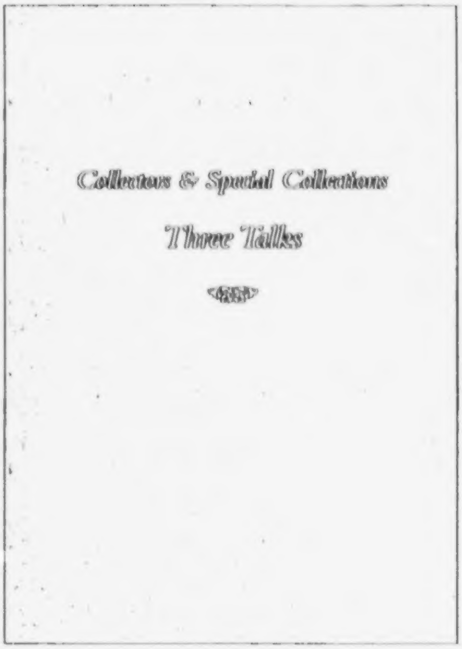
The papers in "Collectors & Special Collections: Three Talks" were presented on April 4, 2001, at the first Library of Congress Rare Book Forum, which was sponsored by the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division and the Center for the Book. The titles of the papers are "Elective Affinities: Private Collectors and Special Collections in Libraries," by Alice D. Schreyer, director of special collections, University of Chicago Library; "What Have You Done for Me Lately? Collectors and Institutions in

Modern Times," by book dealer William S. Reese, president, William Reese Company, New Haven, Conn.; and "Will the Book Collector of Today Be the Donor of Tomorrow?," by collector Robert H. Jackson of Cleveland.

In his introduction, forum organizer Dan De Simone, curator of the Library's Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, observes that the three talks get to the heart of contemporary relationships among librarians, private collectors, booksellers and scholars. Key questions addressed by all three writers are: "How does the library reach the modern collector? How can philanthropy, collection development, and preservation—traditional values associated with special collections—be presented to contemporary collectors in such a way as to offset the market dynamics that have dominated the rare book trade during the past 20 years? How can the trust between collector and librarian, which was so evident in the 1950s and 1960s, be reestablished? How will the special collections librarian of tomorrow be prepared for dealing with today's young collectors, who often form their libraries primarily through purchases on the Internet?

"Collector & Special Collections: Three Talks," is available for $10 from Oak Knoll Press, 310 Delaware St., New Castle, DE 19720; telephone (302) 328-7232; toll-free (800) 996-2556 (ISBN 1-0844410166, Oak Knoll order no. 71687). It can be ordered online at **www.oakknoll.com**. ◆

John Cole has been director of the Center for the Book since it was established in 1977.



Collectors & Special Collections

Three Talks

Audio Magazines Online

Available for Blind and Physically Handicapped

Library patrons who are blind or physically handicapped can soon access selected audio magazines on the Internet thanks to new digital technology at the Library of Congress. In a pilot test to be launched in 2003, selected eligible readers will have access to periodicals produced by the national audio magazine program of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) in the Library of Congress.

The national audio magazine program currently produces 44 magazine titles in a special audio cassette format. These include Good Housekeeping, National Geographic, Sports Illustrated and U.S. News and World Report. Selected titles will be converted to digital audio files suitable for mounting on the NLS Web site. Eligible readers will be provided with electronic identifications and passwords.

"NLS continues to integrate digital technology into the national reading program in a structured, cost-effective and innovative manner," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke. "Internet delivery of audio magazines is part of a long-range plan to incorporate digital distribution methods into all aspects of the program."

The production of audio magazines on the Internet will allow NLS to test the use of the national standard for digital talking books that was recently adopted by the American National Standards Institute and the National Information Standards Organization (ANSI/NISO Z39.86-2002). Audio versions of magazines are comprised of relatively small digital files and will allow NLS to prepare for the more challenging task of producing digital talking books that will contain significantly larger files.

NLS is in the midst of a full-scale transition from analog audio cassettes to digital talking books, a project that will involve converting approximately 30,000 titles (about 10 percent of NLS' collection) from analog tape recordings to master digital recordings and developing a digital playback device to replace the four-track tape player that has been in service for nearly three decades. NLS has approximately 730,000 audio cassette players in use worldwide today and maintains an inventory of 23 million cassettes containing audio books and magazines that it circulates free of charge to blind and physically handicapped readers. The digital talking book is anticipated to be nationally available by 2008.

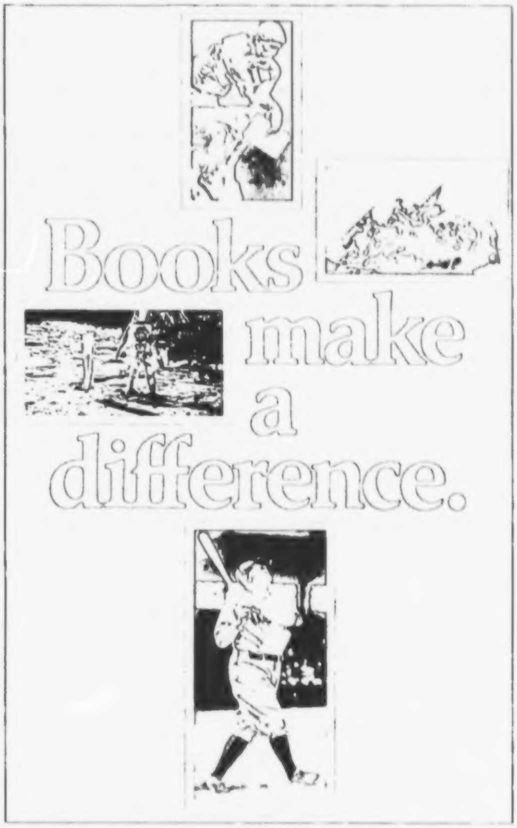
NLS also distributes braille books and magazines on the Internet through its Web-Braille system. Today, more than 2,300 eligible individuals, libraries and schools can access more than 5,000 braille book titles to download or use online with a computer and a braille output device. NLS releases about 50 new braille book titles per month as well as current issues of 25 braille magazines, all of which are immediately available online to users. ◆

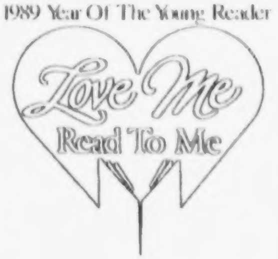
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

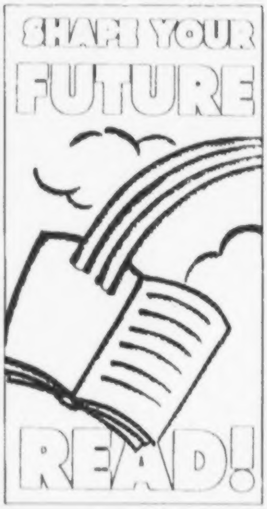
News from the Center for the Book

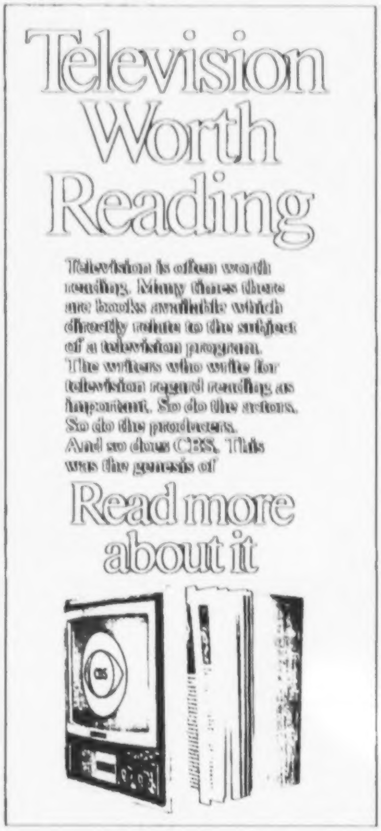
25 Years of Promoting Books and Reading

The Center for the Book was 25 years old on Oct. 13, 2002. This is the twelfth and last in a series of articles about its activities during its first quarter-century. It features many of the graphics created and used by the Center for the Book as it has used the prestige and resources of the Library of Congress to stimulate public interest in books and reading and encourage the study of books, reading, and print culture—nationally and internationally.


Books make a difference.


1989 Year Of The Young Reader
Love Me
Read To Me

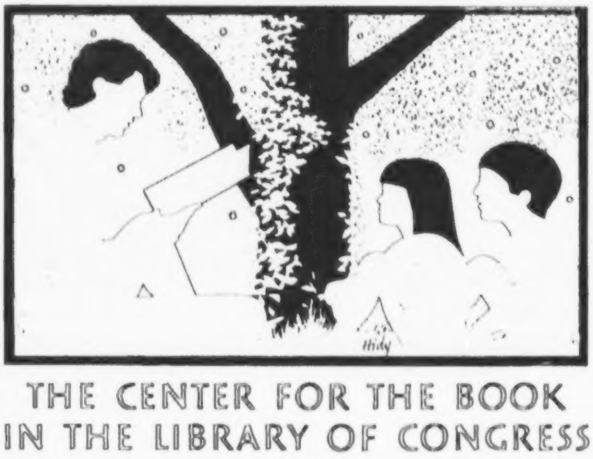

SHAPE YOUR
FUTURE
READ!


Television Worth Reading

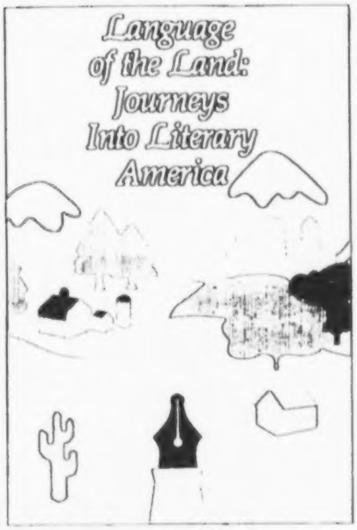
Television is often worth reading. Many times there are books available which directly relate to the subject of a television program. The writers who write for television regard reading as important. So do the actors. So do the producers. And so does CBS. This was the genesis of

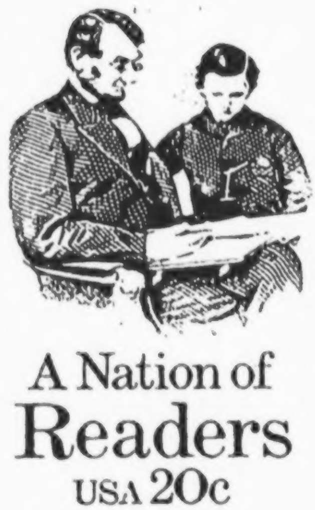
Read more about it
CBS

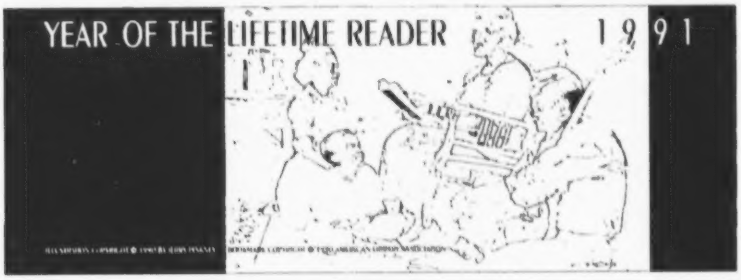
This selection of Center for the Book promotional items includes a "Books Make a Difference" large-sized postcard from the early 1990s; two stickers; "Love Me, Read to Me" (1989) and "Language of the Land," which advertises a mid-1990s traveling exhibition of literary maps; a "Shape Your Future—Read!" rubber refrigerator magnet; artist Lance Hidy's outdoor image of "reading aloud" for his 1984 Center for the Book poster, also used for notecards; a "Books Change Lives" brochure; bookmarks from the "Read More About It" and Year of the Lifetime Reader" campaigns; and a 1984 U.S. 20 cent-postage stamp dedicated to "A Nation of Readers," one of the center's most popular promotion themes.


Hidy
THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK
IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

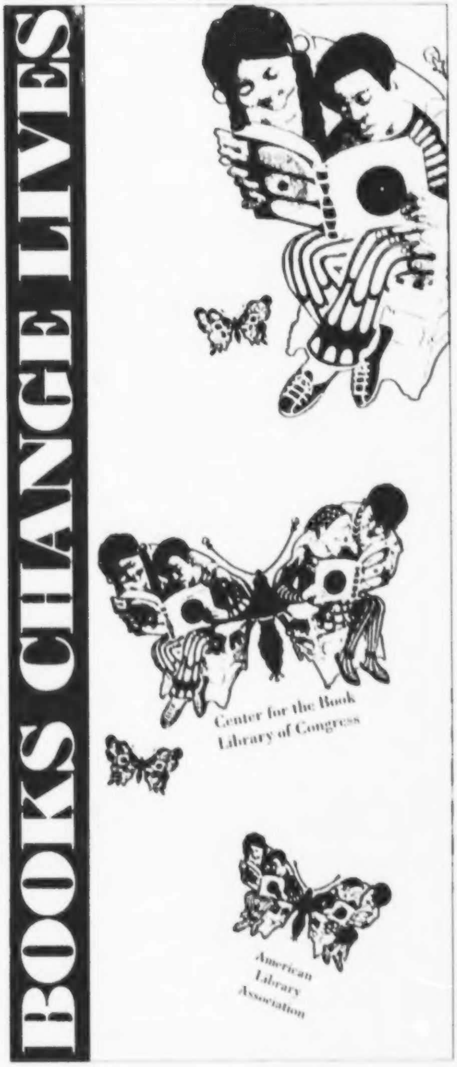
BEST COPY AVAILABLE


Language of the Land: Journeys Into Literary America


A Nation of Readers
USA 20c

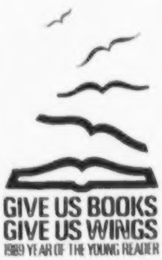

YEAR OF THE LIFETIME READER 1991

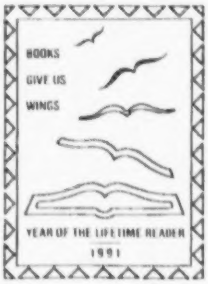
Linking the pleasure, power and excitement of books and television Read more about it
The CBS/Library of Congress Book Project

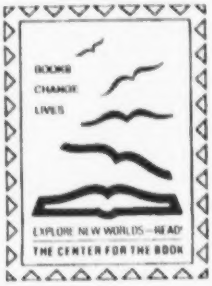

BOOKS CHANGE LIVES
Center for the Book
Library of Congress
American Library Association

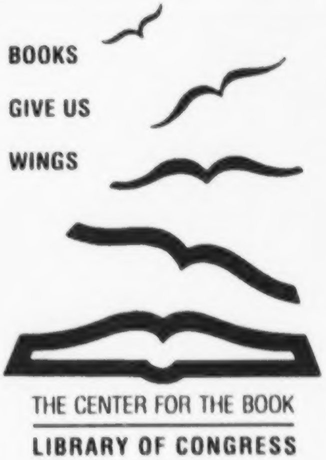
The Evolution of a Logo

The Center for the Book's distinctive "Books Give Us Wings" logo (far right) was inspired by a statement in Paul Hazard's "Books, Children & Men" (1944). It first appeared on a 1989 refrigerator magnet (from left), was condensed for the 1991 "Lifetime Reader" campaign, and presented two themes simultaneously ("Books Change Lives" and "Explore New Worlds—Read!") in 1992 before it settled into its present form. ◆


GIVE US BOOKS
GIVE US WINGS
1989 YEAR OF THE YOUNG READER


BOOKS
GIVE US
WINGS
YEAR OF THE LIFETIME READER
1991


BOOKS
CHANGE
LIVES
EXPLORE NEW WORLDS—READ!
THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK


BOOKS
GIVE US
WINGS
THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
National Library of Education (NLE)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)

NOTICE

Reproduction Basis

☐ This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.

☒ This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").

EFF-089 (1/2003)